



VOL XLVII NO I

MARCH 25 1911



# Sight—Hearing—Feeling

-as applied to motor cars

Your opinion of your motor car after you have used it for some time will be simply a composite of many impressions gained from day to day.

Impressions come through the senses. Three senses—Sight, Hearing and Feeling—will telegraph to your brain a continual stream of impressions concerning your car.

For a car that will appeal to your sense of sight, consider the Chalmers. Here is a car of more than first-glance satisfaction in line and finish. The Chalmers has symmetry—the quality of beauty which endures. The Chalmers car is a harmony—the result of the engineer's right mechanical design—of the draughtsman's cunning with lines—of the workman's and the finisher's skill with materials.

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Chalmers cars have beautiful lines. Moreover they are well finished. All the little details which make the difference between a just ordinary job and a first-class job are well taken care of.

Good cars appeal to the sense of hearing more by the absence than the presence of sound. The Chalmers has a quiet and smooth running motor, quiet axle, smooth changing gears. Such sound as the operation of the car necessarily produces is wholesome and business-like.

The Chalmers will keep a good sound throughout its life. It will not become loose or tin-panny.

There is a lot of difference in the "feel" of cars as you ride in them—and especially as you drive them. To give a sense of complete security, a car must be heavy enough to feel solid under you as it moves along the road. Yet it must not be too heavy for resiliency or tire-economy.

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Chalmers cars appeal to the eye—the sense of sight; they appeal to the ear—the sense of sound; they please the whole body—the sense of feeling.

They have, of course, proved their mechanical fitness through their victories in all kinds of contests, including the Glidden Tour, and through service in the hands of 14,000 owners.

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SPAULDING & MERRICK Chicago, Ill.

getting Velvet.







# Collier's

Saturday, March 25, 1911

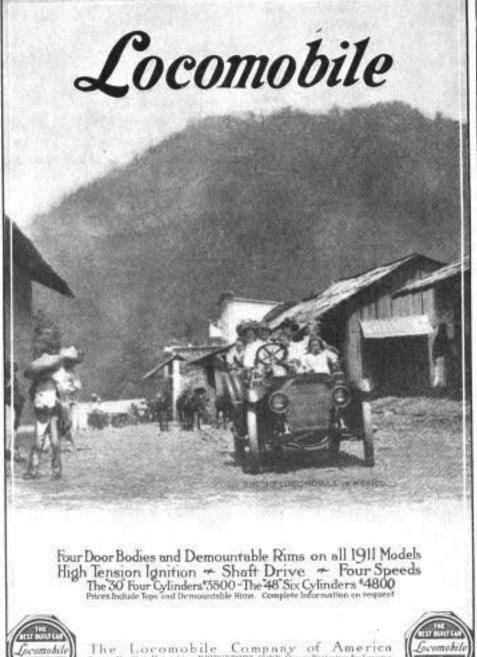


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VOLUME XLVII Christmes and Easter Special Issues, 25 Cents NUMBER 1





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## Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 11

THE old editorial idea was to hide from readers every inside fact concerning the advertising pages-in fear of commercial contamination.

Yet these publications lived on the revenue from the advertisements—only a few cheap fiction periodicals can exist on subscription returns alone.

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----and because every advertisement is above the most highly ethical criticism.

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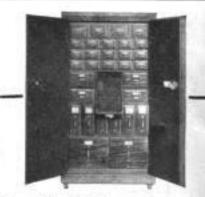
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Ask the nearest Edison dealer to demonstrate this feature of the Edison Phonograph. Also ask your dealer for the latest catalogs of Edison Phonographs and Records, or write us.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc., 12 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J.



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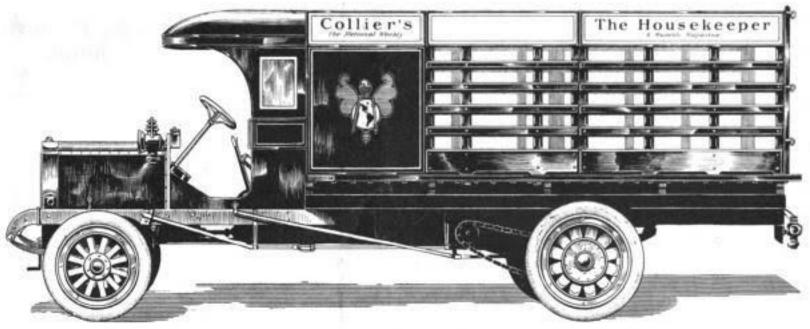
# Announcement

and economy tests, conducted by our experts, in America and abroad, we take pleasure in announcing that we have selected the "Commer," manufactured by the firm of "Commercial Cars Ltd." of Luton, England, as the most efficient and economical high-duty motor-truck in the world's market.

In making this statement regarding the Commer Truck we do so with a full appreciation of our responsibility as the oldest retailers of high-class motor-cars in New York City. The facts upon which our experts base their selection are given below—and we stand back of the guarantee that every Commer Truck will deliver the standard performance. If you are a prospective purchaser of a motor-truck you will find these facts worth your closest attention.

In taking the American selling rights we have had ample time to assure ourselves of regular deliveries from the English plant up to a certain number per month, and therefore up to that limit can guarantee purchasers as to promptness of deliveries.

Please note carefully the paragraph below.



A 61%-ton Commer Truck just purchased by P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, of New York City, after the most critical efficiency and economy tests by their mechanical superintendent six months ago.

# The Commer Truck

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514-TON

61 -TON

As has been stated above, we have selected the Commer Truck only after a two years' search of the automobile market of the world. It has been in successful service in England for seven years. It is in daily use in nearly every country in the world under all imaginable conditions of load and road. The 5-ton Model under full load is guaranteed to give six miles per gallon of gasolene and one hundred miles per quart of oil.

Its entire delivery cost per ton-mile is approximately six cents.

Its mechanism is fool-proof, even to the gears, which automatically enmesh at the correct speed of the engine.

Before reaching a final decision we had a 5-ton Commer Truck running in New York as a special try-out, under all sorts of loads for nine months of continual daily service. During this severe test, finished some months ago, the truck was not laid up an hour for repairs and its repair expense was absolutely nothing. Moreover throughout the entire period of three-quarters of a year there was not a single spare part in this country, so sure were its makers of the truck standing up under service.

It should be remembered that in making all tests we have been in the position of buyers—not sellers.

During the past six months we have been preparing, and now have in full working order, a Service and Maintenance Department for motor-trucks that is complete in every detail. We offer the most cordial co-operation of all our departments to any firm or individual considering motor-trucks and will be pleased to demonstrate the Commer under the most exacting conditions. A number of orders have already been placed and deliveries made. We shall be glad to furnish the most complete information and to arrange for immediate demonstration. Telephone 8100 Columbus.

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The Most Complete Motor Service in America

We shall be pleased to negotiate for the Commer Truck agency with dealers in other large cities



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Only 10 minutes' ride from only, sear South Park System;
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# Editorial Bulletin



Saturday, March 25, 1911

Next week's Collier's will contain, in addition to the regular departments, the sixth of

WILL IRWIN'S

Articles on

## The American Newspaper

The subject of this article is The Editor and the News

( And it discusses the ethics of the editorial art, with a special plea for the professional, rather than the business, attitude toward journalism. It is illustrated by examples from the history of contemporary American newspapers one which fails of its duty because it does not carry its honorable business ethics far enough, and one which fails because it proceeds on the motto

"Business is Business"

# The Beneficiary

By EDWIN BALMER

Illustrated by Henry Raleigh

A Ritter, who was a solicitor of life insurance, owed his success to an extraordinary adroitness in recalling to the smallest and most accurate detail any circumstance concerning people whom he met and insured. ■ One day in a bank he heard a man whose face was familiar give his name as Stanton-but Ritter knew that when his company had insured this man it was not under the name he had given to the cashier. "Stanton" comes to the office of the insurance company and tells a remarkable tale of attempting to defraud the company to secure money for his family. It is a story as absorbing as "The Senior Captain" by the same author in Collier's of February 25 : : :

# Western-Electric Motors and what they

mean to you

TN your home they will run your sewing machine, operate your washing machine, turn the ice cream freezer, etc., at a cost which is surprisingly small. Can be used wherever there is an electric light socket.

In business—no matter whether you are a large or a

small power user, they mean ample economical power at proper speed for every machine, elimination of power-wasting belt and shafting, and convenient arrangement of machinery.

There is a Western Electric motor agent near you. If you cannot place him write our nearest house for Booklet No. 7604 on direct current motors, or Booklet No. 7607 on alternating current motors.

The Western Electric Company Furnishes Equipment for Every Electrical Need

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WE believe the correct way to buy a piano is to try it in your own home first. We don't want the trial to cause you any expense, hence we pay the freight — also the return freight if the piano is not entirely satisfactory.

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We sell more pianos direct from factory to home than any other concern in the world

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It is free, and illustrates in the colors of the wood eight styles of the Meister

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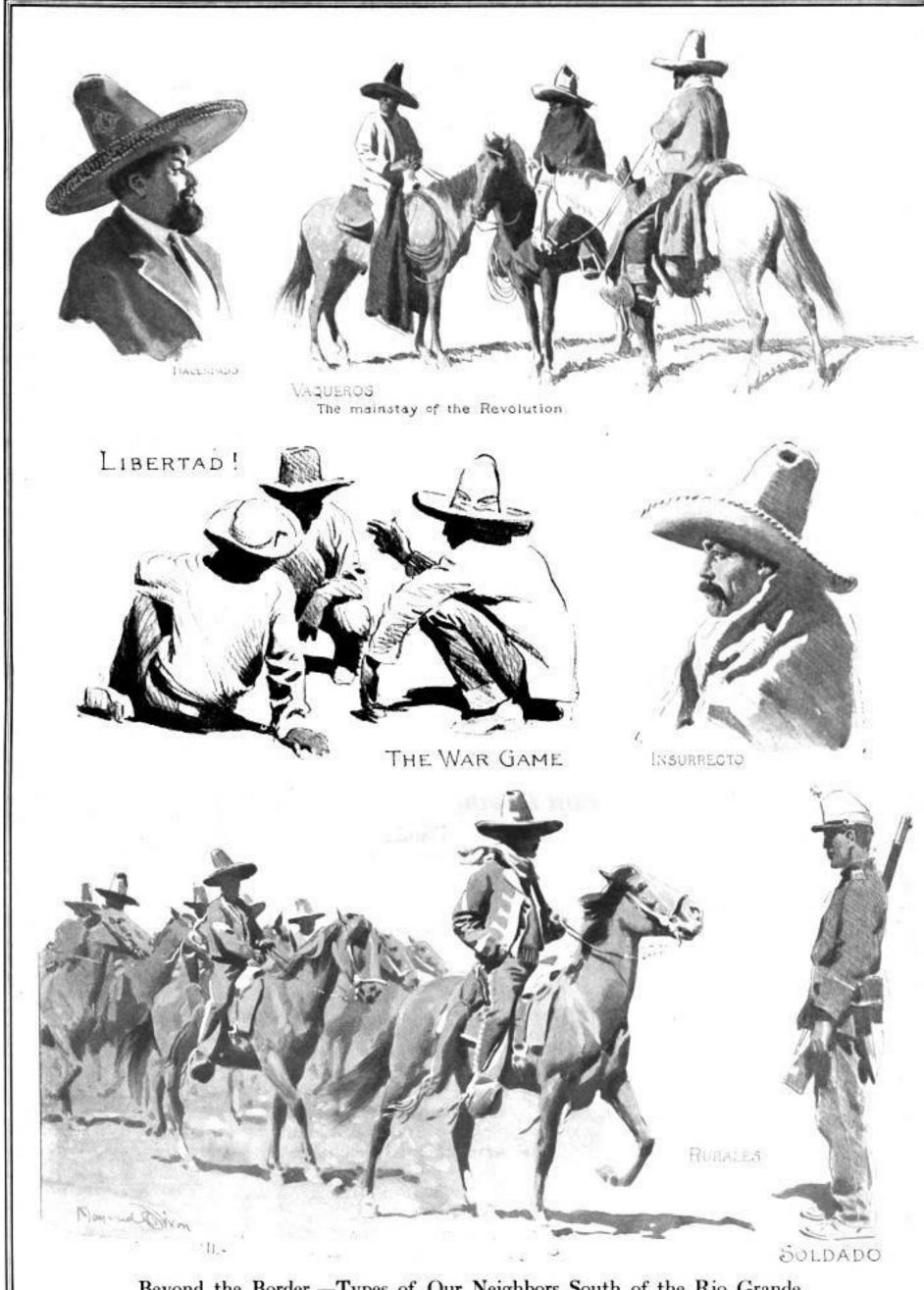
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# Our 50th Anniversary

and Trade-Mark Lawyers u. Fenwick & Lawrence, 102 P. St., Wastington, B. C.

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Beyond the Border,-Types of Our Neighbors South of the Rio Grande



# Collier's

# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

March 25, 1911

### Standpat Grammar

COLLECTIVE NOUN is an obstacle over which an editor might naturally stumble, if he happened to be long on enthusiasm but short on intimacy with grammar. Had the Honorable E. E. Kelley, of the "Republican" of Toronto, Kansas, been merely innocent of syntax, we should not have discussed his case, nor yet that of the "Journal" of Kansas City, which crows loudly over Kelley's imagined prowess. It is his aggressiveness that stirs our peaceful nature to reply. The fact that these two newspapers are of the extreme Standpat variety may explain their inability to understand the language. Kelley quotes from Collier's a sentence in which "flock" was used with a plural verb, and with causticity proceeds:

Here in Kansas it is one of the unpardonable offenses to use a plural verb with a singular subject. The ten-year-old boy knows better, and when a boy of twelve commits the beinous offense be is promptly taken into the hall by his teacher and labored over with a barrel stave.

Now let us not try to enlighten Kelley about the grammar of collective nouns, for it would take long, but let us stimulate his intellect with a few examples:

In early times the great majority of the male sex were slaves.—John Stuart Mill. The public do not always agree with the newspapers.—William Haziltt.

The populace were now melted into tears.—David Hume.

If Kelley will open Hill's "Principles of Rhetoric," larger edition, and turn to page 57, he will find out when a noun, though singular in form, requires a plural verb. The reason that a Standpatter usually can not understand flexible English is that he becomes accustomed to thinking like a rubber-stamp, especially in windy glorifications of political machines. The barrel stave in Kansas grammar-schools ought not to be reserved for the twelve-year-olds. What is the age of Kelley?

### Experience

AT SEVENTY-NINE GOETHE found his life more valuable and satisfying than in his so-called prime. He was superior in many respects, he said, at forty, but time had more than paid for the advantages of which it had deprived him. We lose with age unless we are able to make a good use of experience—to feed, as MEREDITH puts it, upon the advancing hour. If action is all we appreciate, old age must mean loss, but if contemplation is among our pleasures the cool of evening may surpass in charm the midday sun. The wise man prepares for a happy decline by sobriety, by thought, by unselfish interests, by keeping alive his imagination. Bolingbroke, writing in old age to Swift, rejoiced that the gales of passion were subdued; that for surfeit and anxiety had come screnity, refreshment, calm. Indolence means decay. If we do not make gains, our inevitable losses overwhelm us. Sweetness must never be allowed to depart, or enthusiasm, or belief in man.

### A Chicago Situation

OUR SECOND CITY is always interesting. The country is wondering just now whether she will on April 4 choose a mayor who will give an added interest to her affairs. Merriam has against him the Democratic tidal wave of last fall, many sharpened knives of various machines, and those among the money powers who prefer government by themselves to government by the people. If, in spite of these obstacles, he is elected, at thirty-seven years of age, he presumably has a long and important future. A mayor of a great city nowadays faces human problems that come near to every inhabitant—problems of efficiency and economy and honesty that affect his purse, and these and other problems of administration that affect the morals, health, and happiness of his children.

ANIMALS THEMSELVES must suffer through the recent folly of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Many of its best supporters will abandon it, not earing to be identified with a society which joins in a hysterical attack on science. New York City alone contributes more to medical progress to-day than all of England. If these perverted crusaders win, we shall be put as far back as Great Britain. The defense against infantile paralysis is being constructed here, and quickly. Probably here cancer will be mastered, unless there

be a victory for what William James called "the antiviviscetion agilation, with all its expensiveness, idiocy, bad temper, untruth, and vexatiousness." Untruth I Don't ever believe anything stated by these people. Most of them do not intend to make misstatements, but their minds will not work straight.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, pretending to be inquiring into the matter, came out flat-footed with an extreme and absurd statement about experiment. The American Medical Association over two years ago appointed a council to investigate animal experimentation in the large medical laboratories. It has strict rules about anesthetizing and other methods to avoid suffering. What the animal cranks want is to get some of their own type of mind into the professional laboratories to tell men like Flexner just what to do. In New York alone, in fourteen years, more than 800,000 cats and 400,000 dogs were killed, and therefore in that city in one year alone there are put to death more than ten times the total number of cats and dogs used for all purposes in all the laboratories in all the medical schools in the United States.

### Good Faith

NSURGENCY FLOURISHES more in New Hampshire at present than in any other Eastern State. Governor Bass, however, faces a condition not unlike the one which confronts Governor Wilson. He finds one House of the Legislature unresponsive to the popular will, and his position is particularly strong because it is absolutely a question of good faith, the Democrats and Republicans alike being fully bound to a modern progressive program by platforms and campaign pledges. In a strong recent message Governor Bass emphasizes the need of keeping faith, and states quietly but emphatically that "the public service corporations are on trial before the people of the State," and that if the Legislature does not keep its pledges its delinquency will be "a conspicuous failure of representative government and will be so understood by the people of New Hampshire." Among the bills passed by the House and hung up in the Senate is one providing that delegates to the national conventions be selected by the people according to the so-called Oregon plan —a measure which, when it is adopted in all the States, will stop a President from renominating himself by patronage, as Mr. Taft is trying to do now. A very unusual procedure has been the reintroduction of the bill favoring an income-tax amendment after it had been defeated. The reform measures provide for a public service commission, for checks on the use of money in elections, for fairer taxation, and for the popular election of Senators. The Lower House in New Hampshire is free; the Upper House is still controlled. Innocent people believe the railroads, since the merger, are out of politics. Actually the fate of some of these bills in the Senate waits upon the railroads' nod.

### Competition

IN 1860 the price of steel rails was \$93 a ton. In 1898, after thirty-eight years of the inventions and economies stimulated by free competition, the price of steel rails had been reduced to \$17 a ton. In 1901 the Steel Trust was formed and fixed the price of steel rails at the arbitrary figure of \$28 a ton. In 1911, after ten years of trust domination, the price of steel rails remains at \$28 a ton.

### The West

THE MAN who goes to Denver from the East physically decadent and gains thirty pounds in six months looks out upon life with a cheerier humor. The crowds that forgather in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco on every Sunday afternoon in the year to listen to brasstoned harmonies are pleasure-loving and good-natured. Down in the mines and high up in the lumber camps of the West are to be found fine civility and flowing humor. There is moral sunshine, largely the result of outdoor life and personal independence. Rarely does one come upon a cabin on the far Western prairie or in the mountains without finding on the center-table a copy of Shakespeare, Burns, Dickens, or Scott. These are people with earnest hopes, seeking new homes free from the transmel of more settled communities. Their mental horizon is often broadened by their physical horizon. They are tolerant and liberal. A community of freemasons in blaho insisted on financially supporting a Roman Catholic church to the exclusion of one of another denomination because, as they said, there was room in the town for only one church, and the Catholic priest had been first on the ground. "If your family needs your money, don't spend it here," is the sign in a Nevada saloon.

#### Finance and the Future

N THE MONEY POWER ethical opinion is in the stage of rapid formation. The honest financiers who, as bankers and insurance company managers, are using the money of others, realize that they hold the money in trust for its owners and must be fair to the beneficiaries. They do not realize, however, that the power which the control of other people's money gives them to grant or to withdraw credit is a trust for the public; that it is a power which ought to be exercised impartially. They should consider whether the applicant for credit is entitled to it, and they should consider nothing else. In fact, however, they exercise their power regardless of that trust, and their control over credit enables them to play the general industrial game with loaded dice. By controlling the money of other people, at the same time that they are themselves engaged in industrial and other occupations, they suppress competition and get other advantages by illegal means. The situation is practically analogous to that which the railroads have occupied in the past. The honest managers realized that they owed a trust to the stockholders. They did not, however, concede their trust relations to the public, except in exceptional cases, like that of Baldwin, until the recent education of the public, which has expressed itself in part through legislation. These managers used their railroad control to grant discriminating rates, which made possible the great monopolies like the Standard Oil Company. They still exercise that control. In their purchase of lubricants, for instance, they favor the Standard Oil Company against independent operators. The enactment of the Commodity Clause, which the Supreme Court frittered away, was an attempt to correct the evil. There must be a change here also, and a recognition of trust, or we shall see Governmental ownership. Indeed, the illegal use of the control of other people's money in the credit market is likely ultimately to force Governmental control of money, unless, as we believe, public ethics shall prove equal to the task of keeping pace with financial and industrial development.

#### Language

AN AMERICAN GIRL in Paris casually remarked of an individual who had shown marked hereditary flaws: "He was queered in the getaway"! What did the intelligent Frenchman, who happened to know English, make of this as she rasped it out with an honest Yankee twang! "Getaway" might be explained to any member of a nation which enjoys racing, but for "queered" no translation occurs to us in French or in any other tongue.

WITH THE COMPLETION of the Roosevelt Dam and its formal opening, described in our issue of last The Work of the Reclamation Service is called to the work of the United States Reclamation Service. The Director, Mr. F. H. Newell, has stood his ground and done his work and borne what few men would have thought worth while to bear. It has been the honorable distinction of the Reclamation Service to have been under fire as steady and as continuous as the Forest Service. Time and time again was the Director called upon to endure snubs, to see his orders disobeyed, even countermanded by an underling in league with his overling. The affair with PERKINS, who lectured at the same time for the Government and the Harriman lines, drawing a salary from both, whom Newell wanted dismissed for his double-dealing, is one of the most dramatic instances. The contractor for the Roosevelt Dam was out of sympathy with the efforts of Mr. Newell and Mr. Arthur P. Davis, Engineer of the Service, who worked to save money by economizing in concrete mixing. Mr. Newell ordered the contractor to suspend operations for a time; the contractor appealed to Mr. Ballinger, who told him to go ahead, contrary to Mr. Newell's orders. Against such obstacles the Director was nevertheless able to avoid the disintegration of the Reclamation Service. Mr. Newell became Director of the Reclamation Service upon its creation by the Reclamation Act of 1902. He has organized its work; he has increased its efficiency; he has borne the heat and burden of the day of trial. He has sacrificed a career as President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or as the head of any one of a half-dozen other scientific schools, and he has done this in order that he might carry to completion the great Government engineering projects throughout the West which largely through him were imagined, conceived, and made into reality.

### Going Ahead

ERE IS SEATTLE'S recent political chronology: MARCH 8, 1910-HIBAM C. GILL elected Mayor by 3,200 plurality on "wideplatterm.

JULY 27, 1910-GILL addressed Arctic Club smoker in honor of BALLINGER.

NOVEMBER 8, 1910-Woman suffrage adopted,

Ferruary 7, 1911-Mayor Gill ousted by recall by adverse plurality of 6,300.

FERRUARY 25, 1911-4 hief of Police WAPPENSTEIN indicted for bribery.

February 21, 1911-Rout of Old Guard in primary. March 7, 1911-Rout of Old Guard at the election.

Women at the polls are hardly likely to help the old style of politics, dear to office-holders and to hungry corporations.

### Socialism

TWO YEARS is not a long time. In February, 1909, a proposition to assist a Socialist newspaper was submitted to the Letter Carriers' Association of Brooklyn. The mere mention of Socialism then was sufficient to cause the speedy dropping of the proposition without a dissenting voice. In February, 1911, the Letter Carriers received a similar proposition. They voted manimously to extend the aid asked for.

What this unusual change means we do not know, but certainly the word Socialism carries less alarm than it did. People are interested in what it contains of good, and are not frightened by its remote, theoretical side.

#### Sound and Fury

DEFORMERS ARE OF TWO TYPES; those who talk large theories And those who do useful specific things. One of the too-littleknown fables of Robert Louis Stevenson is called "The Four Reformers":

Four reformers met under a bramble bush. They were all agreed the world must be changed. "We must abolish property," said one

"We must abolish marriage," said the second.

"We must abolish Goo," said the third.

"I wish we could abolish work," said the fourth.

"Do not let us get beyond practical politics," said the first. "The first thing is to reduce men to a common level."

"The first thing," said the second, "is to abolish the laws."
"The first thing," said the third, "is to abolish mankind."

Sometimes the wild theorists help, and again they make more difficult the actual, slow, progressive building of an advancing future.

#### Well Done

THE NEW SENATOR from Montana, HENRY L. MYERS, was one of the three prominent men who took part in the exposure of W. A. Clark's debauchery of the Montana Legislature. He had resisted every assault on his integrity. His part in the exposure was not played voluntarily. He rebelled at first against the lime-light of publicity. Yet the persecution he suffered as the result of his testimony against Clark is one of the most pathetic stories we know. Newspaper men will hardly get it from Senator Myers. It is long since the Senate has welcomed a finer character.

#### A Puzzle

GENERATION BEFORE SHERLOCK HOLMES had established himself as a gentleman detective, Walter Pater wrote:

To really strenuous minds there is a pleasurable stimulus in the challenge for a continuous effort on their part to be rewarded by securer and more intimate grasp of the author's sense.

Would you care to regard this advertisement, from a Western newspaper's classified columns, as a gauntlet slapped against your bulging forehead!

FOR SALE-At your own figure, one umbrella, good second-hand condition; one pair No. 11 overshoes, good as new: a fine raincoat, that water never has touched; good cistern with charcoal filter, several rods of spouting; small flock of ducks, one boat, two foot scrapers, unsoiled doormat, sanitary drinking cup; or will trade for oil painting showing realistic storm scene; reason for selling, don't need any more.

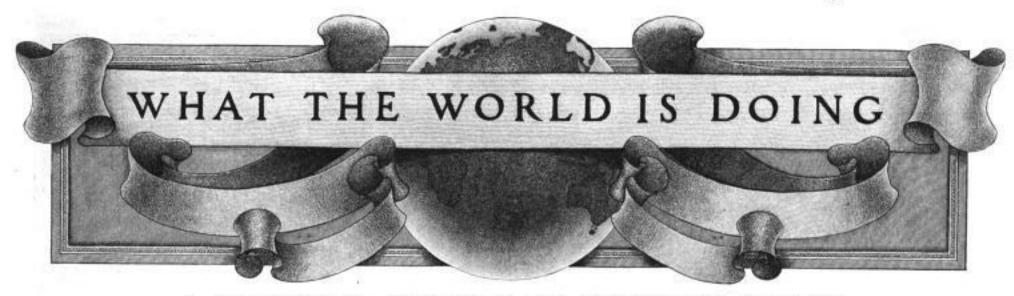
Cunning Sherlocks, sagacious Father Brown, what say you! Read again, ye Watsons, and reflect - "sanitary drinking cup." Therein hides Clue the First. A certain Western State, often praised in these columns for its evidences of progress, forbids public drinking cups. Hence nothing is more common than the sani ... Kansas! Why, of course! The advertisement appeared in the Wellington, Kansas, "News." Now, read once more. Concentrate on "Kansas." Note that every article offered is related to wet weather. Got it? Not yet? Concentrate again-on "Kansas." Surely, you've heard of Kansas humor. Subtle joke makers are as common in the State as phonographs or motor cars. Even prisoners in the county jails contribute. In Hutchinson last winter a tramp published a Card of Thanks to convey his gratitude to the police for board and lodging through the cold spell. A more recent instance is the abrupt ending of the discussion in a Kansas City paper concerning which are the most beautiful lines in English literature. The Eldorado "Republican" gave this answer:

A weary, sleepy traveler, who has been sitting in a cold and cheerless station waiting five hours for a train which was due at midnight, hears the agent shouting: "Here she comes!"

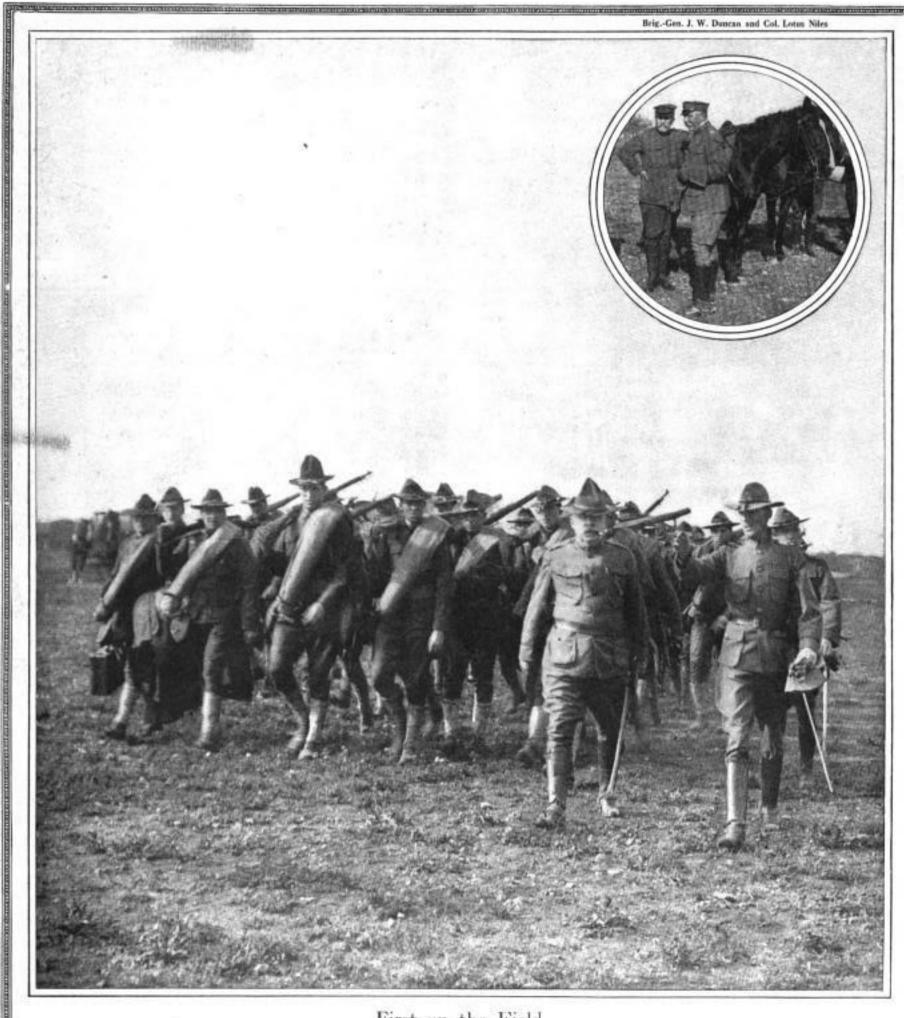
Guess it now, or never. When you read, do you think !

### Cost of Drink

THE GREAT BARD spoke of sermons in stones. Kansas has found sermons in grocery bills. Wiehita, a few years ago, was the Gibraltar of the saloon in Kansas. Its saloons were running years after the Kansas saloon law went into effect. Deals were made at State conventions and nominations secured through promises of open saloons for Wiehita. The protest was long coming, but it arrived—and, like many other reform movements of the day, arrived with momentum. A "dry" mayor was elected. Heavy penalties for violation of the law were exacted. The saloons died hard, but the last vestige of them finally passed. Note the result. Before the saloons closed, the bank clearings of Wichita were \$1,200,000 weekly. In three years they had increased to something over three million dollars. The city, instead of going backward, as freely predicted, has steadily grown. A few years ago there were barely ten per cent of the population of Wichita opposed to the saloon. Probably there are not now a very large minority of the population who would favor it. One newspaper changed in a single day from prosaloon to antisaloon. In six weeks its circulation had increased six thousand copies. In another Kansas community a merchant declares that his collections increased forty per cent shortly after prohibition went into effect. Workmen were paying weekly for insurance. Before the saloons closed forty per cent of these insured workmen were in arrears. Within a short time after the enforcement of the law these arrearages had disappeared, and many were paying in advance.



## A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



First on the Field

A company of the 17th U S Infantry from Fort McPherson, Georgia, going into camp at Fort Sam Houston, Texas

FORTON BARNES BY TRACTOR -- -- ARE TO SECURE BY BOTH AS A SECOND TO SERVER

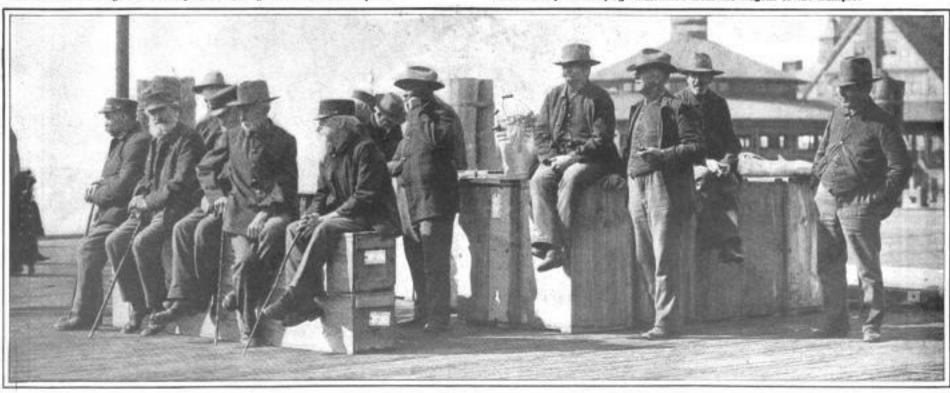
# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



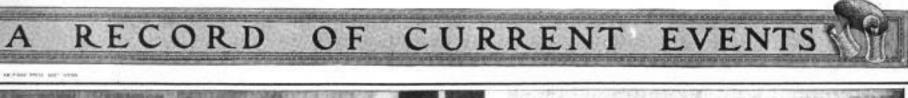


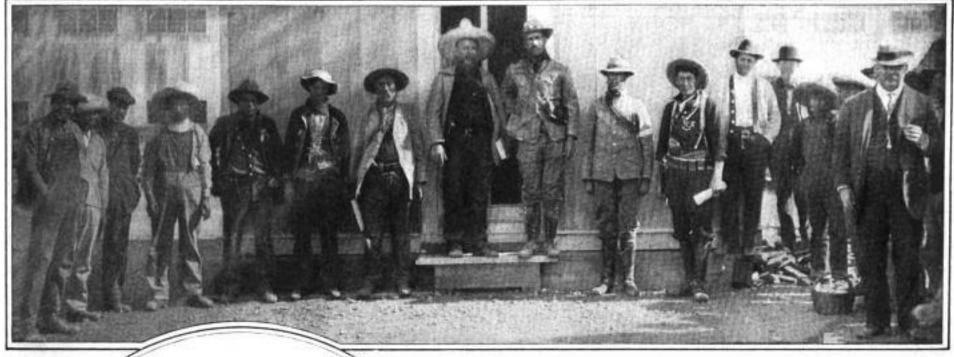
Marines from the League Island Navy Yard boarding the Dixie at Philadelphia

Coast artillerymen carrying ammunition from the wagons to the transport



Civil War Veterans from the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Virginia, on the Wharf at Old Point Comfort Awaiting the Arrival of Troops from New York The veterans were much interested in the preparations for the maneuvers, and while waiting for the arrival of the troops talked of their own experiences of fifty years ago





The insurgent General Blanco and his staff, who have been making trouble for the Federals



Scouting through prickly mesquit and cactus fields is not pleasant work

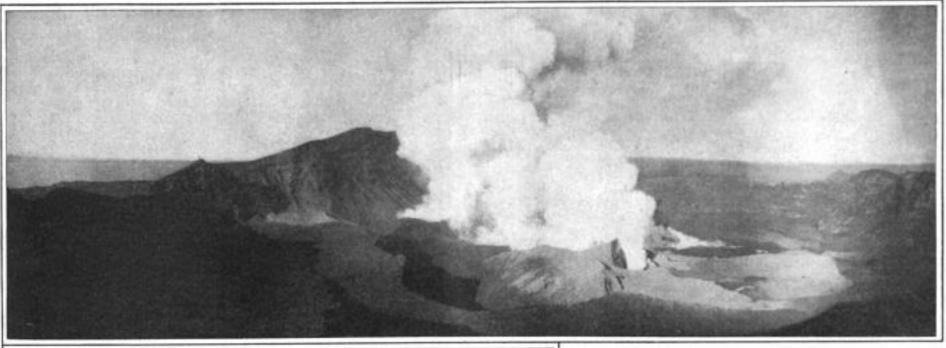


The 22d Regiment of Infantry Patrolling the Border Crossing a tributary of the Rio Grande below Laredo, Texas

The Transport Train on the Way to Camp Near Laredo

The troops have been mobilized on the border with perfect order and despatch

### WORLD IS DOING WHAT THE



The crater of the Taal volcano before the January eruption

### The Eruption of Mount Taal, near Manila

URING the latter part of January over two hundred earth shocks were recorded during the eruption of the great Taal vol-cano, which destroyed several villages in the vicinity and killed sev-eral hundred people. In most of the villages on the island itself not a living thing escaped, many losing their lives in fires started by the stream of molten lava. During the first violent shock the volcanic island sank over six feet, and the waters of the lake rising swept inward for over a mile, carrying away the thatched buts of the natives

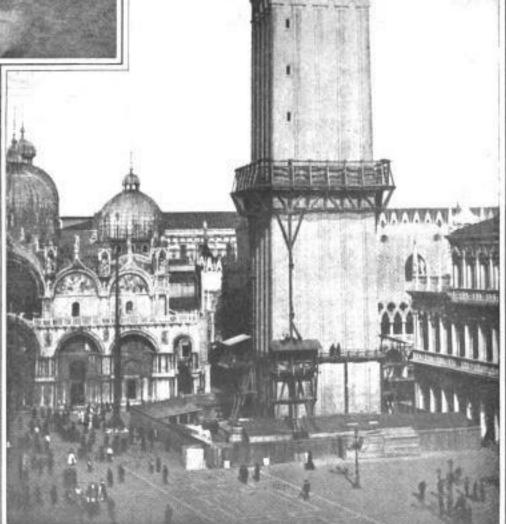


Victims of the Eruption Almost Buried in the Lava and Mud

Japan's First Airship Meets with an Accident at Tokyo

The accident to the airship was the result of improper balancing, the machine falling when a few feet from the ground after being in the air over an hour. The flight was otherwise successful, and the Mikado decorated the aeronaut, J. Yamabas, a Tokyo merchant, who studied aeronautics in Germany

(a) (a) (a) (b)



Rebuilding the Famous Venetian Campanile Which Collapsed in July, 1902

In the square of St. Mark there is now a new campanile, erected brick by brick from the ruins of the former tower which was begun in the early part of the tenth century. Its fall was caused by insufficient foundation, and by the decay of the mortar between the bricks. Sansovino's group in the loggia, which was broken into a thousand pieces, has been restored

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Loading provisions at Seattle on board the U.S. Army

transport Buford, for the relief of starving Chinese



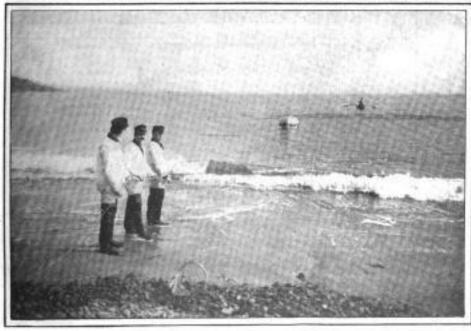
Lifting a 216-Ton Truss Rebuilding the old Brooklyn Navy-Yard crane Hercules, which was wrecked by a wind-storm June 18, 1910



The Harem Skirt in Toronto The appearance of a charming girl in an exaggerated type of the new harem skirt neither excited comment, attracted crowds, nor called for the intervention of the police. In these respects, Toronto showed a greater restraint but no more eagerness to adopt the new mode than did Paris, London, and New York when it was introduced to those stiles. when it was introduced to those cities



In Memory of the Confederate Dead This marble shaft was unveiled, with simple ceremonies, at Tampa, Florida, on Washington's birthday, February 22



A New Type of Life-Boat

It is egg-shaped, with steel frame-work, decked over so that the hatch through which the rescued enter can easily be battened down, and so light that it can easily be hauled out by a line shot from shore over the rigging. It holds eight persons



Coming and Going

Announcement of the resignation of Richard Achilles Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior, and the appointment of Walter L. Fisher of Chicago as his successor, was made on March 7. The latter is a strong supporter of progressive conservation



# COMMENT ON CONGRESS



By MARK SULLIVAN HIS map shows where the votes came from that defeated Senator Borah's resolution providing for the direct election of Senators. The roll-call was 54 to 33, a handsome majority, but not quite the two-thirds necessary to amend the Constitution:



The names of these thirty-three who voted against the resolution (together with the party of each and the year his term ends) are:

Bulkeley (R.), Conn., '11 Burnham (R.), N. H., '13 Burrows (R.), Mich., '11 Crane (R.), Mass., '13 Depew (R.), N. Y., '11 Dick (R.), Ohio, '11 Dillingham (R.), Vt., '15 Fletcher (D.), Fla., '15

Bacon (D.), Ga., '13 Flint (R.), Cal., '11 Foster (D.), La., '13 Foster (D.), La., '13 Brandegee (R.), Conn., '15 Gallinger (R.), N. H., '15 Bulkeley (R.), Conn., '11 Hale (R.), Me., '11 Heyburn (R.), Idaho, '15 Johnston (D.), Ala., '15 Kean (R.), N.J., '11 Lodge (R.), Mass., '17 Lorimer (R.), Ill., '15 Money (D.), Miss., '11 Oliver (R.), Pa., '17

Page (R.), Vt., '11 Penrose (R.), Pa., '15 Percy (D.), Miss., '13 Richardson (R.), Del., '13 Root (R.), N. Y., '15 Scott (R.), W. Va., '11 Smoot (R.), Utah, '15 Taliaferro (D.), Fla., '11 Tillman (D.), S. C., '13 Warren (R.), Wyo., '13 Wetmore (R.), R. I., '13

Aldrich (R.), R. I., '11

NOT VOTENG Crawford (R.), S. Dak., '15 Frazier (D.), Tenn., '11 Terrell (D.), Ga., '13

If Crawford of South Dakota had been present he would have voted in favor of the resolution; Aldrich, of course, would have voted against it.

### Hernando de Soto Money of Mississippi

THE term "old school" is trite, but it carries its meaning so surely that no synonym is equally serviceable. Its meaning varies with the years, of course—possibly some commentator of 1941 may watch the final passing of Beveridge from public life and remark that the last of the old-school statesmen has gone. But the term carries a sentiment, a flavor of dignity and mellow scholarship that does not change; of the fifteen Senators who departed public life last fourth of March, clearly no other was so surely entitled to the distinction of these two words as Money of Mississippi. In his twelve-line biography in the Congressional Directory he gives two occupations frequently found in combination in the old South, but rarely now-lawyer and planter. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army; his entry into Congress occurred in 1874. within a year or two of the birthdays of most of the flerce young eagles who dominate the Democratic Party in the Lower House of Congress to-day. He came to the Senate in 1897, and during the last few years has been the Democratic leader.

One merning, a few days before the close of the session of Congress that has just closed, Senator Money came into the Senate from a quiet night in bed to find that his fellow Senators had ent the night in wrangling and filibustering, with the ultimate object of preventing a vote on the Reciprocity bill. Mr. Money rose to speak; raturally, what he said was not in the nature of a set speech, nor in any sense a formal valedictory, yet very few

men in public life to day could have made a farewell so gracious. He deplored all the excitement about reciprocity, saying: "It does not seem to me, briefly, that this treaty is of sufficient importance to make this great trouble; it is raising a tempest to waft a feather or drown a fly." For himself, he said he was one of

. :37

Thine be no beasting when the victor's crown Wins thee deserved renown; Thine no dejected sorrow when defeat Would urge a base retreat; Rejoice in joyous things-nor overmuch Let grief thy bosom touch 'Midst evil, and still bear in mind How changeful are the ways of human kind." "Although that was written seven hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era, yet neither before nor since has there been a sounder phi-

that we can take each one for himself."

Thyself do thou control;

A stubborn breast oppose

If there is in public life to-day another man who can quote an obscure Greek poet so aptly offhand, the present writer does not know of him. The average Senator or Congressman rarely touches poetry except, at an obituary session, to repeat a stanza from "The

losophy or a manlier sentiment expressed in nobler verse. It is a lesson

Vacant Chair," or something equally mawkish, memorized recently and laboriously. The member of the Lower House who comes closest to Senator Money's capacity for offband and apt allusion to the classics is Samuel W. McCall, who, fitly enough, represents the Massachusetts district that includes Harvard College.

the only two men on the Finance Committee who had voted for the treaty out of sincere

conviction (and the Finance Committee consists of fourteen members, nine of them Republicans considering a Republican measure). He favored it, he said, not for its commercial value (and it is on this ground alone that Taft urges it), but because-

"We must exercise some statesmanship in providing for a friendly mental attitude with our good neighbors north and south that will make them so friendly to us by the close interweaving of commercial, social, and domestic ties that they would be in the future unwilling to furnish on their soil a basis for military operations from either ocean against the United States."

There is an old-time flavor in this conception of statesmanship as forehandedness against foreign invasion. Senator Money continued:

"I regret, Mr. President, that there seems to be engendered somewhat, in this attrition of wishes, and that on the floor of the Senate, a little bit of acrimony which has heretofore kept out in the Senate, at least for some time.

"Now, I want to say, I will be here only four days. My public career will close, and I will retire to my farm. As Thomas Jefferson said when he was asked to run a third time by the Legislature of Vermont, I want to go to my farm with clean and empty hands."

The farm that Senator Money will go to lies between Gulfport and Biloxi Bay, not far from Jefferson Davis's old home, Beauvoir. That southern ocean boundary of Mississippi is a lovely country; its soft and mellow climate fits well with the declining years of a statesman. Colonel Watterson, who knows the pleasant places of the earth, occasionally spends the winter at Pass Christian, a few miles away, and says that nothing in Southern France or Italy surpasses its clear blue sky, its sandy beach, its pines and orange groves. In that old-fashioned community "clean and empty hands" are more an honor than an inconvenience; as to books, Senator Money is probably the sort of man who reads the old classies that he already owns; as to what else more substantial may be desired to meet the simple tastes of this old scholar. nowhere else in the country is there a farm, or a soil, that will yield it with so little effort.

I love peace, and there is nothing on earth that so distresses me as strife and conflict. I am willing to make any sacrifice I can for peace. There has been no reason for any display of feeling that I know of. .

"I look at this situation as a man almost on the outside. Since I have been speaking, there has come into my mind a few verses from an old Greek poet, which perhaps the Senate will indulge me in repeating, for I think they are extremely applicable to the situation in hand. It was the invocation or exhortation of an old Greek poet to his own soul. His name is now very rarely ever heard, for his splendid genius is only attested by some magnificent fragments that, fortunately for posterity, were embedded in the writings of other people. His name was Archilochus, and he and Sappho were adjudged by the Greeks of the classic age of Greece, the age of Pericles, as being the two who were second only to Homer. His lines, if you will allow me, were these:

"Tessed on a sea of troubles, Soul, my Soul,

And to the weapons of advancing foes

Undaunted 'mid the hostile might

Of squadrons burning for the fight,

€ Collier's maintains at Washington an office the purpose of which is to supply its readers with copies of bills, records, or any information they may desire concerning the work of Congress and the Government. Address

Collier's Congressional Record

Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

# The Puzzle of Mexico in Revolt

## Everybody Has a Guess,—How Many Know the Facts Behind the Uprising?



A water-carrier

MEXICO CITY, March 8, 1911. HE news that twenty thousand United States troops were to mobilize on the Mexican border for maneuvers and that a fleet was proceeding to the Gulf waters, "probably," as some one observed, "to prevent ambitious tarpon from violating the neutrality laws, came whispering out of the newspaper offices yesterday noon. All the town knows it this morning, and people are poring over their papers all along the streets and gathering in front of the bulletinboards.

Late last evening, on San Francisco Street, a man who was said never to have shown concern before advised me to lay in a stock of frijoles, and

averred that he was going to have a cost made with a Japanese flag covering the back. "They're afraid of that," said he. Somebody saw somebody else who said he heard somebody shouting "Viva Madero!" in the heart of the city about ten o'clock this morning; Mr. Limantour, close on the heels of his significant Paris interview, is nearing Mexico, and it really seems as if something new and definite might be about to happen.

In these vivacious and alluring streets, where, under a dazzling sun and in an air of spring sharpened, as it were, with autumnal frost, the sixteenth and twentieth centuries jostle one another as in few other places in the world; in the continuous presence of a drama, which, however masked by the brisk surfaces of "development" and trade, has at least an undertone of that already played in India, Egypt, and South Africa-out of this bright, complex, and fascinating scene it has not been easy to detach the bare bones of the revolutionary "situation."

### To Generalize About Mexico is Useless

THE fine folks drive up the Pasco in melancholy state, pale, in black, as if mourning a past that can never return; the patient, brown substratum toils and smiles in childlike thoughtlessness at its povertystricken present; the foreign invaders, cigars gripped firmly in their teeth, stare straight ahead at the almighty dollar-and all these must somehow be reconciled and adjusted to life as it is.

What a few men with rifles may do in this or that remote mountain pass or village seems far less impressive than what a great many men are doing everywhere with capital and machinery and modern business methods. What may happen to-morrow seems rather ephemeral compared with what will have happened in fifty or a hundred years.

Such irrelevant, and perhaps sentimental, considerations aside, it is still not easy to gather in a few words the many and dissociated threads of this long-drawn-out wrangle. Mexico is a difficult place to generalize about—a place where it is curiously the case that each man's facts are true only to his own experience. What is true in Chihuahua may be absurd in Colima. Things happen, not according to set rules, but because somebody who had the power wanted them to happen that way. The most radical insurrecto could scarcely ask for anything more than



Bringing supplies into camp

### By ARTHUR RUHL

Collier's Special Correspondent in Mexico

the constitution under which the country has theoretically been governed since 1857.

At the border they told me that the whole nation was only waiting for a spark, for one good life-sized to rise as a man. When I reached the capital the fine horses of the gente decente were still spanking up and down the drive, the little newsboys filling the air with their wailing, locust-like cries-of the names of papers not yet suppressed-and conservative Americans, who had spent many years in Mexico, asked if there was any revolution.

#### Señor Creel's Theory-a Socialist Movement

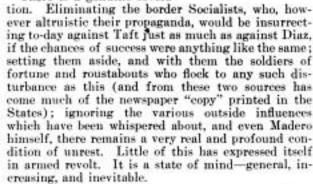
'HE other afternoon I had the pleasure of talking for a few moments with Senor Enrique Creel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, late Ambassador at Washington, member of a family which owns some millions of acres of land in the State of Chihuahua (and, therefore, a fine old feudal gentleman, or a villainous despot, according to your point of view), and Mr. Creel told me, in the most urbane and charming English, that the so-called insurrection was confined to a few Los Angeles Socialists and some local banditti, who had neither property, position, nor the wherewithal to command respect. At lunch that day the young American opposite me cheerfully informed me that all you needed was a hundred men to march up the Pasco de la Reforma and take Chapultepec.

As the same young man went on to tell wholly

ridiculous things about the border insurrectos-whom I happen to know something about-I was inclined to minimize the importance of his other observations, and it might have been suggested to Mr. Creel that if the revolutionists were rich, powerful, and cultured gentlemen like himself, they might not be so interested in rebelling.

Nevertheless, this seems an appropriate moment for the statement of a few general facts, which can scarcely have been made clearer to newspaper readers at home by the disjointed rumors of a skirmish here, a bridge burned there, and which may, possibly, be lost sight of in the new centers of interest which seem now about to be gath-

There is a genuine revolu-



It is not aimed directly against President Diaz. Nothing can hide or destroy the fact that Diaz is one of the great men of his time, one of the world's great executives. There has been, to be sure, a perceptible change of feeling lately, even toward him, but it is irritation at what seems to be the stubbornness of old age, rather than any active hate for him, whom people speak of with almost a sort of filial affection as the "old man."

### The Feeling Against Diaz's Cabinet Council

THE dissatisfaction is with the men around him, the inevitable rottenness which has gathered during the nearly thirty-five years of his benevolent despotism. It is, for example, against the so-called "cientificos," a group of rich, able, powerful men, some of them Cabinet Ministers, whose "science" is believed to consist in the skill with which they have combined government with private graft. And it is against the more personal tyranny, the "caciqueism" of the State governors and jefe politicos.

It must be remembered, of course, that Mexico has

been governed for the past thirty-five years with an iron hand. Nominally a democracy, with a constitution much like ours, she really has been ruled by one man, who differed from other dictators less in the machinery he used than in the fact that he was genuinely able and personally honest. These governors and jefe politicos might be loosely compared to our own State Governors and city mayors, with the difference that, although theoretically elected, they are practically appointed by the President, and they exert, each within his own sphere, a power we should regard as almost Oriental in its ruthlessness and

lack of responsibility to any one except the man higher up. An American can visualize conditions somewhat - remembering, of course, all the initial differences-by imagining President Grant, for instance, still in the White House (Diaz became Provisional President in 1876) and the States arbitrarily governed by his personal friends who had come in with him and remained in power ever since, however unfitted by creeping tyranny and advancing decreptitude.



A typical insurrecto

Local dissatisfaction has

been increased by the fact that governors are not infrequently taken from one State and placed over a part of the country with which they are quite unfamiliar, and, perhaps, out of sympathy. One need not go into specific details to make clear the result. Men will be men, as the lady said in one of Mr. Augustus Thomas's plays, especially white men in a tropical country. If there are graft and favoritism in the United States with frequent changes of administration, a vigilant press and a keen public sentiment hanging over the office-holder's head, it does not require any very profound penetration to surmise what might happen during a continuous régime of nearly thirty-five years in a country saturated with the traditions of the Spanish Conquest. Arbitrary arrests and punishments, extravagance, unnecessary public works, and even the more personal immoralities of which the Central American dictators have been accused, are all laid at the doors of these petty chiefs.

Yet the American will mistake the situation if he fancies that the whole system is going to be changed by any revolution or, indeed, that the far-seeing want

it suddenly changed.

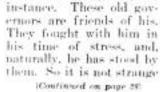
A border Texan

I talked with one man, a humanitarian and sociologist, who frankly disbelieves in much of Mexico's "development," and he spoke with considerable plausibility of the exploitation of a half-awakened pastoral people for the benefit of foreign bondholders. He would have everybody vote; professional politicians might gobble up the power, yet he believed that it was better for the peon to have a vote to sell, so to speak, than not to have it at all. And I talked with another, on quite the opposite side, who thought one free and fair election might be a good thing—to clear the air and, as he put it, "show them how impossible it was." Few, however, of what would ordinarily be called practical men hope for any violent change in the political functions of this mass of the people. It is not that Diaz has ruled badly, but that he has ruled too long. They

want changes in the Cabinet, new governors and jefes, more autonomy, a series of intelligent oligarchies, rather than one hard-and-fast autoers

Diaz was a fighter who came to the top because he was strong enough to fight his way there. He has held the nation together and made it. Granting everything that he has done for his country, one would still not be likely to endow him with any advanced humanitarianism or progressive statesmanship these terms would be understood in modern England, for

They fought with him in





# Intelligent Home-Making

### A Knowledge of Domestic Science Means Better Homes and Less Labor for Women

SEVENTY thousand persons, mostly women, recently stopped to look at a handful of evaporated cranberries. Again they paused before an electric cooking range. They entered a lecture-room and listened to discourses on the Purification of Polluted Water, on the Market Milk Investigations, on Weights and Measures as a Business Proposition for the Housewife. It was at a Domestic Science

Exposition, which lasted for a week in the biggest and what has been called the most homeless city in our country. It was partly an advertising show-of course these were Somebody's brand of evaporated cranberries, and Somebody Else's range. But for all that, it was a self-acclaimed Show for the Housewife, and its interests were hers. For seven days, morning, afternoon, and evening, housekeepers thronged through the long hall, watching, studying, pocketing points on the way the navy cook squeezes an orange without letting anything but the juice escape, on the way Commissioner Driscoll has found that our strawberry vender cheats us, on the richness of Somebody's self-righteous brand of cocoa. Make a certain allowance, if you will, for the idly curious. Even the chronic feminine boarder may pause with interest before Uncle Sam's meat inspection exhibit, or a dealer's display of live bees in their cells. But the days were mild and there were other more amusing shows on Broadway. Never did thousands of women allow themselves to be shut up in a darkened hall and be taught concerning Efficacious Food Inspection and Capital and Labor in the Home, unless they really wanted to know.

#### No More Household Slavery

A MAN, and an intelligent man, recently contended that women no longer want to make homes, no longer do make homes, that the American home is going to destruction, and we may be a wrecked nation because of the wrecked home. Possibly he has been jilted. Nevertheless, he voiced an oftenheard wail. The fact that housework has grown easier leads some to the conclusion that, since woman is not the slave to household drudgery that her grandmother was, she is therefore less loyal to her home. The house no longer holds her chained from four in the

morning till seven at night. The iron pots do not double her back with theigweight in these days. Various patent sweepers and cleaners have replaced much of her ancient toil at the broom. There are no candles to be molded, no wool to be spun, no soap to be made. Fifteen hours' work is reduced to five, and the housewife can step forth at the end of it unburdened, un-

fagged, mentally equipped for other topics. The man who prides himself upon cherishing old-fashioned ideals chats with her anent aeroplanes, the uprising in Mexico, a Maeterlinck play—enjoys the chat—then returns to his slippers to grunt that woman is losing her domesticity.

The woman of to-day is as-I had almost said more—I maintain as-domestic as the splendid generations of women before ber. More she could not be, for our foremothers did half the building of a nation in their home-making a home-making that stalwartly faced every hardship, every impossibility, and held unswervingly to the ideal of the home as the very foundation, the rock upon which a nation must be builded. But there is no reason why a patent dishwasher should destroy that ideal. Nor does it. Let him who has taken alarm-the man who clings to "the good old-fashioned way"-the man who prepares his mind for the time when our national ideals shall meet in a bead-on collision with diplomas

and suffrage, wake up and look about him at a great movement which has been gaining quietly for years, until now it is as broad as the nation and as deeply significant as the noblest instincts of woman. It is the great movement toward enlightened home-making.

When the Commissioner of Education turned in his United States report for 1909 his tables showed

### By SARAH COMSTOCK

that in colleges, universities, and technological schools alone there were 3,762 women students registered in the departments classified as household economics. The many more students were taking short or special courses in these subjects. That in the agricultural colleges alone there were 1,443 stu-



A Domestic Science Lesson in a Tenement

A visiting nurse showing a mother how to make an emergency refrigerator

dents enrolled in one or more of these classes. That this number had grown from 637 in the year 1903.

And so on. In his customary forcible manner the Commissioner hurls pages upon pages of such figures at your head. Mind you, this is in the advanced schools alone. No mention is made of the fact that, one at a time, city by city, our public Women's clubs singly, the General Federation collectively, are taking up the advanced and practical study of household management, engaging scientists to lecture before them on the matter. They are the clubs which, a few years ago, in the first thrill of emancipation, nibbled excitedly at Browning and lbsen with a delicious sense of playing bookey for the first time. Just now they are finding out that while Browning and lbsen are all very well,

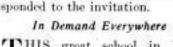
while Browning and Ilsen are all very well, they need the time for nutrition and ventilation. The New Jersey Federation, under the presidency of Mrs. Patterson, is even opening a housekeeping experiment station.

#### Taking Instruction to the People

SCATTERED classes in domestic science are springing up everywhere in settle-ment and institutional work. Where the women and girls can not or will not come to the lessons, the lessons are being taken to them. Visitors are sent by a Board of Health to drop in upon the tenement woman in a tactful manner and set forth the charm of a properly cleansed sink, the economic value of a sawdust-packed pail for the ice—it lay in a pool on the floor before her visit. A State sends out a traveling cooking school to halt in rural districts and teach the farmers' wives how to bake digestible bread-a thing which many of them do not know, sentimental tradition to the contrary notwithstanding. Lecturers on domestic science now go to the Farmers' Institutes, and the wives no longer wait wearily under cotton umbrellas while their husbands learn scientific methods of spraying fruit pests. They, likewise, are specialists in a great profession and are treated as such. Science demonstrates to them the chemical properties of dough and the physiclogical laws pertaining to salads. All this is but a swift harvest of facts. There are gleanings everywhere-domestic science courses being introduced into private schools, private classes in cooking, extension work along the same lines. From the grimiest little pig-tailed girl of the tenements to the hobbleskirted, marquisette-gowned young lady of a fashionable seminary, the American girl is being taught to look well to the ways of her household.

During 1908 I used to pick my way through a chaos of mortar, brick, and stone on an uptown street in New York—such a chaos as means the uprising of a new and great building. In time it took form. It became huge of proportion, imposing of demeanor, obviously built to stay. Across its front appeared the legend: "School of Household Arts."

It was not a building in which ladies could learn the gentle art of law-making. It was not dedicated to the study of woman's rights (in the conceded meaning), the ballot, or militant methods of obtaining that alarming responsibility. It was a school of household arts—a school where girls and women were invited to learn how to wash fine linen, how to chart a dress pattern, how to make an apple pie, and how to direct servants. One thousand one hundred and seventy-two students re-



THIS great school in New York, while perhaps the most spectacular instance of the movement, is only one of a chain of forts which defends the home, from Simmons College in Boston to the University of California. In the East they are largely technological and industrial schools. In the West the State universities and agricultural colleges are carrying on the work. From Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, come some of the biggest reports of enrolment.

Wisconsin, Colorado, Missouri, have done forceful and individual work. The California Legislature appropriated \$10,000, and Governor Gillett signed the bill in 1909 for a State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics (a unique venture) at Santa Barbara.

The primitive housewife has held toward science exactly the same attitude as the primitive farmer—



Farmers' Wives Listening to a Lecturer Sent Out by Cornell University

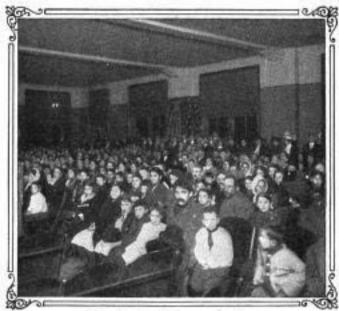
Rural study clubs are taking advantage of every opportunity to learn new methods

school systems have introduced cooking and sewing into their courses until now these subjects are taught from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The up-to-date rural schools, successors to the tradition-hung old district schools, are teaching our little country girls to be good housewives. The American Home Economies Association has 1,500 members.

she'd like to see it teach her anything. Hadn't she made bread'n'pies for thirty-five years, and what did a young sprig like that cookin' teacher know about yeast, anyhow? Just so her husband declared, no book farmin' for him. As the agricultural courses fought their way through ridicule, so did the cooking classes of a quarter century ago, the forerunners of all these advanced schools of to-day. The private cooking class was a joke. Husbands didn't want their wives bringing in hifalutin' notions. The ladies often attended the classes surreptitiously and delighted their spouses with a new pudding. The classes grew in favor. The names of Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Parloa, Marion Harland, and Mrs. Rorer became famous. They may be coupled with a smile and the thought of "Five Hundred Things to Do with a Lemon," but they have played a part of no small importance.

About the same time the beginnings of teaching cooking and sewing were made in large schools. In the eighties New York saw the opening of Pratt Institute and of Teachers College, with these courses included in the curriculum. Later, Chicago University opened with provisions for such teaching. Agricultural colleges added the courses, new institutes opened, such as the Drexel in Philadelphia, the Bradley Polytechnic in Peoria. But somehow the general public did not notice these straws showing which way the wind blew. For one thing, woman threw man off the trail by all the fuss she made about her higher education along lines previously granted to him alone. She begged for such sugar



Listening to a lecture on hygiene

plums as Greek and trigonometry and physics and psychology, and she talked so much and so loudly about her mortar-board that everybody got excited, and attention was focused upon the literary college girl. People did not notice that steadily, keeping pace with this higher literary education, the movement

toward higher household education was growing. Quite suddenly it has burst forth and displayed itself, a new American giant and one to be reckoned with. Partly, a certain reaction in the American woman herself has brought it to the front. Now that she is no longer opposed in her path toward a literary diploma she says she would rather learn home-making, after all. Many girls who, a decade ago, would have registered in a bookish course, are now taking up home economics instead. Partly, Uncle Sam has advertised the movement. It was in 1902 that a conference held in Middletown, Connecticut, for the betterment of the home, inspired the Department of Agriculture to help the household out. Nowadays Uncle Sam dives into his own pocket for the wherewithal to publish pamphlets by experts on such subjects as "The Care of Food in

Clubs, schools, colleges, magazines, the Government, women individually, are all giving the movement such a sudden and tremendous boost that it takes its place with the other great forces of progress-with scientific agriculture, with modern machinery, with the harnessing of the elements.

The early cooking schools taught merely cooking -woman blindly followed certain rules laid down arbitrarily and was content. Beat your eggs and they become fuzzy; that was sufficient. Now she asks why. Physics and chemistry and physiology must reveal their secrets to her. She has a right to know why her milk sours. She has a right to know why vegetables are needed in the menu, and of what

# The Glad-Happy Joss

Shorty and Patrick Introduce a Paymaster to the High and Mighty Devil of T'se-chouan

HORTY and Patrick-both, nowadays, chief By STEPHEN FRENCH WHITMAN petty officers in high esteem aboard the battleship Oklahoma-were dining with me, on a summer night not long ago, beneath some lanternspangled trees, to the music of a German band, in Concy Island. An hour since, while making a Trip Through the Infernal Regions, we had met and shaken by the hand Beelzebub himself: in consequence, perhaps, our dinner conversation brought us, after a piquant discussion of devils in good standing the world over, to a yarn new to me, a yarn of unregenerate days and lands shaped as if expressly for incredible behavior, a ten-year-old yarn, in fine, dealing with some apposite deviltry of my two friends' manufacture. Shorty it was, as usual, who wagged tongue for the most part, tilting back in his chair against a tree-trunk, squinting at us through the cigar smoke, and, in the down-striking, variegated lantern light, making with his lean face all manner of pat grimaces. Indeed, with the telling and the bearing of that tale we three shook off some years, forgot chief petty officers' uniforms and the shaping ends of serious ambitions, ceased to think of what the pale city excursionists round us would say to vehemently enacted pantomime, returned to the time when we had first foregathered-in Coney Island and on just such a night-all young, all heedless if malice put a sting to mirth, no doubt all capable of performing and relishing to the full such antics as Shorty now rehearsed.

"HINESE devils," said he, nodding earnestly, "have their rights, too, like every one else, an' touchy's no name for 'em. Also, once they get sore on you, they're perhaps the most difficult class of all to shake. Only three things, as ever I heard, do any good breakin' the holt of a Chinese devil enjoyin' his usual health-to wit, punk sticks, prayer papers, an' gongs. Poor Mr. Mince! I doubt he'd so much as heard tell o' the punk an' paper antidote. An' as for gongs, if ever he'd started beatin' them up an' down the Oklahoma, ten seconds flat 'ud prob'ly 'a' seen him supine, as the sayin' goes, lashed fast to his bunk an' full to the ears with bromides. As it was, I think if a general vote had been asked, from the Skipper down, he wouldn't 'a' missed that fate by much majority—after we got done with him. . ."
"We!" grunted big Patrick, exuding Vuelta

"To my lastin' Abajo tobacco smoke luxuriously. credit, small part I had in concectin' that particular misbehavior. Faith, it's a thrue enough sayin': ould age brings charity! At thirty-four, now, I'm near sorry for Mr. Mince, as I remember his finish." "An officer?"

"Our Paymaster in the Far East," replied Shorty. "An', like every other long-legged, pigeon-breasted, solemn, shad-faced, four-eyed son-of-a-gun of a-"Whist!" interjected Patrick, drowsily, "He's

faded out o' the Service these five years now: don't dance on his grave."

"-an', like every other what-d'you-call'em, then, o' that description, he had his hobby. Which was

pinchin' an' scrapin', at the enlisted man's stummick's expense. Or, to be quite plain-as the Duke o' Wellin'ton says while removin' his teeth for the night-Mr. Mince had doped out a theory that innum'rable kings' ransoms, so to speak, could be saved to the Navy Department in rations without a crew gettin' next. So, out Hongkong way, while the Skipper was down with a Canton River fever an' not any too compos mentis that our Paymaster wheedles permission to try his schemes on us for two months. Believe me, after four weeks of it, if he'd a fell overboard by any misfortune, the whole gundeck would 'a' dived after him-to hold his head under water.

"THEY chewed it out fine between decks, an' I was consulted. The best I could think of, just then, was to scratch off some kind of a delicate hint an plaster it up on the gundeck scuttle-butt. I did so -a poem, quite a neat little wheeze with a sort o' comic-valentine smack, entitled 'The Belly-robber.'

"He fell for it, all right enough, while passin' by to the office, just before a Jimmy Legs come with a great show o' haste an' tore it down. But would you believe me, thenceforth the chow was still worse if possible, as you might say out o' pure spite! Or at least so the gundeck thought. In fact, gettin' together about it, they even laid a specially nauzeous week-slum every day, an' boiled wireless five times in place of a vegetable-to Shorty's poem!

"I remember it was J. Gatsch (he got his Big Ticket three years ago) who spread that suspicion on me, havin' never been quite the same since one moonlight night in Kobe, when I matched him, to see who'd pay for a sake dinner, dancin' included, with an ol'-fashioned Jap coin that was both sides tails. A grand liar, Gatsch, for all his faults, an' as I'll admit, poor friend though he turned out then, as shockin'ly profane a young man as you'd wish to listen to. Consequently, he never lacked for an audience; an' the chorus of all his kicks was that my little persiflage on the scuttle-butt had hogged every hope till the Ol' Man found his legs again. Half the rookies, square-heads, an' peanutminded ship's lawyers on board begun to harken to Gatsch: some of 'em actu'lly got to comin' around, after gaggin' down one o' Mr. M.'s experimentary meals, to glare at me. 'Shorty,' says I in private, 'from hard looks these here dyspeptics'll soon pass on to actions.' As you know, I was ruther young then myself, an' new to the ship. Indeed the whole contraylong made me feel so blue, I just natur'lly went on the beach to get stewed.

"It was Hongkong in May: barebacked coolies an' hon-smoke, flowers an' stale fish, chloride o' lime an' sandalwood-you know the smell o' those alleys. Toward the end o' Queen's Road, across from the market, up two long flights-there's Low Guie's! Don't place it, do you? That's just as well: it's only another mean little, dirty, good-for-nothin' dump you'd get homesick for, some night, without

"Under the busted slat-shutters, close to the sill, lays Shorty, sippin' Bud, consumin' a duty-free seegar, blinkin' back into the room—all darkish an' twiddly with plate-glass dangles an' bead lamp-fringes—where ol' Low Guie was shakin' up bamboo cocktails for Patrick an' Harah. 'Twas along toward evenin'; the town had sort o' wore itself out with screamin' an' clatt'rin'; an' now the air was so little you could hear the little Chink women's slipper-soles scufflin' as they streaked it home from the market with a red string o' fish-guts danglin' at the end of a stick. .

"By an' by-because o' the heat off the street, no doubt; or, at least, let's say the extra-rich seegar-ol' Low Guie, an' Patrick, an' Harah, an' all the plate-glass dangles begun to move round an' round, till I couldn't bear to look at 'em any longer. So, layin' face down, half over the sill, an' watchin' the pavement heave an' shift like the Rollin' Forties, I planned it all out-how I was goin' to make fast Mr. Mince an' the gundeck cook, neck an' neck, an' very gradu'lly boil 'em alive in a kettle o' slum. In no time it seemed quite real to me: with the heat risin' up in my face, I decided the slum was hot enough even for Mr. M. So I begun to beat on the wood with my bottle, an' bawl out, 'Come up, Mince, you louse, an' take your med'cine!' Patrick an' Harah, droppin' a couple o' cold hands, dragged me back into the room: Low Guie squirted a siphon against my head; an' I lay me down on the sill to cough, whilst seltzer dripped over the shutters o' the Ol' England Manicure Parlors, one flight below, an' a voice floats up from the street:

T HAT'S curious, now! I thought I heard some one callin' my name.'

"Well, sir, it was Mr. Mince himself! He seemed quite flushed an' impudent an' full o' Frenchiefied cookin'; he was smokin' somethin' that looked like a nightstick, such as you prob'ly get in the Hongkong Hotel when you ask for an after-dinner size—the darn thief in the galley! His two arms were full o' parcels, Chink curies, by their shape: all trash with the paint hardly dry, pretendin' to be antiques, from Queen's Road. An' with him (or else they'd just met) was an Ensign.

"They rubbered up the street, an' they rubbered down; but little Shorty the fee lay snug overhead, with a drop o' seltzer tremblin' on the tip-end of his nose, an' his eye to a crack in the shutters. Whereon, they gave up rubberin' an' commenced to argue-each havin' the teeniest edge of a sousewhich way they'd go next.

"The Ensign held out for more, with cracked ice an' straws an' all the fruits o' the season; Mr. Mince, to show you what kind of an onion he was, in the face o' that he begun to whine about gettin' aboard. From words they soon come to jin jils': the Ensign got Mince round the neck an' spilled all his parcels onto the ground. With that, Mr. M., lettin' loose a heart-renderin' cry, wails out:

"'Holy Mackereel! Is it broke?'

"An' tearin' the wrappin'-paper off o' one package. he flashes a little, brown an' blue, earthenware joss, pot-bellied an' pop-eyed, with long black whiskers an' eyebrows, sittin' bowlegged, an' wearin' a grin like the berthdeck cat when you tickle his ears.

"Mr. Mince explains to the Ensign how he'd happened on this by the barest luck, how the Chink shopkeeper had only sold it so cheap because he was gettin' too scared to keep it around, in fact, how it had been swiped out o' some big temple up country, an' must be old as the hills. In my mind's eye I could just see that Queen's Road pirate shootin' the bull point-blank across the counter, an Mr. M., mind you, fallin' for it to the extent o' seventeen taels! 'Gee

whiz!' says I to my-self. 'If he's as easy as that!' An' I begun to break out my brains -as much of 'em, that is, as still remained.

"'Low Guie,' I whispers, over my shoulder, 'come take a look at this joss for me.'

"The ol' reprobate paddles out o' the shadows in his black, shiny under-breeches an' vi'let brocade jacket all stained down the frogs from the cocktail shaker. was gettin' too dim outside for his lamps: he puts on his big horn specs to peek through the slats.

"'Mm—mm,' says he, with a grunt. 'Him belong Glad - Happy Joss. Dirty-common. Fatshan-side makeum. One dolla' Mex. You wanchee? Om Leong's shop.

MR. M. must 'a' beard him gobblin' overhead; wrappin' up the joss in a hurry, he splutters:

"'But how imprudent I am! I was warned not to show it until the ship was clean out o' Chinese waters. These fanatical natives, you know! With temple loot concerned, there's no tellin' what they might take it into their heads to do.

"'Ha, ha!' says the Ensign, laughin'. 'I hardly think there's much

"Then you don't know,' Mr. M. answered back, whilst leadin' the way up the street. 'You'd ought to read a couple o' pamphlets I picked up here-"Superstitious China," an' "Chinese Secret Socie-Why, there was an Englishman, not so long ago, stole some cure-all sticks out of a back-alley temple in Peking. . . . 'An' the rest I missed, from a string o' coolies driftin' along with a jabber an' clatter o' chair-poles. Then a bunch o' British artill'rymen passed between, scatterin' pipe-sparks, an' I

lost our pair in the dusk.

"That night, as we eased ourselves aboard, I had it fixed in mind that Mr. Mince an' his joss, right under Low Guie's window, was nothin' less than an act o' Providence. 'Charmin' materials,' I kept mutt'rin' to Patrick here, goin' out in the lanch with my head on his shoulder. 'Oh, charmin materials, surely, as I reer in indicate if only I'm spared alive in the mornin'. Is that the borror-struck. 'Eighty-nine materials, surely, as I feel in my bones, Patrichio, degrees incline this evenin', I should judge: so I'll ask the loan o' your arm, kindly, if you please.' turned in still holdin' fast to the most revengeful hopes; an' in the A. M., after that guy-perhaps you've heard tell o' him-hit me across the head with an ax, I woke up to find that I hadn't forgotten a thing.

"AT THE mail orderly's goin' ashere, I postponed dyin' long enough to beg that he buy me a couple o' pamphlets called 'Superstitious China' an' 'Chi-nese Secret Societies.' Which I hid, that night, in my dreamin' sack an' read from cover to cover, by aid of a nearby standin' light, till dog watch. Later on, I lost 'em both overboard through a port: as I

saw a'ready, that game was goin' to work out too gaudy to let any clues collect.

"My next liberty, I moused out alone, with a halfpound o' Bull an' two books o' the Papers, to Happy Valley. Hours I laid there amongst the rose-bushes, beside the graveyard, smokin' an thinkin' an' thinkin' an' smokin', whilst three ol' wrinkled, pockmarked Chink beggar-men, covered with greasy rags, sat cringin', nearby, till I threw 'em my butts. Then, all at once, up I jumps with a 'Yip-ee!' that scared 'em back head over heels. I had it, from

SO I GALLOPED across the parade, flagged a chair, an' rode at a trot to Low Guie's. "'Low Guie,' says I, on draggin' him into a corner

(the salong was full, that day, with Portuguese, Japs,



"One leap lands him out in the passage, with his sheets round his neck."

an' Russian non-com, officers off an Auxiliary homebound), 'Low Guie,' I says, 'of sweetie angel-face, you've got to scratch out a Chinese letter for Shorty the payin' guest. Vite, pronto, hyaku, fly to it!

"He grumbled an' growled an' tried to look through me. Then he calls his two half-an'-half daughters to watch the bunch, so's no one could beat it without payin' up. Fin'lly, shufflin' back to the cubbyhole where he kept his reckonin'-heads an' his water-pipe, he lays out ink-slab an' brush. Sittin' down alongside his ear, I says:

"'To the glass-eyed, long-nosed Paymaster (call it Low-dah) on the American ship—an' mind, now, that it's all in the solemnest, stateliest words you

can think of, or not a penny.

'Low-dah, you have done a bad thing. On the empty shelf in that temple, every night the lightnin' shoots an' the thunder bangs like a son-of-a-gun. Look close, an' you'll see that the Glad-Happy Joss's smile ain't glad-happy any longer, but sore as a crab. The result is, whosomever has kept him thirty days goes out walkin', some pleasant night, an' has to be brought back in a valise, as a consequence o' receivin' the Hundred an' One Swordcuts. To escape which, if you feel interested in doin' so, he must be returned to the temple in person, with head-bumpin's galore (kow-tow). The guy who stole him laughed. He is dead in small pieces. The guy who sold him laughed. In seven days more he is dead in small pieces. Low-dah, avoid laughin'. To leave Hongkong does no good at all. For thirty days you'll see on every dock in the East a Chinaman dressed like a coolie, with his pigtail rolled up, in a seemore costume, an' one eye on you. So says the Glad-Happy Joss, who is not a joss at all, but a very high an' mighty devil o' T'se-chouan, as you'll find out, if you start takin' liberties with

his graven image bought for the disgustin' sum o' seventeen taels. Man-man! Got it all, Low-

"He read it through, an' then made to tear it up.

But I was watchin' for that.

"'Be nice!' I shouts, dodgin' around the table with it. 'It's only a joke, an' you haven't helped me except to the first part, yet. Those Glad-Happy Josses, now: they're made up Fatshan way! I want half a dozen, six piecee, an' each the spit o' the rest. Can do?

"Well, such is the power o' the youman mind over dumb brutes et-cet'ra, it fin'lly turned out he could. "'Hooray!' says L. An' I clattered down one flight, stuck my head in the Ol' England Manieure Parlors cryin' out, 'Oh, see the mouse!' an' takin' the second flight four at a time, just barely beat

a shower o' soap-suds through the street door.

N FIVE days we were leavin Hongkong for good: it was the end o' the East for us—then the Red Sea, Suez, the Mediterranean, Home! I was in a perfect stew for fear the six josses wouldn't arrive from Fatshan on time. But they did.

"When I went to borrow the price off Patrick-havin' spent all my own in helpin' Low Guie to meet his rent-I had to put the Irishman wise to my plan. When I'd finished, he takes me by the scruff o' the neck an' the slack o' the pants, an' drives me along the gundeck where Harah was stretched out, writin' home.

"'What's up,' says Harah, blushin' an' stickin' his letter under the edge of a corkin -mat.

" Look well at this young jackass,' groans Patrick, 'before I take an' rid the world of him.' An' he puts Harah next.

"Harah made out to whistle. But presently, his two eyes begun to shine. He had imagination, that guy! His head wasn't full o' County Antrim peat! O' course, present comp'ny excepted!

"'Have you figured the chances, Shorty,' he whispers.

"'Save this,' says I. 'Just how far you can tip a book-learned guy off his plumb by pilin' an pilin' on what disgusts his common sense.

"'Well, well, I may 'a' been a speck hasty, at that,' says Patrick, rubbin' his chin. 'Jackass or not, you shan't have the chance to call me a tight wad! "So I an' Patrick an' Harah smuggled the six josses out, an' stowed 'em away in our ditty-boxes.

A tight fit, too! "An' after Mr. Mince's last evenin' ashore, on the Bund a highly mysterious lookin' Chink (with his pigtail rolled up) comes an' hands him a chit in laundry-writin'.

"AN NEXT day, hot an' hazy, over the stern we watched the Peak fade into the sky. . . .

"Mr. M., he got the idea right off-1 why-that some swell-lookin' mandarin's daughter, or somethin', had surely slipped him a date. In fact, he just had to spread his suspicions around the ward-room-sighin', so I'm informed, an' oozin' snatches o' poetry, an' leanin' out of a porthole to gaze astern, till half his mess were in two minds if they shouldn't boost him into the nearest wave, so's he could swim back. At Shanghai-we were kept there two days on matters o' State—Harah shadows him to a Chinese silver shop near the Astor House, an' pikes him off, through a window, wearin' a silly grin whilst havin' the chit translated. Well, if Mr. M. went in simp'rin' an' blushin', he come out entirely different.

"Down to the landin' he stamps, very pale an' glum. On the string-piece-accordin' to Patrick, who was deckhand, that day, o' the lanch—there stands about twenty half-naked Chink dock-rats,

with their pigtails rolled up, an' their eyes well focused on such a prosperous sight as Mr. M. Into the lanch's after-quarters, with a seasick look, he flops himself in a hurry, an' out to the ship kites be. I'm leanin' over, topside, where I can keep eye on his porthole. In a few minutes, out o' the port comes a hand, an' a flutter o' paper scraps; an' then, with a pop an' a splash, overboard in twenty-odd fathoms goes the Glad-Happy Joss!

'Whoopee!' says I to myself, sashayin' across to the starboard gangway, where Patrick was holdin' the lanch. 'He's fell for it,' I hissed down the ladder, in Patrick's ear. 'So don't bring Harah out, now, till he's got what I sent him for.' Which was half a dozen slips o' red paper, an' on each one, written out in Chinese, 'Not so easy, Low-dah; I

must be returned in person.' "That night, by the ward-room galley I found a big, black, chalky-eyed Charleston coon, named

Alexander, who was messman aft, an' had the run o' the cabins.

"'Alexander,' says I, as solemn an' deep as a judge, 'perhaps you've never heard tell o' the Sacred Order o' Much High Seagoin' Monarchs! Well, I ain't surprised: that society's nothin' if not select an' private. But the Lodge on this ship, Alexander, havin' found it in the Royal Charter, to wit, "irrespective o' race, creed, or color," they've up an' nominated you, on probation, to represent Africa. Mind, you'll only rank, whilst on approval, as a Lofty Grandiloquent Double-Crowned Potentate, with permission to wear the salmon-colored plush robes, in Lodge meetin's at home, an' carry the third-class scepter. A really worth-while ratin' an' uniform, Alexander,' I says, in a kindly way, 'only comes when a candidate has performed six sep'rate, hand-picked deeds o' darin'.

Lofty Grandiloquent Double-Crowned Potentate an' p'radin' round in a salmon-colored plush robe! Why, Heaven, as Alexander'd doped it out, prob'ly wasn't a patch on that. A trifle more, an' that Plum was ready for any deeds o' darin' short o'

scuttlin' the ship.

"So by way of a starter, I told him to take one Glad-Happy Joss, with one red slip, an' sneak 'em onto Mr. M.'s desk, that night, while the wardroom was finishin' dinner.

"IT WAS late, through special permission, on account o' some one or other's birthday, when the ward-room lights went out. Mr. M. was seen by the Skipper's orderly tackin' into his cabin, where he suddenly let out a squeal that had body to it. Out into the passage-or so the orderly takes his oath next day-reels the Belly-robber, a-clutchin' my Glad-Happy Joss.

"Takin' it on the run for the Ensign's cabin, he routs the unsuspectin' One-striper out on the edge of his bunk, in his Nile-blue pajamas.

"'What joke is this?' cries Mr. M., shakin' the Glad-Happy Joss in front o' the Ensign's nose.

"'Joke,' says the Ensign, quite mild an' sleepy, wigglin' his toes in the draft. 'I don't know, I'm sure. Put me wise,' he says. 'I ain't laughed a hearty laugh since that stuff on the gundeck scuttle-

"'Don't dodge the issue,' says Mr. M., bristlin'. For I ask you, now, man to man, was it you that had it fished up?

"'Fished up!" says the Ensign, pityin'ly. 'From

where? "'From Shanghai Harbor, where I chucked it overboard yesterday!'

THE One-striper, a nice young fella, he pats the Paymaster southin'ly on the back.

"There, there, ol' chap, says he. 'Go to bed.

A fine moonlight night, an' all's well. You can't
make me jealous, he says.

"'Cross your heart,' says Mr. M., with his voice

quiv'rin', 'it's none o' your doin's?'
"'On a stack o' Bibles, if you prefer it that way,'

the Ensign says, 'I ain't given your darn ol' joss a thought since Hongkong."

"O' course I don't know quite how he fixed it up in his mind, those still, hot nights, runnin' south, when the phosphorus streaks were like dead ones twistin' their arms an' legs deep down in the waves, an' the water gurgled alongside like Chinese voices plannin' a murder, an' now an' then the moon rose up blood-red behind the bat-wing sail of a junk. Every evenin', I know, he sneaked away to his cabin early: Alexander always found him there, readin' pamphlets, smokin', or starin' at the Glad-Happy Joss on the shelf. But the chow was no better; an' whatever part o' the gundeck had listened to Gatsch picked on poor little Shorty more an' more. . . .

"Then we ran into soppy mists, an' hot, fevery smells, an' passed chawcolate-colored natives in dugouts, an' slipped into Singapore Roads-all fat, juicy palm trees, an' so on, under a yellowish sheet o' rain. We coaled ship there. A few mealy-mouthed, boot-lickin' politicians-I ain't namin' namesstretched a leg up the Esplanade. But Mr. Mince slinks ashore with a parcel under his arm to the Chinese quarter.

"Just before sailin', back he comes, lickety-split. in a gharry. An', jumpin' out, empty-handed, on Johnston Pier, he fairly bumps into a group o' Chink coal-passers, bare to the waist, with their pigtails

rolled up. . .

"That evenin'-we were movin' again-as I, was

pryin' into my ditty-box, up slides the Shine Alexander. Makin' some foolish sign that I'd given him. be wheezes, exceedin'ly stealthy:

"'I just been thinkin', High Superior Second Cousin in Royalty, about these here salmon plush robes. They don't seem to be drawin' near to me quite like they should,' he says. 'These here deeds o' darin',' he says, 'to try me out, so far they're su'prisin'ly scarce an' tame.'
"'Tame!' says I, almost shocked. 'Why, Alexan-

der, you little know, it seems, what high-power stunts you've been trusted with. You see this joss in my ditty-box, an' this red slip? Get between me, now, an' those pinocle-players yonder, an' take 'em quick: you're goin' to sneak 'em into Mr. M.'s cabin to-

"Next day Mr. Mince looked to me like he needed

sleep.
"Everythin' was comin' almost too slick. I an' Patrick an' Harah talked it over around the smokin'lamp.

"'He may get foxy,' says Patrick, trainin' a shot on the spit-kit, 'an' hide it away close at hand. Or he may get foxier yet, an' give no more notice to it. Then, Shorty, your bluff is called.'

"'Sure,' says Harah, grinnin', 'unless we're prepared to execute him on shore, with all the trimmin's,

as scheduled.

"'We must keep him on the run,' says I. I borrowed a Canton photo off Harah-a Chink lyin' croaked in Execution Alley right after gettin' the Hundred an' One Cuts for his-an' Alexander slipped it amongst the magazines on the ward-room table. Mr. M., I'm told, had no appetite to speak of that evenin'.

"At Penang, all sweet-scented, sticky, an' choky, we had a bunch of American ladies aboard. Big. flappy white hats, lingeree costumes, high heels, white silk stockin's-hooray, hooray! Right there I stopped rememb'rin' the Hundred Steps an' Ship Street; I begun to feel—how shall I say?—patriotic.

"They saw the ship, an' had tea in the ward-room; they cut buttons off o' the officers' blouses, an' wanted to swipe the spoons. It was practic'lly home again. In the glosmin', one strawberry blonde, thankin' Mr. M. half to death, goes down the side with my second Glad-Happy Joss wrapped up under her arm.

THE Belly-robber was white as his uniform. Through a pair o' glasses he watched her an' watched her, ashore, till she'd totally vanished. Then, just as we started, heavin' up a tremenjous sigh o' relief, he went below. An' in the twilight, when everythin's sad an' spooky, wanderin' into his cabin, what does he see on his desk, but the Glad-Happy Joss!

"Somethin' tells me that was when Mr. M.'s brains



"'Low Guie,' I says, 'ol' sweetic angel-face, you've got to scratch out a Chinese letter for Shorty the payin' guest'"

# The Rewards of Writing

The Financial Ups, and Downs of Authorship and Newspaper Reporting

A NEAR-WRITER



AM forty-three years old and I have been writing for more than twenty of them. For thirteen years I was a newspaper reporter and correspondent; for seven I have been writing chiefly fiction.

went all over the world (including the United States) for important papers and press organizations; as a special and fiction writer my range of work has been wide. In the last two years I have had two books published—one in New York, and one in Philadelphia-have sold one magazine and two newspaper

serials, forty short stories, and a lot of miscellaneous matter. Most people will argue from all this that I am rolling in money. As a matter of fact, I have received from all my writing in the two years mentioned only about \$1,500-about \$60 a month; if it were not that I have a post in one of the Government bureaus at Washington I could not support my family. I have done all my writing between eight and eleven o'clock at night. For the past six years I

have worked three hours a night, more than three hundred nights in the year, after doing a full day's work for Uncle Sam.

These facts would be of no interest to anybody except myself if they were not in some degree typical. There are probably 5,000 authors in the country who have gotten along as far as I have, and 50,000 more

who are hoping (as I hoped a few years ago) to get along that far-getting along being synonymous with at least being able to stop worrying about the grocery bill. N. B.—I have not by any means stopped worrying about the grocery bill.

### The Elusive Flaw

I T IS, of course, easy to say that I must be deficient in some respect or I would earn more. Doubtless! Most people are deficient in some respect! It is just because I am like the average that my experience may be helpful to those who are trying for the same goal. We have all heard a great deal of the im-mense sums earned by the "best sellers," but we have heard little of the smaller sums earned by the host of near-writers.

Repeatedly I have tried to put my finger on the thing in which I fall behind the successful, and which, if remedied, might give me the golden re-wards that fall to their lot. But I can not do it. I had a good education; I attended school until I was nineteen (including two years at the United States Naval Academy), and I have had more than twenty years' practise since. For years I led an adventurous life, rich in experience. And I sell my product -nearly all of it-sooner or later. But I do not get the prices that we hear so much about.

My early history is condensible. I was born in Baltimore. When I was six years old, both of my parents died and I went to live with an uncle who commanded an army post in Dakota. Three years later, my uncle's son, who had just then graduated from West Point, was killed with Custer by the Sioux; and I was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, to my mother's relatives. School followed, in Kentucky, Virginia, and Baltimore, and in 1883 I was appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy by President Arthur.

In 1885 I resigned-by request. Hard study in



The Proverbial Straw

a bad light had injured my eyes, and for that reason Uncle Sam did not want me any longer. I went back to Louisville, and went to work as a clerk in an insurance office at the munificent salary of \$20 a month. Then I worked in an architect's office. Finally, when I was of age, I inherited \$300 and went to California with it. After spending a few months (and my money) in hunting gold in sundry places, I went to San Francisco and got a job as

According to the custom in San Francisco, assignments were given out twice a day-at noon and at night. If I got one assignment, I charged \$2 for it in my weekly bill; if I got another the same day, I charged only \$3 for the two; if I got no assignment, I got no pay.

#### Many Berths in Many Places

THE most I could earn was \$21 for a seven-day week unless I dug up some "story" without being assigned to it; such I could charge for at \$5 a column-that is, I could charge for what was left of it after the copy reader had blue-peu-

I stayed with this job for two years, earning about \$12 a week. Then I went to the Associated Press at \$15 a week salary and felt wealthy..

In 1892 I received another inheritance of \$500. I had known it was coming and had prepared for it by taking a course in mining engineering. When it came I resigned from the Associated Press and started for the gold-fields of Mashonaland, South Africa, to make my everlasting fortune. Incident-

> ally, I arranged to write letters for the newspaper I had worked for describing the gold-fields. When I got back to the United States a year later, I found a check for \$67; it came in very handy, for I had left the rest of my money with the South African gold. I had tramped 1,600 miles in the interior of Africa, written twenty letters, two or three times come

within an ace of losing my and got \$67 for it. But I was seeing the

Next I got a place on a New York daily, which paid for assignments just as the San Francisco paper did, but also gave their men the privilege of charging for the resulting "stories" at a space rate of \$6 a column if they preferred. Of course, they did prefer whenever the space paid better than the assignment. Later I was put on salary as ship news reporter; I worked eighteen hours a day, seven days in the week, and earned \$30.

That fall (1893) a rebellion broke out in Brazil; the navy rebelled against the Government and the army; and for a few months the two made faces at each other. Then the Government sent to New York to buy itself a new navy. Among other vessels it bought a steamer called the Del Rio, rechristened it the Nictheroy, mounted a 15-inch Zalinski dynamite gun on it, and started after the rebel navy. I went along on this ship as Associated Press correspondent at \$35 a week and all expenses.

The experience was exciting and interesting, but has nothing to do with the pay question. got back to God's country the next year and went to Chicago, Even Chicago looked good after Rio

At Chicago I went to work again on space and assignment, which ran to all of \$20 a week. A few months later the Associated Press offered me a job in its Washington office at \$30 a week. And I went. Incidentally, I got married.

About this time I began writing fiction. The Chicago "Record" offered \$30,000 in prizes, ranging from \$10,000 down to \$500, for 150,000-word mystery stories-stories to be published day by day till all but the last chapter was out and were then to be

More than 800 stories were anonymously sub-

cand I was the twelfth prize of \$500 -one-

I needed see money. I had been working eighteen hours a day for about eight years and had broken down. For seven munths I could not work; could scarcely think. But relatives helped, and that \$500 helped, and my wife red I got through somehow.

About the time I go wall the Cuban rebellion began to play in crescendo; and my Chicago paper sent me with two others to write it up. One of these stayed in Key West, another joined the rebels in the bush, and I stayed in Havana to act as gobetween. I was paid \$35 a week and traveling (but not living) expenses. I was in Cuba four months; in that time my colleague with the rebels was killed,

and I had to do his work and my own too; that is, I had to go up the coast once a week, sneak across the Spanish lines, get letters from a rebel mail-carrier, and then sneak back to Havana with them. In return for forwarding these letters, the rebels gave me a great deal of exclusive news. After I had grazed eternity three or four times and had half a dozen Spanish commanders along the coast watching for me, the situation got on my

nerves, and I was glad enough when the paper called all its men home.

For the next year my star was in eclipse. I worked for the Louisville "Dispatch" and it failed, owing me four months' salary. Finally I secured a post in Washington at \$25 a week.

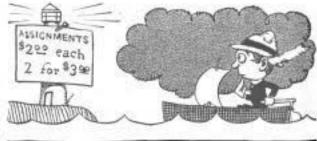
Money was easy. Besides my regular work, I corresponded for several small papers that paid me \$10 to \$15 a week each. Altogether I made \$65 a week for the spring and early summer of 1898. Then the Spanish war came and I threw up everything and went to Cuba for the Associated Press at \$40 a week. I was to join Watson's fleet, which had been ordered to attack the Spanish coast. Watson did not go, however, so I went to Porto Rico with General Miles. Then the war ended, and I found myself without a job.

That year was tough. I got a place on a Washington paper at \$15 a week, and corresponded for the Chicago "Chronicle" at \$10 a week. For three months I had a Government job as translator in the Bureau of the Mint at about \$30 a week; while there I translated some languages that I had never even heard of before. Finally I undertook to run a news bureau for a patent attorney.

### Political Versatility

PHIS last was a curious job. The attorney had agreements with nearly 2,000 small newspapers by which they published a two-inch advertisement of his business in return for weekly Washington correspondence. Some papers wanted one sort of stuff, and some wanted another. My business was to supply them all. So on Mondays and Thursdays I wrote three letters—one red-hot Republican, a second red-hot Democratic, and the third Independent-save the mark! These letters went to certain of the newspapers. On Tuesdays and Fridays I wrote three columns of short, witty (?) editorials-two to four lines each; you can find the sort of matter in any daily paper. One column was Republican, another Democratic, and the third neutral. neutral was always the hardest to write; it was easy enough to point the finger of scorn at both political parties.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays I wrote a column



Any Port in a Storm

of news notes, a column of society gossip, and a column of book reviews. The attorney paid me \$35 a week.

After two years he stopped his bureau. He said he was making so much money that he didn't need to advertise any more. I hope he told the truth and was not merely letting me down easy, but I have always had misgivings as to who really killed that bureau.

In 1902 I definitely gave up newspaper work-or it gave up me; I never was certain which. I had learned that except for the few masters, who get to the front and stay there, newspaper work is for the young. For most men after twenty-five, or at the most thirty, the rewards go down. The work is easily learned by any one who can learn it at all; and after a certain training further experience counts for almost nothing. Most news is to be had for the asking; all that is necessary is to go after it. The papers don't want brains; they want tireless legs to make the rounds. I never made more than \$2,000 in any one year at it. Nevertheless, newspaper work is an excellent profession—chiefly because it affords so many opportunities in getting out of it into something that is really worth while.

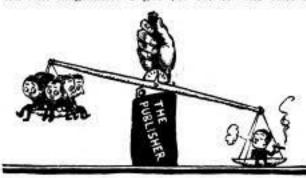
I thought fiction was worth while, and started in at it. I began by getting a Government job. It was a very little job, paying only \$60 a month, but it left me a good deal of leisure time. Since then I have been in Government office continuously, holding half a dozen different posts. Every appointment came to me as the result of a civil service examination. I asked no help or influence from any man; but I was offered work all the way from immigrant inspector, editorial clerk, charity inspector, translator of Indian tongues, and computer in the Supervising Architect's office. At present I am working in one of the big Government bureaus at \$125 a month.

This, however, is by the way.

It was in 1902 that I first discovered the Sundayschool papers. There are about five sets of these
that buy stuff extensively—one in Chicago, two in
Philadelphia, one in New York, and one in Boston.
I have earned as much as \$120 in a single month
from one of them, and for two or three years I

averaged \$50 a month from them all. Then I tired of the work. The principal thing was to get an unusual or interesting photograph and write 600 or 800 words around it.

About the first short story I sold was to a popular ten-cent magazine. I got \$40 for it—one cent a



word. Since then I have sold many stories to other publications at the same rate, and two more to the magazine that took my first tale at three cents a word—the highest rate I have yet received. One carly story of 2,500 words was rejected by ten magazines; finally I was offered \$60 for it if I would cut it down to 2,000 words. I cut it.

#### Twenty-two Short Stories in Thirty Nights

AN EARLY sale was to another ten-center. The editor offered me \$30 for it on publication. I accepted, of course. He held it for two years and two months before he published it. One magazine held a story, after acceptance, for eighteen months, and then failed, without payment, immediately after publishing it.

Some of my stories have been very slow in selling, but have brought good prices in the end. One story went the rounds steadily for five years, visiting 22 magazines, and then sold to the "Technical World" at two cents a word—double what I usually get. In the past year I have sold eight stories for about one cent a word that had been out 46, 44, 43, 37, 32, 28, 26, and 24 times, respectively. I sold two of them to magazines that had rejected them two or three

years before. I keep them going till they sell, rewriting them every now and then. I have refused but one offer—that of \$4 for a 4,000-word story from a woman's magazine published at Springfield, Massachusetts.

About a year ago I wanted some money bad—extra bad, I mean. So in thirty nights I wrote twenty-two short stories of from 1,200 to 2,800 words each. I have sold thirteen of them for a total of \$153—from \$5 to \$30 apiece. Four of the others I have retired as unsalable; the others are still traveling. This experiment has paid me about one-third cent a word for what I wrote and about two-thirds cent for what I sold; but I don't think I could do it again.

Queer things happen sometimes. Once I spent a week writing a 4,000-word pseudo-technical dime novel story about the building of a remarkable lighthouse; it took four months and eight sendings before I sold it for \$25. The night after I finished it I wrote a 2,500-word story in two hours on a collateral idea and sold it to a New York evening paper in four days and got the money in two days more—\$14.70—so much an inch, space rate.

To sum up: for the past two years I have averaged three-fourths cent a word for my short fiction; for the past six months I have averaged one cent. This is not affluence. The magazines seem to want two things—good stories and well-known names. They accept much work from unknown men—they have to do so; but they pay the minimum price until they are forced to pay more by the advancing reputation of the writers. They have to pay the minimum so as to save money to bid against each other for the big names—and they have to have the big names to sell the magazines. The fact, therefore, that a writer gets into a first-class magazine does not mean that he gets a first-class price. It may mean only that he is a "filler-in."

Now as to books. In 1903 I began to write for Sunday-school papers a series of articles on the workings of the United States Government and got about a half a cent a word for them. After a while I collected these articles, added others and offered the whole as a book.

[Concluded on page 38]



AN'S prerogative to be "only as old as he feels" is one which woman to-day claims the right to share with him. The intimate relation between this condition and that of "being as old as one looks" is a matter for the psychic, not the editor of news. That the Hon. Mrs. Colville, eighty-three years of age, joined the members of the Athestone Hunt, and followed the bounds with keen relish during a recent day, is submitted for further consideration.

HAIL to the Easter fashions! They bear relation to the human form divine, they glow with color as never before, they gladden the eye of the artist and fatten the purse of the milliner and modiste. The follies—at least, the folliest follies—of 1910 have vanished. 1911 finds skirts released from their hobbles. No longer does the pride of the barnyard perch aloft upon the headgear. Some one has spoken of the combination of beauty and usefulness as the beautilitarian. Long live it!

HEN the book wagon winds its way through the mountain districts of western Maryland the children run out to meet it, and the men and women lay aside their work in the fields and the house and hunt for the old book to be exchanged for the new. The wagon is the invention of Miss Mary Titeomb, a librarian of Hagerstown. It looks a bit like a sublimated laundry wagon or an old-fashioned pedler's cart; but within are shelves laden with riches. The usual traveling library system by which boxes of books are carried between stations seemed to fail to reach the farmers, so Miss Titcomb hit upon the wagon device. She has laid out sixteen routes covering five hundred miles, and the work has been going on for four years, so that the community is now used to the sight, and there are no more ex-clamations such as: "We ain't got no use for the dead wagon here!" which greeted the first visitation.

THE soy bean has been "tried on" in the University of Tennessee's Home Economics Department. The class cooked the beans as navy beans are cooked in the South. They also tried muffins, batter cakes, and brown bread of the soy bean meal, which contains thirty-eight per cent of protein. Economists may well be interested in bearing that the results were successful in this day of high-priced meats.

The bean is recommended as a diabetic food because of the fact that it contains practically no starch.

CODFISH balls to the number of forty-seven were consumed by a husband on the east side of New York City on the morning after his wife had taken the codfish-ball lesson in Mrs. Minott's evening class for working women. Forty-eight balls were made—the result after subtraction leaves the number remaining for the wife. The balls were made under the auspices of modern culinary science. They were light as a puff of summer wind, fried so that they repelled instead of absorbing the lard, and, "Sure



The Hon. Mrs. Colville

At the age of eighty-three she follows the hounds

they're no more than marbles," quoth the gentleman.
"More of them, more!" The forty-seven balls have become a classic in the lore of cooking classes and stand as an awful warning to husbands who jeer at the "highfalutin teachin's" of the scientific instructor.

THE garment workers of Chicago have ended their long strike—a strike which compared in duration, extent, persistence, and suffering with no other save the historical shirt-waist strike of the East, Only 10,000 of the 40,000 workers have won. The majority of the employers proved obdurate, and their 30,000 workers finally went back, exhausted soul and body, with no adequate guarantee of improved conditions.

W HAT excuse remains for heavy bread? The University of Missouri has come face to face with a new organism capable of making bread rise; almost simultaneously Mr. II. A. Kohman of the University of Kansas isolated two organisms from corn-meal, both of which have the same power.

A WOMAN battling with cholera in the hospitals of Egypt attracted the attention of physicians. She was Catharine Panagiotaton, the first woman doctor of Greece. Her work was strikingly successful; but when she returned to Athens and was awarded a position as instructor in the university, she found rocks in her path. Her first appearance on the lecture platform was greeted by shouts of "Go to the kitchen!" and it was discovered that a group of outsiders had been hired for an antifeminist demonstration. Her students rallied to her defense.

Another Greek woman in the public eye is Mrs. Catharine Lascaridon, who has fought for years to introduce kindergartens, sacrificing a fortune in establishing the schools, and also a seminary for kindergartners. Young girls from all over the Orient come to this seminary in Athens.

SEATTLE'S peremptory recall of its Mayor, Hiram C. Gill, has been looked upon as the outcome of suffrage. The bone of contention was the regulation of vice, and Mayor Hiram Gill, who was elected last spring by a plurality of 3,500, has seen that turned into an adverse plurality of equal size mainly through the opposition of the women voters who have



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Prices \$3, \$4 and \$5. At your local dealer's, or if he cannot supply you, write for new Spring and Summer Style Book "M," and your order will be filled direct from factory if you indicate style wanted and give hat size, your height, weight and waist messure. Add 25c to cover expressage.

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been enfranchised since the previous election. Gill was forced to relinquish his office at once, it being alleged that he was responsible for the extensive immoral conditions of the city.

A TINY woman in Oriental dress, with titles longer than she is, has been spending several weeks in America. She is Dr. Yamei Kin, a native of China, graduate of the Woman's Medical School of the New York Infirmary, conversationalist, lecturer, and head of the Imperial Pelyang Women's Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Kin directs within that hospital a training school for nurses; it is for the purpose of furthering this work especially



Dr. Yamei Kin Now lecturing in America

that she has been in our country. Sanitation is greatly needed in China's congested cities, and it is hoped that the work of these nurses will be largely educational. The problem of infant mortality is far more serious in China than with us, the death-rate being about fifty per cent. Dr. Kin investigated our progress in civic hygiene, household sanitation, and the conservation of child life. She believes that it will be the district nurse who will reform and make sanitary the homes of overcrowded China.

ELABORATE gowns for the sweet girl graduates, new gold watches for the boys, flowers and gifts and parties to celebrate graduation, are all to be foregone this year in the town of Athens, Pennsylvania. All of the graduation money is to be invested in an interesting experiment. Traditional commencement exercises are to be done away with, and the high school graduating class will instead be given a sight-seeing trip to Washington, which, it is anticipated, will go further toward preparing the young Athenians for their possible futures as presidents—mayhap presidentesses—than the delivery of orations tied with blue satin ribbons.

To the use of ladies, gentlewomen, or any other unskilful person, an early English dictionary was dedicated. It is reassuring to learn that the spelling matches recently held throughout Indiana have resulted in first place being given to girls.

A PLAIN, motherly woman, a German by birth and a Coloradoan by adoption, drove a team of horses over the sixteen miles between her ranch and the State



Mrs. Riddle A Colorado legislator

capitol building. She had got breakfast for her ranch hands first. Then she entered the Eighteenth General Assembly and addressed the men before her in a speech that rang through Colorado. She has been sent to the Legislature by the farmers of her community because they believe that she will seeme the legislation for them which they have so far failed to get. She expects to have a law passed compelling all farmers to take precautions



In making anything, whether clothes or friends, sincerity comes first of all and goes farthest. "SINCERITY CLOTHES" are made with "the care that extends beyond care," because sincerity is the mainspring of our efforts and the main thought of our tailors.

The intensely individual style of "SINCERITY CLOTHES" and their emphatic good form are effected through a sincerity of mode, material and making that is never affected—that spurns makeshifts or "make-believes"—that is simply and single-heartedly sincere.

"SINCERITY CLOTHES" are wool. Most best clothiers sell them. Our label is always on them, Our Book Of Modes is "the last word" in fashion. Write for it!

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Write for The Emery Book, illustrating and describing styles for Spring. Let us fill your order through your dealer.

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# SNIDER PROCESS PORK®BEANS

For active brain and body there is no better food than Snider's Pork and Beans.

Because of their richness in nitrogen they have been described as the "poor man's beef."

With the nitrogenous properties, or proteids, for building strength; with carbohydrates, in which beans are also rich, for supplying energy; and with that delicate, delicious piece of pork jowl to furnish fats (as beans contain very little fat), Snider's Pork and Beans present rightly balanced nourishment.

Their convenience, too, is an object. Right from the can, they provide a perfect luncheon or salad, and may be served piping hot, as meat substitute or side dish, by merely immersing the can in boiling water for fifteen minutes, before opening.

No further seasoning is needed. The smacking good tomato sauce, made from Snider's Tomato Catsup, gives them the zest incomparable.

Only best Michigan beans, a method different and better, and utmost care at every step make Snider's superior.

# "It's the Process"

Use Snider's Chili Sauce upon steaks, chops, cold meats and roasts.

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All Snider Products comply with all Pure Food Laws of the world.





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# The Tyden Table Lock

is this little lever device that clamps the two halves of a dividing table together so that there can never be an unsightly gap at the base, a sag at the top and creakiness.

These faults were inevitable until the Tyden Lock was added to the modern extension table. More than this, the Tyden Lock automatically equalizes the extension so that the table is never overbalanced. It allows one, two, or three extra leaves to be added before it is necessary to separate the halves of the pillar.

"Tables Beautiful" is a little guide for intending purchasers, fully explaining the construction of the sixty best makes of tables. Most stores offer Tyden Locked Tables, but it is so much to one's interest

to have the genuine that this quality mark is offered as your reference. The booklet will be sent upon request.

Tyden Lock Advertising Bureau 661-8 Mondock Bldg., Chicago



against the spreading of the grasshopper plague—a careless neighbor may cause the destruction of the most carefully guarded field of alfalfa. She hopes, too, to protect

farmers in regard to the cream tests, the

conditions now being considered so unfair that many farmers refuse to conduct

dairies under them, and the State is obliged to import dairy products from Kansas. Another of Mrs. Riddle's plans is to help the women of the ranches. She

wants experts appointed to travel through the State, instructing the women in simple sanitation truths, nursing, and the pos-

sibilities of social pleasures.

Miss Daisy Oden
An expert on railroading

railroad official with one of the big lines. After twenty-five years of service with the road, she has been named district passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, with headquarters in Rock Island, Illinois. She has for years made a close study of railroad methods, traveling all over the country in connection with her work.

SPEAKERS came and went in the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago, and none of them seemed to fill the vacant pulpit until Miss Rowena Morse, a young woman originally from New York State, and at that time holding a pulpit in Wisconsin, appeared and captured the congregation. To her has been entrusted the charge of the great church. She was the first woman whom the University of Jena honored with a degree—that of doctor of philosophy. The faculty and the German Government debated for months before they could bring themselves to such an innovation. But there was her thesis staring them reproachfully in the face, such a thesis as is seldom produced by any student. Finally a royal duke was sent to Jena, appointed by the Government to look into the matter, and a five-hour, nerve-racking oral examination ended in a summum cum laude degree.

A FIGURE modeled in a wood-shed studio brought Helen Mears to the attention of her own State—Wisconsin. Later, a sketch which she made was approved and put in marble for the World's Fair in Chicago. It was called "The Genius of Wisconsin." When that State determined upon plans for a six-million-



Miss Helen Mears
A successful sculptor

dollar State building to be erected at Madison, and looked about for a sculptor to create the heroic figure to surmount its dome, the New York architects who were engaged for the work recommended Miss Mears, and she is again to depict her own State in a figure triumphant with achievement.

26

Stated with Cides a Stringle Stated
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Preserve and Beautify Your Shingles

siding, clapboards, and other outside woodwork, by staining with

## Cabot's Shingle Stains

They are 50% cheaper than paint, and 100% more attistic and beautiful. They can be applied twice as fast, halving the labor cost. They are made of Crossote, "the best wood preservative known." The coloring effects are transparent, and bring out the grain of the wood in deep, velvety tones that harmonize perfectly with nature there is no shiny, painty effect. They wear as long as the best paint, and "grow old gracefully," because they sink into the wood and therefore cannot crack or peel like an old paint coating.

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Meth, Dust, Damp Proof: Made of delightfully fragrand Southern Red Cates, is hand polyabed,

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Its aromatic delicacy will surprise you. It is the most perfect blend of tobacco you ever put in your pipe—the highest class—it stands all by itself, the KING of mixtures. A tobacco that your women folks will like to have you smoke at home—you may never have known the luxury of a pape

Send 10 Cents and we will THE SURBRUG CO., 81 Day Street, New York



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The Home Decorator has a mine of valuable information on home-beautifying. Gives artistic, distinctive, harmo-

nious schemes in actual kalsomine colors for every room. Tells how to obtain wonderful effects at a cost that you would not imagine possible. Ask your dealer or send his name and receive a copy free,

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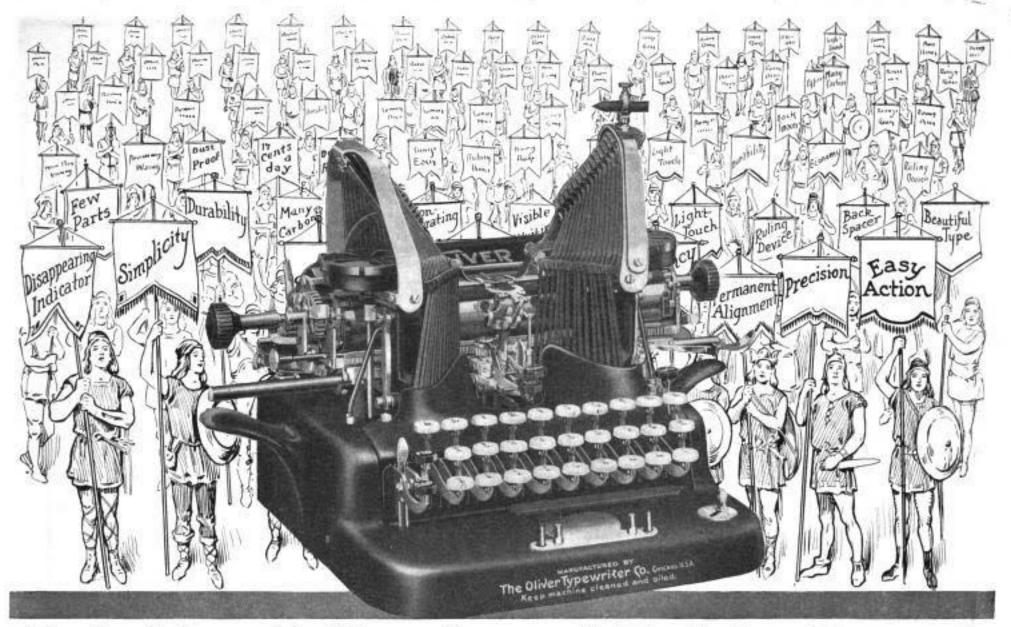
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# Backed by a Brilliant Array of Exclusive Features!

The Oliver Typewriter, which brought about the Era of VISIBLE WRITING-a revolutionary improvement—has persistently carried the standard toward the summit of Highest Efficiency. The many brilliant innovations that have been introduced in rapid succession, overturning typewriter traditions and precedents, have kept the Typewriter world in a ferment since the Oliver entered the field.

"VISIBLE WRITING," the central thought around which revolve these many startling improvements, encountered tremendous opposition from our staid, conservative rivals.

They thought to stem the resistless tide of popular approval by

condemning it as "unnecessary," "impractical," "visionary." Then - one by one - these "blind" manufacturers ran up the flag of surrender.

Today—all standard typewriters are "VISIBLES!"

Do you wonder that the Oliver has the largest sale of any typewriter in existence?

Why not buy a typewriter that has - AT THE PRESENT TIME - all these time-saving, result-getting innovations, rather than one that will adopt them LATER, when FORCED to change by enlightened PUBLIC OPINION?

The Oliver Typewriter 17-Cents-a-Day Purchase Plan is in its way as great an innovation as was that of VISIBLE WRITING.

It extends the immediate advantages of the use of Typewriters to thousands who must otherwise wait. The response of the public to this amazing offer is phenomenal. Sales are reaching stupendous volume.

The abandonment of longhand in favor of clean, beautiful, legible typewriting is the next great step in human progress. The Era of Universal Typewriting is fast becoming a reality!

The Oliver Typewriter, already dominant in the Business, Commercial and Financial world, is marching on, with flying colors, to the Conquest of the Home.

The Oliver Typewriter is just as indispensable to small merchants,

tradesmen, shop and factory owners as to the largest business enterputes, delays.

prise. It's an easy way for the merchant or tradesman to protect himself against misunderstandings, because he keeps a carbon copy of every typewritten letter or document. The legibility of typewriting prevents mistakes, dis-

You don't write a letter for your own pleasure, but to favorably impress the man who reads it.

Typewritten letters get better attention than letters written in longhand. They show that you are wide-awake, progressive, business-like.

Professional people, ministers, authors - all who have to write, where typewriting would be more welcome to those who read it, owe it to themselves to own Oliver Typewriters.



The Standard Visible Writer

This "17-Cents-a-Day" Purchase Plan makes the Oliver Typewriter as easy to own as to rent. It places the machine within easy reach of every home-every individual. A man's "cigar money" -a woman's "pin money" will

Clerks on small salaries can now afford to own Oliver Typewriters. By utilizing spare moments for practice they may fit themselves for more important positions.

Schoolboys and schoolgirls can buy Oliver Typewriters, just by saving their pennies.

You can buy the Oliver Typewriter on this plan at the regular catalog price-\$100. A small first payment brings the machine. Then you save 17 cents a day and pay

And the possession of an Oliver Typewriter enables you to earn money to finish paying for the machine.

Can you spend 17 Cents a Day to better advantage than in the purchase of this wonderful machine?

Write for handsome Catalog and 17-Cents-a-Day Purchase Plan. Address-Sales Department

The Oliver Typewriter Company, 653 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago ASSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# Send Coupon or Letter Now The Oliver Typewriter Company 653 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago Gentlemen: Please send your Art Catalog and details "17-Cents-a-Day" offer on the Oliver Typewriter.



THE application of Co-L lumbia Ignition is so wide that practically every possible field of use is covered by one or both of its two forms.



# DLVMBIA

THE letters below are each from a different field of use in which Columbia Ignition has proven reliable, economical and safe, as the sole source of electrical supply. It is equally reliable for primary sparking or auxiliary service.

### Through the Whirlpool and Rapids of Niagara in a Power Boat

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"The Columbia Multiple Battery which I used on my trip through Ningara Kapids was aslacted by me because I oreded an absolutely reliable and waterproof battery. It falfilled all my expectations. My engine stopped because of other reasons. The battery was agood as new when I finished the trip. I believe the Columbia Multiple Battery is the best invition battery made. best ignition battery made. Klaur P. Larsen, Oct. 4, 1980.

### Has Taken Off H's Magneto

"I have received so much satisfaction from the No. 136 COLUMBIA MULTIPLE BATTERY that I have taken off my mag-neto. I get a bot, fine spark and am very-much pleased with my battery, and have shown and recommended it to a number of my friends. W. L. Ferre, M.D., July 9, 1910.

### Seven Months of Good Service

on a Shop Engine "The Multiple Battery which you sent to was in service on our shop engine from Janu-ary both until the middle of August. It was in regular service ten beurs per day for that length of time. It seemed to give very good service."

Olin Gar Engine Co., Sept. 25, 1900.

Price: Columbia Multiple Battery in metal case, \$5.00. NOTE-15 your battery box will not admit the complete battery in metal case, you can obtain it in waterproof pasteboard case to fit your requirements.

Columbia Ignitor Cells, when properly wired in multiple, give nearly the same advantages, but the complete battery is to be preferred whenever possible. Sold by automobile and electrical supply houses and gar-ages everywhere. If not handled by your dealer, write us direct, mentioning his name.

For your protection every Columbia Multiple Battery, Columbia Igainor Cell or Columbia Dry Cell bears the name NATIONAL CARBON CO.

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Write for interesting descriptive booklet establing valuable information on many subjects for every owner of automobile, power boat or stationary gas engine.

## NATIONAL CARBON CO.

2004 W. 117th Street



IN ASSURABLE THIS ADVENTIONABLE PLACES MARTING COLLIER'S

### The Puzzle of Mexico

Continued from page 17)

that the world beyond Chapultepec has moved a bit beyond him.

Mexico, during his administration, has vastly changed. Railroads, machinery, newspapers, the very schools which he started, have had their cifect. The present generation reads and thinks a little. Sitting in the patio of my hotel one morning. I showed a picture post card of a group of border insurrectos to the young Mexican proprietor. He examined it with interest. "Of course," he said. "we're all insurrectos, in a way." He pointed up to a balcony where a withered old gentleman, Governor of one of the States, leaned on the railing, dreamily smoking the inevitable cigarette.

"You see him?" he said. "Well, he has been Governor up there for-I don't know -maybe twenty or thirty years. We young men feel we could do just as well as he is doing—we think we ought to have a chance.

Just how profound this feeling may be how much it is inspired by a genuine de-sire to accept the responsibilities of government, a casual visitor to Mexico would scarcely pretend to say, but this young man appeared to be a clean, capable, intelligent representative of what one might call Young Mexico, the class to which his country must, and one would assume should, look for its present help. And this, indeed, from the Mexican's point of view, seems to be the really important aspect of the present unrest, as it is the hardest about which to get any definite information. Out of all this complex mixture of Socialism, big business, mere brigandage, and so on, how much can be sifted as the genuine protest of a growing middle class?

#### Insurrectos Have No Real Leader

THESE revolutions and mere tyranny are common enough. One could easily re-strict oneself to Northern sweat-shops and certain aspects of life in our Southern States, and write a "Barbarous America" quite as true, harrowing, and unfair as some of the things written recently about Mexico. Revolutions of the Central American variety are stale enough. The really significant thing is whether the present disturbance reflects a definite step forward; whether a class has grown up here which, given a little more chance to gov-ern itself, will know how to use the chance. No one knows just what the insurrectos want, least of all themselves. They are too disorganized, too heterogeneous; they have no one man about whom to rally, no definite program of reform. Nobody takes Madero very seriously, although the vivus have been given in his name. He comes, himself, of one of the wealthy old feudal families; he is a spiritualist, a vegetarian, a dreamer, and, in general, about as likely a man to lead a revolt of the people as young Mr. Hyde, who went down in the insurance investigation, would be to lead an insurgent band of Kansas farmers.

Nevertheless, the movement has already brought significant changes — changes which, had they been made sooner, might have staved off the present dissatisfaction. The other day the Governor of Puebla, one of the most notorious of the State chiefs, suddenly decided that he desired a rest from the long service which he had given to his country. The present Governor of Chihuahua was put in to placate the people's irritation at having put over them a young relative of Mr. Creel. Similar changes have taken place elsewhere, and many more are rumored.

### Mr. Limantour's Frankness

WHEN Mr. Limantour, in his Paris interview a few weeks ago, and later in New York, stated that something must be done to reform the abuses in the municipalities, and means devised to break up the enormous estates and give the people a chance at the idle land, well-informed men here said that it was the most significant announcement that had been made in twenty five years. When it is recalled that Mr. Creel, one of Mr. Limantour's colleagues in the Cabinet, is the owner or, at least, a member of the family which owns one of these enormous estates, Mr. Limantour's frankness can be judged.

The breaking up of these vast domains is generally regarded as the one thing which, more than any other, would help conditions to day. The lands of these estates are almost untaxed, so that if the owner can make enough to permit him to live at ease in the capital, or Paris, or some other pleasant place, out of a part of his holdings, it is much simpler to leave the rest untouched. And there it lies wasted and unproductive, with the bulk of the people landless and frightfully poor. It is urged that taxation would force the big baciendades to break up their holdings. The transition from their hands into the

ADLER-RECHESTER

## You, Too, Should Write For This Book

It Tells What is Correct in Clothes-in Color, in Pattern and in Cut

And this is but a part of the knowledge contained in The Book of Men's Fashions-all of which is yours to command by means of a mere post-card or a two-cent postage stamp.

## ADLER-ROCHESTER-CLOTHES

This season's fashionable colors will be light and dark greys, tans, and plain and fancy blues-in Adler-Ruchester shades.

Only the finest materials are modeled into Adler-Rochester clothes. And only the finest tailoring skill finds employment in the famous Adier-Rochester plant (suggested in illustration above). Here, as opposed to "sweatshop" tradition, sunlight, cleanliness and comfort pervade. So it is that this, the finest tailoring institution in the world, cannot fail to produce the finest clothes.

Book of Men's Fashions. A few minutes' reading will prove to you the extravagance of wearing other than Adler-Rochester

You will find this farmous make where the best clothes in your town are sold. The address accompanies the book and it's a good one to remember. But you won't remember it, and you'll continue getting the ordinary in clothes unless you write us this day. Ask for Edition B.

L. Adler, Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.



# A Congress of Paper-Makers

These are the men who make "Eagle A" Watermarked Papers. These are the generals of the army of paper-makers employed in our Twenty-nine Mills.

Each is a practical paper-maker-an expert picked for his skill and knowledge in making a certain "Eagle A" paper. Together these men make 320 tons of paper a day. They make

Bond, Linen, Ledger and Book Papers with the "Eagle A" Water-mark.

Although making a wide and diversified line of papers, these men have but one creed-to make papers of quality plus, because the "Eagle A" Watermark is a symbol of quality.

It is this Congress of Paper-makers united in the purchasing of raw products, in economic production and distributing methods that makes possible the manufacture of paper of solid worth.

Such are all papers with the "Eagle A" Water-mark.

LOOK FOR THE "EAGLE A" WATER-MARK IT'S A GOOD HABIT

COUPON BOND IS BUT ONE OF THE THIRTY-FOUR "EAGLE A" WATER-MARK BOND PAPERS, Yet it is the first choice of the critical buyer.

COUPON BOND (Exc-Strotle Water-mark)

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Its fluish and surface make perfect Printing. Lithographing and Dis-stamping.
It makes perfect stationery.
Our portfolio of Printed, Libographed and Bie-stamped business forms on COUTON BOND proves this.
Send for it.

Your Printer or Lithographer handles "Eagle A" Bond Papers, Ask him to show you samples. May we suggest an "Eagle A" Paper that would be best adapted to your needs?

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY (29 Mills), 23 Main St., Holyoke, Mass. Foreign Agents: PARSONS TRADING CO., New York City, 30 Vessy; London, E. C., 171 Queen Victoria; Sydney, 340 Kent, Melbourne, The Block; Wellington, 235 Lamberton Quay; Butnos Aires, 344 Reconquists; Cape Town, Morrison's Chambers; Hayana, Teniente Rey No. 704 Mexico, D. F., Avenida Isabel La Catolica, No. 66.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLINE'S





NSIST on having this distinctive and necessary feature on your next outer garment. It insures you priceless comfort. It is practical and serviceable. It is the little master touch that stamps an otherwise ordinary garment as being smart and versatile.

When the Presto Collar is worn turned down the coat collar and lapels appear exactly the same as the collar and lapels on any correctly cut garment. When worn turned up the Presto Collar protects the throat and neck from exposure besides adding a very swagger effect to the entire garment.



This label identifies every coat having the PRESTO Convertible Collar. Don't purchase a coat without it

Send for the Prestoscope, a little moving picture novelty. IT'S FREE.

THE PRESTO COMPANY 717 Broadway, New York



hands of the people who really need the land presents many difficulties, not the least of which is the state of feudal dependence in which the people themselves have become accustomed to live. But, at least, a start would be made; a start toward a class of small proprietors who would stand on their own feet and think for themselves.

At no time have the insurrectos shown themselves very dangerous in the open field. Orozeo and his men might easily have taken Juarez, but they foozled away their opportunity in the hills. Outbreaks elsewhere have not coalesced into anything that the Federal troops could not handle when they really went at the difficulty in force. At the same time the burning of bridges and tearing up of railroad tracks and telegraph lines, the raiding of towns and skirmishes with Federal troops, goes on just as it has gone on for months.

### Foreign Capital is Responsible

N the north the Government is con-I fronted with much the same situation that ours had to meet in dealing with the Apaches (the Apaches, indeed, used to fight and hide over the same country that Orozco is skipping about in now; only in this case the enemy is composed of quite modern men, very acutely aware of the fact that foreign capital will not forever stand by and see its business ruined. The big smelter at El Paso closed down day before yesterday because the supply of Mexican ore has been cut off, and business in Chihuahua is said to be at a standstill. When there is talk of foreign intervention because the Government is not "able to handle the situation," this is what is really meant. There has been no indication that the Government could not beat the insur-rectos in a fair fight; there have been many indications that it could not prevent the insurrectos from hindering business. And Mexico is what she is to-day, materially, because of foreign capital. Americans alone are supposed to have nearly a billion dollars invested here. When, there-fore, twenty thousand American soldiers suddenly mobilize on the Mexican border, a certain new tension comes into the air even though the army comes but to maneu-ver; even though, in the thrilling Mexican sunshine, the little hooded victorias scurry up and down as busily as ever, the an cient plazas are as dreamily sweet with orange blossoms, and in the cool shade of the Alameda or the Iturbide restaurant "The Dollar Princess" is being played by the ninety-seventh band.

It is typical of Mexico and of the present disturbance that nobody knows what is going to happen, and that those who have been here a few days seem as able (and, of course, much more ready) prophets as those who have lived here for twenty years. The old way was to get your man down, stand on his neck, and then, perhaps, you might talk of concessions. To the Government, to old Don Porfirio, this naturally seems the only way. But they can not get their manyheaded man down-perhaps it will be nee essary to try a new way; to say; "Here, this has gone on long enough. Whom do you want and what do you want? Let's talk it over frankly and get back to work."

### A News Crisis

OF course, the mobilization of our troops seems a sort of crisis—a crisis, at least, in the news. But you have but to go into these busy streets and look about youlook at that still unfinished new national theater, a gorgeous white marble palace thrice as magnificent as anything of the sort in the States-and the half-starved peons under it; see the army buying seven aeroplanes because a troupe of birdmenthe first-happened to arrive in Mexico City, while the soldiers fighting in the north have no commissary department ex-cept the camp women following along; see new and old continually milling and clash-ing, just as they are clashing this instant in the patio of my hotel-once a monastery garden-where, in order to make room for an office building, they are chopping down trees four feet through, that look as if they might have stood here for three hundred years—"It's a pity." I said to the porter at the gate the other day on coming back to find the biggest of them down. "Sif" he nodded slowly. "Pobrecite!" ("Poor little fellow!")—see the aristocracy with its archaic traditions, the plodding, half-awakened common people, the foreigner with his keen eyes and initiative and money: see all this, and the many forces harrying the State, and remember that no matter what happens tomorrow or next day the hand that has held all these fascinatingly chaotic forces together for thirty years is the hand of an old warrior nearly eighty-three, who can not, it would seem, step forward or backward or peacefully give the reins over to some one else—the mere facts as they are make crisis enough.

A Million Dollars A Minute!

PROF. T. S. C. Lowe, well-known scientist and inventor, head of Lowe Observatory, Pasadena, Calif., fifty years ago organized the world's first aeronautical corps for service in our Civil War. While he was up in the air watching the enemy at Fair Oaks, Va., 1862, a photographer caught his picture. Prof. Lowe says that that hour in the balloon was worth a million dollars a minute to the Federal Government. Prof. Lowe never saw the picture until this month, when a friend showed it to him in one of our advertisements. The story of Prof. Lowe and of the balloon is dramatic and we will tell it to you if you send the coupon.

But the story of how we found this picture and 3,500 more taken during the Civil War and buried for fifty years, is more amazing than detective fiction,

## Through the Civil War " Camera

went Mathew Brady, the photographic genius whose studio in New York was sought by world-famous men and women. With special permission from Lincoln, he accompanied

the armies and navies through the War for four years. He took thousands of photographs showing every phase of the struggle. Merry-making in camp, lingering in hospital, lying in prison, spying on the enemy, hanging the Lincoln conspirators, manning the battleships, punishing the deserter, drilling the awkward squad, dead on the field of battle, fighting in the trenches-all this on both sides of the conflict is here shown in an ever-changing panorama

> mentous vears.

> > First Balloon Used in Battle

# 18 Civil War Pictures FREE

Send 10 Cents Only, for Mailing

TO give you some idea of the wonder of this discovery we have enclosed prints of 18 of the photographs in a latest discovery we have enclosed prints of 18 of the photographs in a large portfolio. These we will give you free if you send ten cents for the cost of mailing.

At the same time we will tell you the strange romance of Brady and the photographs,—how the government paid \$27,800 for a similar collection, how Generals Garfield and Benj. F. Butler valued them at \$150,000—what Grant said of them, how the

famous detective, Allan Pinkerton, had a share in taking them. Each of the eighteen prints is 12x124 inches in size and has under it the full story of that particular pecture. Each day letters come to us from people who find themselves, their relatives or their friends in the pictures. Send for the 18 pictures and look for those you know.

This offer cannot be held open indefinitely. Send the coupon today Review of Reviews Company New York, N.Y.

Name .....

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New York





IN ANSWERING THESE ADVENTIGERENCE PLEASE MENTION POLICES'S



# **COLGAN'S**

"The Gum that's Round"

Makes beggars of the whole bunch. Loosen the lid in the crowd and you'll have an empty box for a keepsake. No one can resist the appetizing look of the wafer-like chips. No one will pass up the treat if they catch a whiff of the dainty fragrance of Colgan's Mint or Violet on your breath.

> Ten Chips 5c. In a handy metal box

If they're not sold near you, send in 10 cents in stamps for a full box of each.

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# Welnt Grip Hose [RUBBER]

Supporter FOR BOYS AND CIRLS

Well dressed little people wear smooth, neat stockings held in place by supporters that hold

on firmly all day, but can be easily attached and defingers.

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LOOK FOR THE MOLDED RUBBER BUTTON and Velvet Grip\* stamped on the loop.

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## **Brickbats**

and

## Bouquets

HAMPTON, S. C. FIND that the self-respecting element of our people endorse and applaud your efforts in their behalf in the suppression of the many diseases that now afflict us. I was specially delighted to know that a New York jury could render so righteous a verdict. It seems from this Postum verdict that some prophets are not without honor even in their own countries. The

result must have been the same anywhere.
Yours truly, J. W. VINCENT. Yours truly,

The newspapers that get full-page adver-tisements from C. W. Post keep mighty mum about the libel verdict for \$50,000 against him secured by Collier's Weekly.

—Abilene (Kans.) Reflector.

It may be freely admitted that that fel-low Post of Battle Creek, Michigan, has the champion grouch of the world. He thinks the country is going to the dogs on account of the labor organizations, and in every paper and magazine in which he can buy space he tells his troubles. It may be a peculiar variety of advertising, but it gets tiresome after a while. The world doesn't care anything about his troubles, and has no time for his grouch. —Roswell (N. Mex.) Register-Tribune.

Please accept my congratulations upon the splendid way in which you have han-dled the driest of all political questions. It is simple justice to say that you have made the subject live and vital for your readers.

D. M. Gilbert, Managing Editor, Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

Let me assure you that the press of the country, at least the newspapers in the Western and Central States, appreciate the stand College's has taken and the good it is doing in the way of political

searchlighting.
H. B. R. Barous, Managing Editor,
Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph.

May we remind COLLIER'S that there are more newspaper boys than journalists? We want to hear about them.

-Louisville (Ky.) Times.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY turned itself into a sort of pied piper of Hamelin and old rat woman in one to make a fearful, yet bloodless, attack upon the San Francisco rodent. It was so easy for an anemic special writer to come West, secure the confessions of a few poisoned rats, and then return East to indite some several thousand words about the dangers of the plague. —Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

A comprehensive and authentic study of journalism in its relation to the public has been attempted now for the first time; and, judging from the three articles al-ready published, it will prove one of the most valuable services that COLLER's has yet performed.

-Toronto (Canada) Mail and Empire.

I am very much interested in the series of articles which you are printing, and they ought to stir up a widespread dision. Very truly yours, F. A. Walker, Managing Editor,

Washington (D. C.) Times.

I am sure the series on newspapers will be interesting to members of the profession, and I am led to believe that it will interest a great mass of readers. Respectfully.

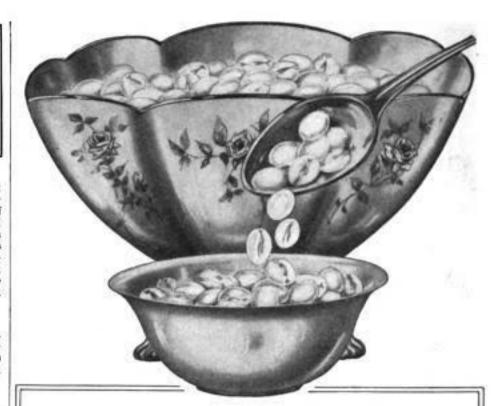
C. P. J. MOONEY, Managing Editor, Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

We are all deeply interested in Irwin's series and in your effort to standardize news. That certainly was a good one you put over on Willie Hearst.

Very truly yours, J. G. A. MONTAGUE, Richmond (Va.) News-Leader.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY, with that acuteness and truth that has made history for America these last few years.

-Indianapolis (Ind.) Sun.



# Like a Breakfast of Toasted Nuts

That's one way to describe Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. The grains are so nut-like that children use them in candychefs use them to garnish ice cream. Nearly all users mix them with bananas or berries. Cooks use them in frosting cake.

When you serve them with cream for breakfast-or for supper in a bowl of milk-the crisp, brown grains will suggest toasted nut meats, ready to melt in the mouth.

Four people in five like Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice better than any other ready-cooked cereal. We have proved this by hundreds of lunch-room tests.

## Nothing Else So Easy to Digest

By no other process are cereal foods made even half so digestible. Here the millions of food granules are literally blasted to pieces. The digestive juices act instantly.

One gets all the food value of the whole grain without any tax on the stomach. There is no other way to do that.

That's why Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice form such ideal foods for between-meals and bedtime-or for people who need to be careful-or for business men who want a light lunch.

They are often served, like bread or crackers, in a bowl of milk. For these puffed grains are as crisp as crackers, and four times as porous as bread.

# Puffed Wheat, 10c Except Puffed Rice, 15c

Extreme

These are Prof. Anderson's foods-the famous foods shot from guns. The moisture in the grain is turned to steam, then the grains are puffed by exploding it.

Thus the food granules are literally blasted to pieces. The grains are puffed to eight times normal size. Yet the coats of the grain are unbroken.

They are far more delicious, far more digestible, than wheat or rice were ever made before.

## Eighteen Million Dishes **Every Month**

The homes that know Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are now consuming 18,000,000 dishes per month. You ought to know them, too. Tell your grocer to send one package of each so you can find them ont. Cut out this reminder and lay it aside so that you won't forget.

Made only by The Quaker Oats Company

(120)

A Reminder To Telephone

the Grocer for **Puffed Wheat** 

and

Puffed Rice

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



The Pianola Piano Has Stamped the Impress of Its Superiority Upon the Face of the Globe

# What is the Secret of the Aeolian Company's World-Wide Success?

E WERE asked this question recently by a gentleman who had just returned from an extended tour of the world.

He said, "Everywhere I went I found the Pianola Piano. In some Countries, notably France and Germany, it was the only player-piano in evidence. I made inquiries from friends and was told that other American player-pianos had been introduced, but that the people of these Countries were keenly critical in matters pertaining to music and that these other instruments had failed to satisfy, and efforts to sell them had ceased.

"In Australia, I visited Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, and in each city I found one of your branch houses.

"Returning through Europe, in Madrid, Berlin, Paris and London I found that the leading music stores were the branches maintained by your Company.

"An Englishman who was acquainted with the industry, told me that although you had been established in England less than a dozen years, your Company did the largest musical instrument business in Great Britain. This, in spite of the fact that there were other houses that dated back for more than a century.

"All this shows splendid initiative, but it shows something more-something far greater,-what is it"?

The secret of the wonderful growth and development of the Aeolian Company is not far to seek. The measure of its success is but the reflection of the superior merit of its instruments.

The underlying cause for the great volume of business done by this house throughout the world, lies in the superb quality manifest in such instruments as-

The Steinway Pianola Piano The Weber Pianola Piano The Wheelock Pianola Piano The Technola Piano The Steck Piano The Steck Pianola Piano The Stuyvesant Pianola Piano The Pianola The Wheelock Piano The Weber Piano The S The Stuyvesant Piano The Stroud Piano

The Acolian Orchestrelle The Aeolian Pipe Organ The distinguished character of these, the Aeolian Company's instruments, together

with this Company's unvarying policy of fair, liberal dealing-Its ability to offer greater value for the money than it is possible to obtain from any other source-And a system of selling that guarantees one price—the lowest—to every purchaser -these are the secrets, if secrets they are, of the Acolian Company's success. The Technola Piano \$450.00 and \$525.00

In every human being there is an inborn love for music that seeks for expression. And while the delight of listening to a great musical performance is inspiring, it is nothing compared to the fascination of producing the same music equally well one's self.

The Pianola is the key which has unlocked for the whole world the complete music library of every composer-it endows you, without the drudgery of long study, practice and training, with an ability to play the piano which is surpassed only by the great virtuosos.

Whatever your mood the Pianola responds to it-not alone in the variety of selections, but in expressing all the subtleties of your temperament of the moment. And the knowledge that this ability is present and that the new power of enjoyment is yours always to command, remains a permanent source of keenest satisfaction.

The presence of a Pianola in the home brings a constantly increasing delight to every member of your family and friends. Its educational and moral influence is of the highest order, and its music quickly turns the thoughts of the weary business man into new and more agreeable channels.

The Pianola \$250.00 upward.

The Pianola Piano (upright) \$550.00 upward. The Grand Pianola Piano \$1500.00 upwa

The Acolian Company maintains its own establishments in the following cities

CHICAGO, ILL. 202 Michigan Boulevard

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237 N. Penn Street

DAYTON, O. 131 West 3rd Street

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world

Send for descriptive catalog Z and the address of our representative nearest to you

### THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave.

The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

Near 34th Street, New York



COMMISSIONER LANE'S comment on the financing problem of the railroads is, for one thing, a striking answer to the contention, made on this page last week by Mr. Hines, that the railroads must receive fair treatment in order to make their securities attractive to the average investor. They have. In a really remarkable volume, their bonds and notes have been marketed, and the vast bulk of these securities has brought an excellent price. Taken in connection with other parts of the opinions of Commissioner Lane and Commissioner Prouty, this is also a remarkable showing of the strength and extent of the American investor's interest in railroad bonds and stocks. To justify it, the roads have shown a growth in earnings that have not only produced dividends on a big percentage of the stock at an increasing rate, but have been sufficient also, to a great extent, to reconstruct the roads.

#### Farm Mortgages

A RECENT letter from the editor of this page to W. D. Hoard, editor of "Hoard's Dairyman" and one of the bestknown farm authorities of the Middle West, drew out the following brief comment on the subject of farm mortgages as possible investments for the average man:

"In the more prosperous sections of the Middle West there is considerable buying and selling of farms, and, of course, in many transactions a certain amount of the sale price is secured by a mortgage. Such mortgages are considered very good security for investment by institutions like the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee and others. Interest usually runs at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. The safety and soundness of the security is based on the prosperity of that region in farming operations. To obtain such mortgages, I would advise applying to local banks."

#### Maintenance of Railroad Credit

An Extract from the Opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Western Freight Rate Case, written by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane

WE HAVE heard much throughout this inquiry as to the maintenance of the credit of the carrier. This credit is based upon the faith of those having money to lend who must be made to feel that their investment is safe and its return certain, or as reasonably certain as the hazards of the best-considered enterprise will permit. Now, there surely is no better way to measure the faith of a people in an enterprise than by discovering how large a volume of their savings they have been willing to invest in it. Let us for a moment, therefore, regard the amounts which the railroads have secured from the investing public in bonds alone in these ten years.

The reports of the railroads of the United States show that while in 1899 the total bonded debt was \$5,518,943,172, upon which interest amounting to \$251,158,087 was paid, in 1909 the total bonded indebtedness had increased to \$9,801,590,390, and the amount of interest paid to \$382,675,-101, while in this time (ten years, 1899) 1909) the amount of road had increased, including all track, from 244,820 miles to 332,955 miles. Or, otherwise stated, the railroads of the United States in ten years floated mortgage bonds upon their property to the extent of upward of \$4.250, 000,000. Their mortgage indebtedness increased 77 per cent, while their mileage increased but 36 per cent, and on this mortgage debt interest was paid in 1899 at the rate of 4.55 per cent, while in 1909 it was paid at the rate of 3.90 per cent.

These figures are incomprehensible. Our railroads borrowed upon mortgage in one decade more than twice as much as the national debt at the close of the Civil War. "Give us reason for hope!" is the impassioned cry of one of the railroad counsel, "We wish to know that we may have the funds wherewith to supply the transpor-

tation needs of our people." To this there is apparently no answer unless one is suggested by these figures. Bismarck thought to utterly destroy France as a rival in European politics by exacting from that thrifty nation a tribute of less than one-fourth the amount which has been lent to a comparatively limited group of American railroad financiers in the past ten years.

And with an increasing rate of dividends to the stockholder and an increasing net revenue the rate of interest paid on these loans has declined. In other words, the investor in railroad bonds was willing throughout these ten years past to receive less for his money on a railroad bond than he was when there were fewer railroads to serve this great continent and less regulation.

The thought suggests itself from a reading of the position of the Santa Fe that possibly the Western roads, with which we are here particularly concerned, have not had their share of these great advances of capital. Immediately west of Chicago lies the prairie country, where the corn and wheat, the cattle and hogs, which supply in so considerable a part the needs of America, are raised. This was a country already well developed in transportation facilities when the new century dawned, so that there was less room for extension within this territory than there was in the mountain country beyond. Nevertheless, we find six alone of these roads to have borrowed over \$450,000,000—more than the United States Government estimates will be necessary to build the Panama Canal. In ten years these roads have added to their debt on mortgage over 60 per cent of the amount they owed at the beginning of the decade.

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FUNDED DEBT

Roate	1901	1910
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	\$199,035,710	\$300,610,983
Chicago & Alton	22,000,000	79,550,500
Chicago & Northwestern	149.329.000	204.959.000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	147.204.300	209.856.000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	126,941,500	177,534,500
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific		202,351,000
Total	\$712,591,510	\$1,174,861,983

When we compare the increase in the of these same six roads alone, we find total capitalization (stocks and bonds) an increase of over \$759,000,000.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Chicago & Alton Chicago & Northwestern. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	257,782,000	\$580,373,513 123,209,800 359,813,486 320,695,100
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	227,421,700 118,081,000	410,157,600 277,351,000
Total4	1,312,449,531	\$2,071,600,499

The increase in the funded debt of the Santa Fe in the period of five years 1906-1910 over the five years preceding was 28 per cent, while the increase in capital stock for the same period was but I per cent. The funded debt of the Alton increased for the last five years over the preceding 39 per cent, capital stock 5 per cent. The Northwestern, on the other hand, increased its funded debt for the same period but 18 per cent, while its capital stock increased 75 per cent. This stock, however, was distributed among the existing shareholders at par, although it commanded in the market as much as 20 per cent above par. The funded debt of the Burlington increased 17 per cent, while its capital stock increased one-tenth of 1 per cent. The funded debt of the Milwaukee increased 11 per cent in one five-year period over the other, while its capital stock increased 59 per cent. The comment as to

the Northwestern also applies as to the distribution of the Milwaukee capital stock. The Rock Island increased its funded debt in the one five-year period over the other 67 per cent, and its capital stock but 12 per cent. The latter has remained stationary for six years owing to the fact that it is all owned by a holding company.

The Santa Fe alone increased its capitalization during the ten-year period by \$150,000,000. This represented stock and bonds sold to the public. The Northwestern increased by almost an equal amount, or \$144,000,000; the Milwaukee by nearly \$200,000,000. These figures evidence a confidence on the part of the investing public in the future of these carriers which is a complete answer to the fear that underlies their appeal to this Commission for the announcement of a policy that will strengthen their credit.

The Interstate Commerce Commission

Top row, left to right: Edgar E. Clark, B. H. Meyer, James S. Harlan, C. C. Mc-Chord; bottom row: Charles A. Prouty, Judson C. Clements (Chairman), Franklin K. Lane. A quotation from Mr. Lane's opinion in the rate case appears on this page

#### Preachers and Investments

THE extract printed below is from the London "Financial Review of Reviews," and was written about the English clergy. What is said applies in full force, not only to the preachers of the United States but also to a very large number of professional men. College teachers, doctors, army and navy officers, salaried workers—these are the surest victims of our worthless stock sellers.

"The clerical post-bag is the target of every bogus company promoter, bucketshop proprietor, and dealer in gambling option schemes. Whenever some particularly flagrant instance of the operations of these sharp-witted gentry is exposed in the law courts, a clergyman is pretty sure to be found among the chief victims."

#### Sound Investment Advice

It is the advice of a London publication that a valuation of securities should be made at least once a year—preferably at the first of January. This should be based upon a tabulation of (1) price movements during the year, (2) dividend rate, (3) income yield, (4) geographical divisions, (5) cost price, (6) average value for five years, (7) gross income, (8) value of securities realizable at a profit, or without a loss, during the year. In some such way as this, an accurate inventory of securities can be made.

"Every reasonable man ought to instruct himself in sound principles respecting the safe stewardship of the possessions of which he is the responsible owner." A sound observation. It is backed by generations of experience. In a recent circular issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, some good investment advice is given. Here is a paragraph on the security of principal.

rity of principal:
"Of greatest importance is the safety of the funds invested. This is dependent upon two factors: First, in the case of bonds that are simply an obligation without concrete security, upon the credit of the company, and, second, where the bonds are secured by lien on specific property, upon the value of the property pledged."

#### An Office Savings Society

The following letter is from an employer of a large Philadelphia trust company. It points a way to encourage thrift, a method that could be used in any big office employing young and ambitious men and women:

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY":

SIR-With the help of our officers, about a year ago, we organized a savings society in our office after a plan of our own. It was not incorporated, but each member had to sign the constitution and by-laws. Officials serve without pay. Dues are a dollar a month, and delays in meeting them are fined five cents a share. A member may draw out at any time the whole amount he has paid in, together with his share of the profits.

Money collected is used to make loans on stock or to purchase securities that are legal investments for savings-banks. As secretary, I am familiar with the books of the little society, and I know that the profits on the first year of operation will be over 10 per cent. This has been accomplished through short-time loans on stock collateral, fines on overdue payments, and the help of our bank's officers in turning over to us desirable small mortgages and waiting until we had collected money

enough to pay for them.

Not only has our plan encouraged the saving habit, but it has also proved a good protection against those loan sharks about whom COLLIER's has published some graphic articles. With some of the men, who were chronic borrowers from the rest of us, the plan has worked wonders. When they come to us now, we refer them to the society and fell them to borrow on their

ocs. Philadelphia, Pa.

# The heating guardian

The IDEAL Sylphon Regitherm will relieve you of the daily caretaking of opening, closing or adjusting the draft and check dampers of your Heater to meet the everchanging out-door weather.

## SYLPHON Regitherm

serves as a guardian over the actions of the Heater fire—prevents underheating and a cold house—stops over-heating and waste of fuel. You merely set the dial hand of the Regitherm at say 70° (or any other degree you wish between 60° and 80°) and the Regitherm automatically balances and controls the dampers of the Heater.

The IDEAL Sylphon Regitherm is the greatest improvement made in a century in heating control. Easily attached



to any heating outfit. Will last as long as the heating outfit or the house—without repairs. No winding clock-work or electricity to run down or give out.

The cost of an IDEAL Sylphon Regitherm is quickly repaid in precise heating comfort, lessened caretaking, and the fuel economy it effects. Price \$35. Costs little to put in. Sold by all heating trade.

Ask for book, "New Aids to Ideal Heating." Puts you under no obligation to buy.

#### AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write Dept. K CHICAGO

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ArtMetalCups

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Heisetz Art Metal Laving Cupe and Trophies are stant appropriate for Raccing Associations, Athletic Cathe and College Fratoralites. Very criginal and unique. Made of copper with applied design in storing silver. Ask to see them, A beautiful catalogue sent free. The HEIST ART RETAL SIMP ILIGA West Ave., Essibile, N. V.



ON THE

BRUSH

IN ADDRESS OF THESE ADDRESSES OF PARK MANDEL COLUMN

#### Intelligent Home-Making

Concluded from page 19

particular value to the system each one is. The well-equipped schools make a business of looking into labor-saving devices and trying them out. If a new egg-beater is an improvement upon the old, it is given to pupils when they are taught cakemaking. The girl of to-day goes home and asks her mother if they can not afford one of the new ones and save some arm aches. For the girl who has art enough in her make-up to be taught, there are lessons in house decoration. She will be able to furnish a room with inexpensive materials, if necessary, and yet have a room that one can enjoy.

Stress has been laid by certain specialists upon the fact that cooking and sewing are the least important branches of household economics. More and more food is being sold ready to serve, more and more garments ready to wear. Moreover, a large proportion of young women will employ cooks, tailors, and milliners. But the man who owns a great factory and runs it successfully knows its mechanism. Tell somebody else how to do a thing when you can do it yourself. The woman who can cook and sew herself is the best supervisor of servants and dressmakers, the wisest purchaser of food and garments.

Nevertheless, the most advanced schools regard the fact that supervision alone is the task of many a home-maker. There are courses in Household Management; this, says the Teachers' College report, deals with "the principles of good house-keeping, foresight, system, supervision; the management of household service; true and false economy in the control of expenditure, and the relation of the housekeeper to municipal problems." There are courses in marketing and buying, where girls are taught how to select cuts of meat as well as table linen, how to choose fish according to season as well as what powders to purchase for cleaning the bath-tub.

#### A Variety of Subjects

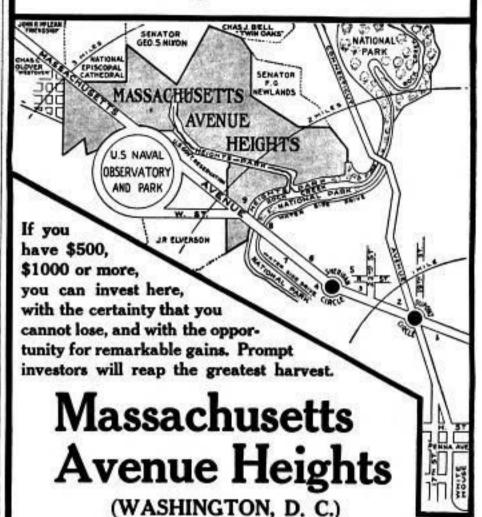
OUT in Colorado in the Agricultural College the girls are devoting two weeks of their sewing course to the making of the infant's outfit. Cap, dress, sack, petticoat, and nightgown must be made before the degree is given. Miss Mary Raush, who has the household department in her keeping, thinks that girls who are very likely to be mothers some day might as well be prepared for duties arising from motherhood. She offers still another course to the point: in the Hygiene of Childhood, and states that this is intended to cover the training of the child "from the financial, physical, and religious standpoints." It is worth noting also that this very original and enterprising teacher calls one of her courses "Duties of a Hostess," and the students take up such details as the care of the guest-room, the sending and answering of invitations, the arrangement of parties. In another course she teaches moving in all its varieties—the packing of china, the shipping of furniture, no doubt the preservation of temper. The West is the birthplace of many an idea.

Kansas, than which none of our States possesses a more intense personality, carries science to the farm wife in the most unique ways. From the Agricultural College at Manhattan lecturers go forth, seeking out the rural housewife, summoning her to a schoolhouse campaign or a movable school. Even a correspondence course in sewing, another in cooking are on the list. It was in Kansas that a farmer told me: "We have the almightiest queer dishes since the girls went to college—salads, they call 'em, and they take everything I can raise and put it together—but they have the cussedest way o' tastin' good."

You can not permanently, vitally sepa-

rate woman from the home. It is to-day what it has always been, her citadel, and she refuses to leave it. The factory, the office, the gaiety of cities, the sheepskin, the ballot, can none of them force her from it. She may be a toiler dwelling in hall bedroom; at the hearthstone of her alcohol lamp she concocts a fricassee that would do credit to her great-grandmother. She may be a club woman of affairs; her servants will be taught the chemical truths about removing stains from fine linen, and she will urge that her club demand a better supervision of the city water supply, that the homes of her city may benefit. Dr. Edna Day, one of the big, young forces in this movement, says that we have always studied the far-off things first—"theology before sociology, stones before bread, drugs before air and water, earthworms before children." But Science, traveling far and long, has reached Home at last. Given woman, with her imperishable instinct for domesticity; arm her with all the weapons which science, grown through the ages, can furnish; and if any-body thinks he can wrest her home away from this modern Amazon, let him try it.

# A Part of the City of Washington For Sale



144 acres divided into rectangular lots (50 feet wide by various depths) and villa sites (¾ to 9 acres each) now offered for sale at 50c to \$1.50 per square foot. This property has an elevation of 348 feet above the center of Washington, overlooking the entire city, and it is worth at least \$7,000,000 to-day. A wood-land, undulating tract with beautiful drives, trees and home-sites; flanked by great National Parks; situated about two miles from the White House; surrounded by the mansions and estates of famous men; abutting the U. S. Naval Observatory and Park and the National Episcopal Cathedral; pierced by Massachusetts Avenue, along which two miles of millionaires' residences (hundred million value now) run, including celebrated Dupont Circle, and Sheridan Circle, less than one-half mile away.

Congress has recently passed a law permitting this unique property to be developed on its natural, topographical lines, instead of the usual rectangular system that prevails elsewhere in Washington. For the purpose of settling the estates interested, the American Security and Trust Company and Amos H. Plumb, the Trustees, immediately awarded contracts for the expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars for macadam roads, bridle paths, granolithic sidewalks, sewers, water and all other modern utilities and placed the property in the hands of Thos. J. Fisher & Company (Inc.) with instructions to market it at prices which would effect an early sale. This affords one of the most extraordinary opportunities for real estate investment ever offered in America. The homes of millionaires are built along Massachusetts Avenue right up to this property, which is one of the most beautiful residential sections of the Capital. Values cannot help but rise from the moment it is offered for sale.

Send for the "Story of the Heights," a Beautifully Illustrated Book Fully Describing the Property—Its Investment and Home Building Possibilities

# List of Values Leading up to Massachusetts Avenue Heights and into it See Napp 1 — Lot sold in 1881 for \$ 2.25 per square foot value 1911 10:00 " " 2 — value 1991 20:0 " " 3 — Lot sold in years ago 2.21 " " Billitip per square foot recently refused. 4 — Sold in 1900 for \$1.00 per square foot 1900 5.50 " " 5 — 1900 150 " " 6 — 1900 2.25 " " 1910 5.00 " " 7 — 1900 2.15 " " 1910 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.15 " " 1910 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.15 " " 9 — 1900 2.15 " " 1910 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 8 — 1900 2.00 " " 9 — Massachusetts Avenue Heights Lots now 56c to \$1.50 per square foot One year freen today \$ " "

TERMS OF The terms on PURCHASE which Massa-chusetts Avenue Heights will be sold are more favorable than have ever before been offered for this class of property. A payment of only 1-4 cash will be required, balance payable at the convenience of the purchaser. Deferred payments to bear but five percent interest.

Maps, illustrations and full details will be forwarded immediately on request. Correspondence with brokers solicited.

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Address all correspondence to

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# Some truths peculiar to the

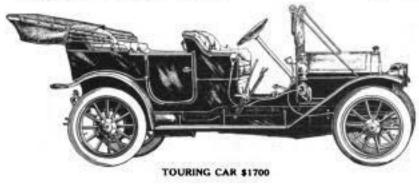


What name springs instantaneously to your lips when the best cars are under discussion? The Cadillac, intuitively.

Other good cars you admire and mention
—but the Cadillac invariably comes first
to your mind.

And not alone to yours, but to thousands of other minds—to men in every State of the Union, in the city and on the farm.

That is one of the things which is peculiarly true of the Cadillac.



Another—which should have equal weight with every man considering a car—is the astonishing steadiness of the Cadillac sales.

For nearly three years now—or ever since the present models were first offered that demand has not lapsed or lessened for a single day.

It has never been necessary, in other words,

to check or curtail any output planned by the Cadillac company — a circumstance unprecedented and peculiar.

No fickleness in popular favor; no economic condition; no seasonable setback to the industry, has ever disturbed the demand for its maximum capacity.

In substantiation of this statement it is merely necessary to point out that during the last quarter of the year 1910, notwithstanding a temporary quietness in business in general, the volume of Cadillac sales exceeded any previous quarter in the history of this company. But what is more significant, that volume we believe to have been more than fifty per cent greater than that of any other motor car manufacturer.

Cadillac sales are fixed, staple, steady; greater in some months than in others, of course, but as certain in their totality as the days of the year. Consider the reputations that have come and gone; waxed and waned; expanded and contracted—and ask yourself: what central potent fact it is that moves so many thousands to be of one mind in regard to the Cadillac car.

The answer is no doubt as ready to the tip of your tongue as it is to ours.

Cadillac pre-eminence is not attributable to some single or even several special features. That pre-eminence is due to

the "goodness" of the car as a whole; from its splendid motor down to the last screw incorporated in its make-up.

The Cadillac has made the technical term "standardization" a familiar and homely phrase in thousands of homes, which had its significance first explained to them

in a description of Cadillac construction.

It is this "standardization" to which is attributable in large measure the many virtues of the Cadillac car: the harmonious workings of its parts, the smoothness of its operation, the almost vibrationless action, the economy of maintenance, the durability and the bull dog



FORE-DOOR TOURING CAR \$1800

persistency in "making good" even in spite of abuse.

England crowned this car with its most honorable trophy for possessing a degree of standardization unknown outside of the Cadillac.

These are some of the reasons why you and hundreds of thousands of others unconsciously say "Cadillac" first.

Because the Cadillac is a good car, through and through.

#### SPECIFICATIONS IN BRIEF

Motor, four cylinder, 4½ in. bore by 4½ in. stroke. Cylinders cast singly, copper jacketed, affording uniform cooling. Automatic splash lubrication. Three speed and reverse, selective sliding gear transmissions. Worm and sector adjustable steering gear. Shaft drive, I beam front axle, full floating roller bearing rear axle. Wheels and tires, 34 in. x 4 in. Wheel base 116 in. Prices: Touring car, Demi-tonneau and Roadstor, \$1700; Fore-door touring car \$1800; Torpedo \$1850; Limousine \$3000. Prices F. O. B. Detroit including the following equipment: Bosch magneto and Deko ignition systems. Pair gas lamps and generator. Pair side oil lamps and tail lamp; horn and set of tools. Pump and repair kit for tires. 60-mile season and trip Standard speedometer; robe rail, full foot rail in tonneau and half fout rail in front, tire holders.

#### CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Glad-Happy Joss

Continued from page 21

begun to soften for fair. You see, he kept it all under his belt, except lallygaggin' around like a wilted lily, an' sighin', an' lettin' fall dismal hints.

"The ward-room begun to discuss him.

"Delusions o' persecution, I take it to
be, says a Two striper, in the hearin' o'
Patrick.

"Less that than ghosts,' says the Doc. Ghosts, hobgoblins, an' wigglers, arisin', prob'ly, from a disorderly stummick. "Alas, Doc.," he says to me yesterday, when I was for havin' a squint at his tongue, "alas, Doc.," he says, "there's a lot more doin' in sea an' sky than you Horashos are next to." The size of it is,' the Doc. ends up, 'he's got an idea how somethin' that don't use legs is after him an' not to be shook. Yaz romica an' the Flatiron Corner should set him right."

Not much later in that run, the O. D., hearin' a wild sort o' laugh toward midnight, leans over the side to see a je ne seis quese drop out o' Mr. M.'s window. Next mornin', the junior mess an' the ward-room both had it all fixed; how Mince was paralyzin' himself every night in his cabin, an' chuckin' away the empties. But Alexander, fresh from makin' the Paymaster's bed, reports that Glad-Happy Joss Number Three is gone.

"Well, when the son-of-a-gun turned in that night, believin' himself a free man at last, an' stuck his feet down in his berth, an' jammed his tors against Number Four, one leap lands him out in the passage, with his sheets round his neck. Alexander was there as it happened, nineteen feet high, more or less, an' all dressed in white. I'd just been feedin' the Shine more dope to case him alonginitiations, coffins, youman skulls, shrouded figures, an' so on. At that moment, between the two of 'em, they were the worstscared couple in Asia.

"That settled it. Next day, Mr. M., all blue round the gills, he boards the Skipper direct. The poor of man was able, by then, to take the air in his bamboo rockin'-chair on the quarterdeck. I an' Patrick, mussin' around the cowls for dear life with buckets an' brushes, we didn't miss much.

"But I must!' cries out Mr. M. 'I must, sir! I must! Not only a family matter, but also a question o' life an' death!'

"As I understand it, then, says the Skipper, regretfully puttin aside the funny page of a six months' old 'World,' as I understand it, just what you yearn for most is to catch a boat back from Colombo?'

"'Oh, thank you, sir,' says Mr. Mince, slappin' his two hands together.

"'An' yet you won't give your reasons.' Oi' Particular muses. 'Harumph! Mmmnck! Howick!' says he, risin' up an' feebly shufflin' toward the side. 'To my thinkin', you're makin' a sad mistake, Mr. Mince, a-puttin' it all up to me, in such agonizin' shape, as you have!'

"WE come to Colombo.

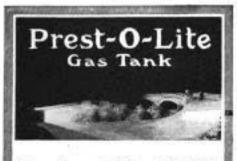
"Me for those balmy, sunshiny, cinnamon-scented climes, where the catamarans come skedaddlin' out with fruit that's fruit, an' the roads all smell like a lady's handkerchief, an' the girls' little calico jackets leave off right under their arms. Some time I'd like to own a shack out by Mount Lavinia, where I could lie all day, stickin' my nose in a sangaree, or watchin' the palms hang over the beach, or dreamin' o' Mr. Mince, with his passage bought back to Hongkong on the P. and O. Vicobar.

"D'you know that alleyway where the Parsees prowl up an' down, peddlin' phoney rubies? Right there, beside the Canton Silk Shop (where I got the Chink to paint an address on a slip o' red paper) you'll find a small, rutty resort, upstairs, hangin' over the alley: a humpback bar, a picture o' Queen Victoria, an' refreshments to make a dead dog sit up an' how! for a chaser. I an' Patrick had given that place a tone all one evenin', twelve months before; but don't think they'd forgot us in that time! The rough-house we heard inside while still on the stairs was prob'ly the boss an' the bartender makin' haste to tear up the license.

"We found what we were lookin' for there—a Jap. smokin'-room boy off the Nicobar, who'd been a handy man, not long since, back in Yokohama, at Number Six. He knew us, too: in fact, he was so glad to see us, we let the poor fella come across for a bottle o' sweet champane. . . . What was it, Patrick, made the bartender so sore, round eight bells, that evenin'?"

His messmate, opening one eye, sucked his teeth reflectively. He suggested:

"Perhaps your poppin" the clock out the window, whilst he was throwin' that half-



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Make Stained Glass Out of Plain Glass by using Mindowphanie

The Acuse Wire Force Co., 681-8 Atwater St., Detroit, Mich. S ASSESSED THEIR ADVANCEMENTS PLANE MANNEY COLUMN caste downstairs as a warnin'. I think the crash in the alley kind o' got on his

"He'd moved it ahead on us three times," Shorty explained. "An' I ain't used to havin' my shore-leave lopped off like that. But Gee—if they don't get you one way they do another: He delib'rately called in the boss, turned out the lights, an' went after us hald-headed. . . Me, I wasn't embarrassed so easy, however, in those days. I had the whole dump by heart: when they pulled the dark-change, I was out an' an recoir with a fresh quart under each arm."

"Before I left," murmured Patrick, feeling his knuckles, "some one surely soaked with the side of a dure, I think. So, not to be impolite, I felt round an' landed

one wallop. . . Pray Hiven forgive me, I think 'twas the *Nicober Jap*!"

"He developed a grand little eye, I know, outside." nodded Shorty, vivaciously. "In fact, it's a wonder, with all we endured that evenin', he eyer remem-

bered what we'd framed up with him?
"Now, in the mornin', when the good
P. an' O. Nicobar, Colombo-Hongkong, broke out the blue-peter, our Mr. Mince, Lord love him well, was abound her—"

"You mean to tell me—"
"I posit ire ly do! The crownin' achievement o' Shorty's career!

"O' course, he never made Hongkong an' back in time to catch the Oklahoma again, oug route. But we hashi't been drydocked long in the Brooklyn Yard, when I drew somethin' rich, one day, at mail—o. Parts

of it I can remember still, word for word,
"'Yours despicably'—it reads—'who is
translated here by Tami Kobayashi,
friendly scholar to English-nation, obeyin' all your honorable bequests, watch the Mister on voyage through eagle-eye. Walks on topside, as for, all day all night: very tremblin' if some Chinese-nation body-servant seein'. Cabin also, day on day, lookin' into by honorable keyhole style, spy joss, then one day no.' ("That." inter-jected Shorty, "was where he got his last relapse to common sense, which same I'd expected.") 'So,' to resume, 'yours despicably, hurryin' quick, on tip of toes. while every one tiffin eatin', make new joss in place, from pair of two, your kind gift. Mister as for, at find of new one all in lien, much struck with admiration, slappin' brow, an' grounin'. . . . "'On Bund of Hongkong, by august

order, some Chinese nation coolie hand Mister a written chit in reddish paper. an' is quickly no more viewed. Mister, takin' joss under honorable elbow-pit, in S. S. Ho-nam up-river condescended to Fatshan-

"Fatshan?"

"Fatsuan?"
"Why," explained Shorty, patiently, "at Hougkong be had to be told just where the temple was, hadn't he? So I thought the address most enlightenin, an' satisfact'ry to all concerned, was the Fatshan pottery." where they turned 'em out by the gross, . .

I N a little while Patrick, biting at his cigar end, added:

"In fact, he never returned to our ship." "An' the next Paymaster," Shorty de-elared, "was a youman bein'." "And Alexander? How did you break it

to him that there wasn't any such thing as a Sacred Order of Seagoing Momerchs?" "We didn't. Nothin' so raw. I told him it was too bad, an' we felt for him from our heart, but at the last minute J. Gatsch had blackballed him. Alexander, six feet high an' none too delicate, meets Gatsch, it seems, by some horrible chance, that same night, near the Brooklyn Bridge. Poor Gatsch! He never knew who it was soaked him, or why. But Shorty, rememberin' 'way, 'way back, he knew why!"

A pause. "Faith," ruminated Patrick, while the German band played a barearole pionissimo, "those were the days, afther all!"

"You talk like an elderly man" "Ha, little better, indade! On cruise, in thick weather, the rheumatism gets into me now."

Shorty laughed derisively; but his eye did not show its usual twinkle. I read his thoughts.

Time comes to most, and maybe takes most unawares, when a first vague inflexi-bility of the body is accompanied by a subtle stiffness of the spirits. Then one recalls, but does not revive, old aptitude for pranks; though one remembers old adventures in their every part, one can no longer duplicate in action those bizarre details. And, gazing at my two friends— both changed considerably in mich and uniform since first I knew them—I reflected that they had probably gone "on the beach" in far countries for their last defiance of the rational world. .

The music ceased; the tables were all bare save ours; an old tired waiter stood nearby muttering. A clock struck twelve, and we wended cityward to bed.





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OR ADDRESS THESE ADDRESS WAS TO MAKE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

#### The Newspapers

and the

#### Land Office

*VOLLIER'S WEEKLY* is a fearless, COLLIER'S WEEKLY is a fearless, efficient, and well-edited paper. It has had much to do with the history of the United States during the last two or three years. It brought down the Taft Administration into ruins because the Administration of Mr. Taft did not fulfil its promises to the cause, but spent its force in such businesses as culminated in the handing over of Alaska to the Cunningham-

Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate. You all know what happened. Glavis, Pinchot, and Brandels vs. Ballinger, Taft, and Morgan.

Is it too much to say that COLLIER'S made the victory of the people possible? The people won.

The natural belief would seem to be valid that the people have some reason to trust COLLIER'S.—Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.

According to ex- (cheers) Secretary Ballinger, he resigned because of ill-health. Colliera morbus?

-New York Erening Mail.

The public conscience has been awake for a good many years and steadily work-ing. It has not all, or any considerable part of it, been brought about by Collier's and Roosevelt.

-Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

With its usual bias and ignorance of Western conditions, Collier's Weekly has misstated the case. It has warned the people of a dark conspiracy, with Secretary Ballinger, of course, as the archfiend plotting to turn over the public interests to a power trust.

-Sacramento (Cal.) Union,

Mr. Ballinger has done it, all bets to the contrary. The country generally will applaud, and Collies's Weekly, which has pressed the fight against him, would be justified in getting out a mid-week edition.—Lowell (Mass.) Courier-Citizen.

The tenacity with which Ballinger has clung to the Secretaryship of the Interior makes the people's victory in finally oust-ing him all the more gratifying. Our thanks are due to Collien's and other magazines that made the fight on his methods a national move to oust. However, let us say all the good we can of the departed, and his harshest critics must acknowledge almost an admiration for his unfaltering loyalty to the interests that put him there.

-Warrenton (Va.) Virginian.

Of course, Collier's Weekly will be too modest to accept any of the credit for the final exit of Secretary Ballinger. -Hartford (Conn.) Times.

How came the Ballinger investigating

committee? It was because of the articles published

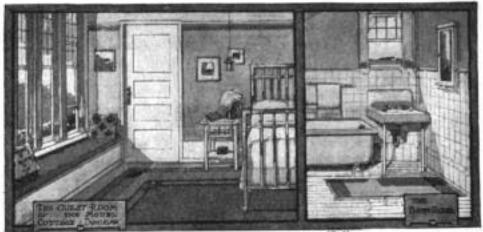
by the national magazines.

Colline's took the leading part in it, but every national magazine with a progressive and honest policy recognized it. -Indianapolis (Ind.) Sun.

Since Collier's dethroned Czar Cannon, made the Guggenheims spend so many sleepless nights, and Ballinger's friends dig so deeply for whitewash, and "McClure's" told so many interesting things about "Our Nacy on the Land." President Taft and his professional politician, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, have had a number of private sessions, the result—so it seems—being that they have decided the dirty political games that have been played and are still in progress would be better off if the pubthe wave not so well informed.

-Wrightsville (Pa.) Stuc.

The news of Ballinger's resignation was recrited with great satisfaction by prominent Republicans all over the country.
Although he was declared innocent by Congress of the charges brought against him by Collina's WEEKLY, yet there remains the taint and suspicion of wrong-doing, which the people of this nation can not drop. Dover (N. H.) Democrat.



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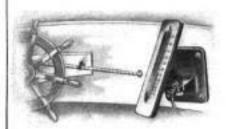
The perfect bulence of the Speedwell mater, the care with which even the smallest part is made, its liberal bearings not only for the crank shaft but for the cam shaft and piston pins as well, its morring labrication, all contribute to its long life and freedom from trouble. Each motor must test over 50 H. P. actual brake test.

The suice—both front and rear—are of such construction and such liberal dimensions that breakings cannot occur. In these Touken roller bearings are used throughout, even to the second knowledge—the latter being an exclusive Speedwell feature, making steering remarkably even and eliminating sear in one unit of the meat value rollers part of the modern automobile. the steering connection.

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cot gives. If possible we would go tota detail along our stought limit drop, the confect afforded to this agring supernion and body pre-to-dy aphreto-red hading the statistics of decrease, little details to constitution that and to the vary efficiency and the to-to-statistic of the survival details to read for the survival details to read for the survival details the prints, to the survival details the prints, because no fully invival to our new relating to which details to the survival details.

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An accurate and thoroughly reliable instrument that shows at a glance the speed of your boat. Records instantly the result of any change in

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#### The Rewards of Writing

Concluded from page \$5.

Shortly afterward one of the publisher's men came to see me. Said he: "We want a book on such and such lines to take the place of our 'Politics for Young Ameri-cans.' Your style is charming. Will you cans.' Your style is charming. Will you write it for us?" Would 1? I would write anything. I said I would try for \$500.

I did write it. The man wrote that it seemed all right, but that as I didn't have much reputation or experience in pedagogy they would have to get some pro-fessor of civics to go over it, see that it was without mistakes and add questions to each chapter so as to fit it for class-room use. The pay for this would have to come out of my poor \$500. They would try to find somebody who would do it for \$75, but that price would be "very cheap,"

My wife got mad about this. She has most of the spunk of the family anyway. She said: "Don't let them have it. You can sell it elsewhere." I said: "Do you wot that the building association, and the grocery bill, and eke the piane instalment and the bill for baby's shoes have get to be paid? I'll take it." And I did.

The book was published last spring. do not know how many copies were sold, and I have no right to ask. The publishers said they expected it to sell for twenty years, and they gave it a splendid send-off in the book reviews in their magazine. If I had seen that review before the book was printed. I should surely have insisted on having more money for it. I don't know what they will make. But I do know that for it and for my first book (100,000 words each) I have received a total of \$725-three-eighths of a cent a word-and will get no more. The publishers say that this is the full value. Maybe it is: Who am I to set my judgment against their knowledge? But-

Next came novels. In 1903 I heard that a Philadelphia daily wanted a mystery (guessing) story to boom its circulation: and went to see them about it. The resuit was that I wrote a 100,000-word serial which the paper printed. It boosted the subscription list so well that I was asked for another. I wrote the second while the first was running, and it was printed immediately after-under a som de plume, so as not to make it appear that I was the only author living. The paper paid me 8500 for each of these stories—one-half cent a word. I read the stories again the other day and am convinced that I cheated the publisher!

#### What's the Use?

IN 1907 I wrote a sea serial of 45,000 words which world words which paid me \$300 for the scrial rights. Two years later a Philadelphia publisher issued the story in book form, agreeing to pay ten per cent of the selling price of \$1 a copy "after 1,000 copies were sold to pay the cost of pub-lication." So far the book has sold 1,600 copies, chiefly in Washington and in Louis-This gives me \$60 royalty. publishers tell me that they will probably not sell many more unless it is stimulated by a second book; for this reason they are going to publish another book for me—a weird yarn that has just been printed as a newspaper serial in six cities in the United States. They refused, however, to give me any better terms than for the first book: under the circumstances, I could scarcely expect more, +N. B.-I sold the serial rights of this story for the large sum of \$200-one-third of a cent a word.)

Before this article is published, another of my serials will begin publication in Sunday newspapers in about twenty cities, I sold the serial rights very cheaply—for just \$100, payable on publication. I thought publication in this way would stimulate the sale of my Philadelphia book, and I was willing to sell at almost any price. When I wrote the publishers about it, however. I was told that though it would probably help my next book, it probably would not help my former one very much, be cause that was an "old" book (it is eight months old), and booksellers would not earry it in stock to any extent. No doubt they know; it is their business to know! But if a romance is old in eight months-Oh! what's the use?

Recently I have been informed that the people who are handling my new serial paid \$3,000 for the one that immediately preceded it. I don't doubt it! I believe anything-even a writer when he tells me he gets thirty cents a word for all his stuff. And I'm not kicking. They paid me what I asked. I'm not kicking at them or at anything or any one. I'm glad if the other fellow got his \$3,000. But I do wish somebody would tell me how to break into the promised land. Seven hundred and fifty dollars a year is a very pleasant addition to my salary, but it is not what I hoped for.

#### We Start You in a Wonderful Money-Making Amusement Business of Your Own! -and GUARANTEE Profits!

BOX BALL—the Most Fascinating, Exciting Amusement Game of Years Turns Your Time Into Easy Dollars!
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By Our Profit-Guarantee-Bond.

Men of every class have been attenishingly successful in making big money from operating Box Ball alleys, supplying fun, assummational class entertainment to man, women, youths, beys and girle—they have piled up wealth? For the amaningly faccusating game has taken the sation by storm? Scarocky acybody ever fails to "make good"—and cash in big!

\$ 300 a month is a very conservative profit estimate. One man, operating rails one alley, sunde \$513 clear profit in \$1 days! An \$15 a week circle started up and made \$1,845.20 clear profit feet to days in brainees. Four others, \$1.30 clear profit.

first 50 days in business. Four others, \$3,200 clear first 9 months! Hun-

estimation of people every-where than any other pastime is attracting greater pat-romage from better classes of people than ever before

and any man or wroman who has no care got armall capital. \$120 -ran start up in this makes on a good, subscantial scale. In a july your alleys have paid for themselves, not are paying an amazing profit on the investment.

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It's a one-man bisiness, although partners have been trementionally agreesful. One man run run as easier tattery of alleys—no pin beyon to belyers not soveres are moded.

A slight pull of leverat players' end committeally sets all pins instantial. Balls seture to players' end automatically sets all pins instantial. Balls seture to players' end automatically sets all pins instantial. Balls seture to players' end by improved on its procket the entire receipts themselves!

The play is fast and furjous—and at a nickel a game the money rolls beto your cash drawer at a terrific part. Ad no expenses to wipe it out, as with all other propositions. It's dumply clear profit—practically every penny.

Box Hall stands higher in the

From Illinois I have had as high as right allego resoning in (Coront locations at me time. In one day these sicht allege took is \$77, which

allepstons for \$77, which is an average of jost \$10 per alley for that day. I Speed that above all Appended have cleaned up to the Box Fall Appended to the control of the

From Texas

W. L. Sogveli

From Ohio

Box Ball stands higher in the estimation of people every-where than any other matter.

From New York

From New York

I stee for a remany fee Ball Alsys are monthly
pasker and are all year
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maked over \$4,000 in
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# "Eggs to Hatch in Five Baskets? What's Wrong With It, Macleod?"

A MAN with a new application of the Law of Averages came to Philadelphia in March, 1909, to tell a banker about the invention.

"I believe," said he, "that I have taken the sting of speculation from one of the world's most profitable businesses, that often pays enormous profits, but heretofore has involved risk. If there is a flaw in the idea, I want to know it. If any one can pick a hole in it, you can. Listen.

"Every railroad across the continent has built big cities. The last line to the Pacific Coast that ever will be built is nearing completion. It opens a territory through the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and Washington twice as large as Pennsylvania. Thousands of settlers, abreast of construction gangs, are breaking virgin sod for miles on either side of the tracks. Two hundred and twenty-nine new stations and towns already have been built. Some will be Omahas and Denvers in a few years.

"Let us go and study those towns, their advantages, resources, strategical locations for control of trade; their physical features, water supplies, soil of surrounding country, and then let us select the most promising young cities now, before the real flood of immigration pours in, following the putting on of fast passenger trains in the Spring of 1911.

"Let us buy the best land available in the cities that have greatest promise, as near the centre as we can get, and cut it up into good-sized building lots, and sell, in one transaction, on easy payments, one choice building lot in each of five of these best young cities. This will be applying the fundamental principle of life insurance—the Law of Averages-just as effectively as if, instead of towns, we took 229 persons from the street and, by rigid medical examination, rejected all but five, because of infirmity, youth, old age, or bad habits, or bad histories. The five robust 'preferred risks' we would recommend for insurance. Even this illustration does injustice to my plan, because the robust risks die, and there is an insurance loss to pay. One must 'die to win.' But the five best new cities will live till the crack of doom."

"It looks sane to me," said the banker. "We'll sleep over night on it. People are sick of get-rich-quick schemes and of all kinds of speculation. They are getting 'back to the land.' Your plan eliminates the 'boom' towns and cities-on-paper. It divides risk of loss by five, multiplies probability of profit by five, and minimizes hazard, by putting the investor's eggs into five baskets—instead of into one basket with a hole in it. Your plan will attract many sensible people. It aims at the 'minimum of risk, maximum of profit.'"

After another conference, the man with the new idea started for the Pacific. At Chicago the plan secured the hearty endorsement of the Immigration Department of the great new railroad. He then spent two months with railroad men, surveyors, pioneer editors, early settlers, county and town officials and construction crews, studying the ground from town to town.

At Missoula, Mont., finding the road through Idaho and Washington still in the hands of contractors, he was given an engine and crew and started westward, often stopping in mountain cuts to roll boulders from the unballasted tracks, arriving at Seattle for the opening of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition—the first passenger through from Chicago on the shortest, best railroad from the Great Lakes to Pacific tidewater.

Upon his return, a group composed largely of Philadelphia bankers organized the Northwest Townsite Company, whose story you are now reading.

Developments in the promising young cities chosen on that trip have in the past two years more than justified their selection.

Each is an industrial centre, permanently controlling some great staple of commerce—coal, lumber, grain or live-stock.

Each has banks, newspapers, substantial business blocks, and is either a county-seat, a railway division point, with car shops and homes of hundreds of railway men, or is a junction point commanding—besides its own district—the trade of another rich territory served by a branch railroad.

The lands bought were platted; the

surveys were approved by the city and state authorities; the streets, continuing the older and first streets of each town, were monumented and dedicated forever to public use; the maps were recorded, and the leading National Bank in each town secured the local agency for the sale of the land.

In seven of the towns, substantial buildings already have been built upon the properties bought.

If houses were built upon every lot, they would be bought or rented immediately.

We have been asked to give sites out of our properties for a County Court House, a fire engine house, and for schools and churches. If our lands were out on the prairies they would not be needed for these objects, would they?

The remaining unsold lots have been grouped or combined together into allotments of five lots—one in each of five of the most rapidly growing young cities in America, and they will be sold at an average price of \$125 for each lot, or \$625 for an allotment of five lots, payable \$25 down and \$10 a month, without interest upon the deferred payments.

This is only 40c a day, allowing purchaser five years in which to pay for his properties. You could not buy a building lot cheaper than this in any "Sleepy Hollow" town in the country.

The prices charged are at present appraised local market values. Each lot will be conveyed by Warranty Deed, with Abstract of Title, as fast as paid for. If the purchaser dies before completing full payment, all of the lots will be deeded to his estate, if one-half of \$625 has been paid.

Obviously, there are only a few of these allotments remaining unsold, and the first applicants will get them.

Two or more persons can join in making a contract.

If you desire to share in this safest, sanest, most promising real estate investment ever offered we will reserve five lots for you, while you look up our responsibility.

If you will fill out the coupon below, we will send you an illustrated book with maps describing these young cities and our choice properties.

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#### NORTHWEST TOWNSITE COMPANY 300 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

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Gentlemen:—Reserve for me, temporarily, subject to approval, and without obligation upon me to buy them, five building lots, one in each of five of the best towns upon the new Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, and send form of contract to me.

Name	**************************
City or P. O	State

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The Same Apples in the Middle of the Barrel That Appear on Top-Keeping Faith with the Public, in Short-That's What it Means-

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If "Diamond" on a Tire or in our statements does not mean to you "GOOD APPLES ALL THROUGH THE BARREL" -- and that TRIFLING WITH YOUR CREDULITY has never been a part of the DIAMOND POLICY, why, then-LOOK UP THE RECORD! Every Automobile tire buyer owes that much to HIMSELF.

TWELVE YEARS OF MANUFACTURING to a greatest mileage standard have meant the establishment of the most complete laboratory in the world devoted to the chemistry of rubber. And they have DEVELOPED AN AUTOMOBILE TIRE AND A FACTORY which in production and sales 'ar EXCEED THOSE OF ANY OTHER IN THE WORLD.

KEEPING FAITH WITH THE PUBLIC has also meant giving the benefit of reduced prices when crude rubber markets permitted, a point in which this company has always been first or among the first. But this may be immaterial. What we want to HAMMER HOME are things THAT COUNT-To persuade you to consider what DETERMINES the service you are going to get FOR YOUR MONEY-THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF MATERIALS USED, THE QUALITY OF WORKMANSHIP AND THE KNOWLEDGE AND CHARAC-TER OF THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.

WE HAVE ALREADY TOLD YOU of the respective merits of the clincher type and the straight side or hookless type of tires. WE MAKE BOTH TYPES. Neither of them rimcuts. This "rim-cutting" talk is putting up a BOGY MAN TO FRIGHTEN YOU. It is a thing of the DISTANT PAST, excepting only when tires are used on seriously imperfect rims, when ANY tire will be cut. (In case you have not seen the advertisement referred to, let us mail newspaper proof.)

Ask your own INTELLIGENCE whether scientific development with GREATEST MILEAGE, always the thing to be achieved, means more than NOVELTIES in shapes and treads and "sizes," or any so-called talking points that, no matter how much advertised, have no merit of real efficiency which will bear the analysis of even the EXPERIENCED LAYMAN.

ALL DIAMOND TIRES ARE SCIENTIFICALLY CORRECT IN SIZE. Their PROPORTIONS as well as Dianfond tire construction, have been determined by engineers who understand the PROBLEMS INVOLVED and whose experience is more extensive than is possessed in any other tire factory in America. POINTS FOR ADVERTISING purposes are not the basis of any part of Diamond tire construction, nor do they enter into ANY OF THE CALCULATIONS OF OUR ENG NEERS.

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW with r gard to Diamond tires that they offer you BETTER rubber, MORE RUBBER, THICKER TREADS—TIRES THAT WILL LAST LONGER, PUNCTURE LESS EASILY, STONE-BRUISE RARELY — THINGS THAT COUNT! NOT the immaterial, the advertising novelties, the FALSE AND MISLEADING TALKING POINTS THAT CAN DELIVER YOU NOT A THING IN MILEAGE.

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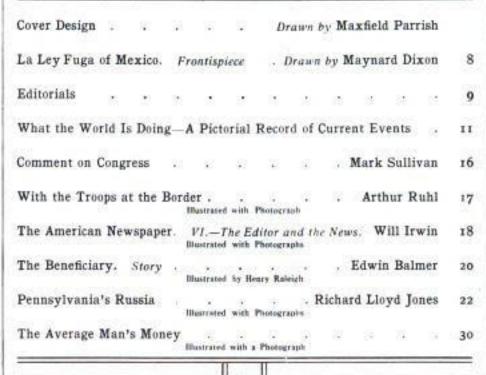
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Saturday, April 1, 1911



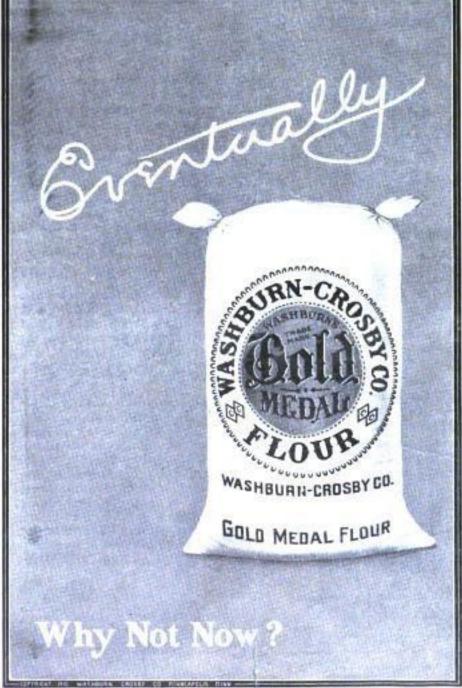


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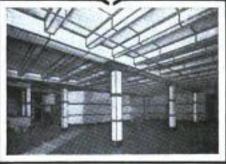
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#### Write for Free Booklet

Our illustrated booklet, "BEAVER BOARD and Its Uses," tells all about BEAVER BOARD and how to put it up and decorate it. Many toows of interiors, letters from users, helpful

The BEAVER COMPANY of BUTTALO Harden, S. V. Hemos Calls, N. Y. Ottawa, Can. to U. S. antique of Hemost Road, Sastalo, N. Y. In Cartella, alumno pri Henter Triangle, Ottawa, Can.

# Wedding Invitation

AKE the precau-tion to specify Whiting's Angora when you order wedding invitations. This foresight will ensure these desirable results: A sumptuous paper of flawless texture and color; correct size and shape; perfect reproduction of the engraver's plate. invitations to weddings and other social functions, no other paper is more widely demanded.

# Whiting's

When you think of writing, Think of Whiting.



Stationers everywhere sell Whiting Papers

WHITING PAPER COMPANY Chicago Philadelphia



#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 12

RECENTLY observed a young couple, just engaged, poring over a magazine. Every once in a while they would burst into little cries of joy, and mark an item with a pencil.

They were not reading the "reading matter." Their attention was all for the advertising columns-where a rug was offered, or a lamp, or a piece of furniture, they were drawn as by a magnet. They browsed among advertisements of mattresses, mantelpieces and refrigerators, and the new home began to look tangible to them.

Happy people!

You can't tell me that advertisements lack news value.

Manager Advertising Department

Chalmers Talk Number Five



the radiator stands for all you can ask

Chalmers "30"

\$1500 Chalmers "Forty"

\$2800

SOME folks buy motors, some buy wheels, some tires, some bodies, some doors, some a certain color of

Our advice is: Buy a motor car-a whole car. It doesn't cost any more.

A good automobile is a unit made up of many different and important parts; each part well made of the right materials and perfectly tested of itself; then all assembled into their proper relations and thoroughly tested as a whole piece of machinery.

Of course you can't have a good automobile without a good motor. But a motor alone won't make a good car, no matter how good the motor may be. The same is true of any other part. At least that's the way of the best cars.

Nearly all important parts of Chalmers cars are manufactured in the Chalmers Plant. Chalmers cars have won a good reputation for all round service. That means a good motor, fastened into a staunch frame, rolling strong wheels with adequate tires, joined to a perfect clutch, bearing power through a good transmission, to axles that will stand every strain. That is why Chalmers dealers sell them on the basis of "service guar-

Moreover, Chalmers cars have good springs, brakes, bodies, doors and colors. They have beautiful lines. We have tried to make them whole automobiles. Examine them and see if we have succeeded.

Chalmers Motor Company Detroit. Mich.

IN ASSMERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



THE NEW

# *TORREY* Honing

The Wonderful Discovery of The World's Greatest Strop Makers

The World's Greatest Strop Makers

You've heard of Torrey strops ever since you were a "little shaver."

You know the name has always been connected with the best—the one strop that could be depended upon to keep a razor in condition. Well, now, after half a century of experience, we have produced a strop that is infinitely superior to any that has ever been placed on the market before.

This strop—the new Torrey Honing Strop—was made possible by the discovery of a wonderful, new sharpening preparation made by the head of our firm after much experimenting. The sharpening side of the new Torrey Honing Strop is surfaced with this preparation. It will never need renewing—with ordinary care it will last as long as a man needs a razor. The finishing side of this strop is made of specially prepared and treated leather. It is ready for instant use, requires no breaking in.

In the use of this strop you will find the secret of shaving comfort. You'll be able to shave every day, smooth and close, without the slightest smarting of the skin.

We want good, live dealers in every town to supply the demand for this wonderful strop. If there is no dealer near you, write to us direct. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Get a Torrey Razor

Get a Torrey Razor the Best Made J. R. TORREY & CO.

Dept. B

Worcester, Mass.



It is delightful to use

GENTS 100% PROFIT



Paireted, New Earlof Combination, to attraced. Solies may. Every home models to state may. Eaper, Co., N. Y. agent sold 100 withouter in shop sold his to fallow workman. In Just write apostal—say: Otto me special.

Elastic From pure gum rubber, woven absolutely to your measure,

Worcester Elastic

S8 Front Street, 4

Stockings Our Stockings are best that can be made. Write for self measurement blank. testimonials and FACTS
ABOUT VARICOSE VEINS.
We turnish all appliances for
lovalids. Write is your needs.

Stocking & Truss Co., Worcester, Mars.



# Every Best Made

is a product of the famous Goodyear Welting Process.

Though sixty machines are employed—each one a marvel of ingenuity\_there is something more than that to interest you.

To every man, woman and child, the world over

Means Comfort, Wear, Style and Economy

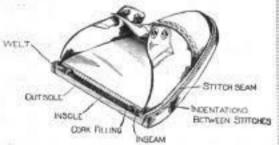
Shoes made on Goodyear Welt Machines are Smooth Inside; because no thread penetrates the insole to tantalize the foot.

They are equal to shoes sewed by hand in the essential qualities you require and can be bought at one-third the price.

Only good material can be used in shoes made on the rapid machines of the Goodyear Welt System.

#### Write Today for the following Booklets which will be Sent You Without Cost:

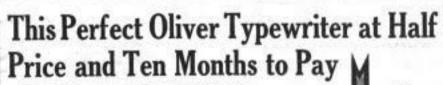
- Contains an alphabetical list of over five hun-ined above sold under a special name or trade-mark. Vell. 7, made by the Goodynar Well process.
- Describes the Goodyear Welt process in de-sail and pictures the sixty marvelous machines imployed.
- j. "The Secret of the Shor. An Industry Transformed." The true story of a great Amer-ican achievement.
- 4. "An Industrial City." Illustrated—descrip-tive of the great model factory of the United Shor Muchinery Company at Beverly, Mam.



UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO., Boston, Mass.

# Have YOU the "Spirit Have you declared your independence as a free-born American pipe-smoker? Have you established your freedom from the old joy-killing drawbacks of ordinary smoking tobaccos? Man, the Liberty Bell is ringing-get in tune. Swing your old jimmy pipe into action. "the national joy smake" Prince Albert, the tongue-easing, happy days The new deal in pipe smoking. The tobacco. tobacco that's got everything a man's smoke ought to have and can't bite your tongue, because it's produced by an exclusive, patented process that on't be duplicated. R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.





Think of it! A high-grade, \$100.00 visible writer— The Eegalar Standard Model No. 3 Oliver, complete with metal case, base board, took, etc.—not a shop worn or damaged machine, but each and every one guaronsfeed to be perfect—as perfect as any one ever sold. 6c \$50.00.

soil—for \$50.00.

Every Office Should Have This Typewriter. Every professional or business man should have one whether he employs a stenographer or not. Anyone can enaily learn to operate it, and no one who once proves for himself the rapidity and ease with which he can operate one, will ever go back to the old-fashioned, out-of-date method of writing by hand.

Every Home Should Have This Typewriter. In this day, a typewriter is ceally a necessary place of household furniture. Every member of the family has a certain amount of writing to do at home—each one would do a great deal more, were a typewriter available.

For school boys and school girls, the use of a typewriter is an education in itself—in correct composition, spelling and punctuation.

The Oliver is the most highly perfected machine on the market, the most substantial, and will stand roughest treatment—the kind that would make junk of any other machine. It is a visible scriting machine.—Every word, every letter in plain view of the operator, while it is being written.

Perhaps you have planned to buy a typewriter some time in the Inture. Scize this opportunity and holl though the standard machines to dispose of. If you do not order now, we may have to inform you that we are all sold out and cannot fill your order for one.

We Will Send You This Machine on Every Office Should Have This Typewriter. Every professional or business man should have one whether

#### We Will Send You This Machine on Five Days' Trial-\$5 Down, \$5 a Month

If You Are Now Renting a Typewriter, it will pay to send it back and replace it at once with one of sexplendid machines. You can pay us two or three diars more a month than you are paying now, and in few months you willown a standard \$100 00 machine.

a few months you willown a standard \$100 00 machine, which will have cust you only \$50.00. In the meantime, you will have a perfect machine to operate in stead of a second-hand one.

Remember you take absolutely no chance in order ing one of these machines from us. We send a machine to you on five days' trial, If you find the alightest thing in criticize—if you think you could hap a better typewriter at any price—if for any reason you do not each to keep the machine—and it back at our express. If you wish to keep it, send us \$5.00 then, and \$5.00 each month tiercafter for one months; then the typewriter is yours.

month thereafter to the mass as whether you wish to keep the machine, after you have seen and tested it, we much be machine, after you have seen and tested it, we much be recovered to describe a machine to see you. It is only by making this expense, that we are note to sell you this machine at high-price. You benefit by entering of undirect.

So gived an effect will recer by made you grain, so don't want until these machines are all gone, but fill out the composition of the second sections of the section sections of the second sections of the section sections of the section sections of the section section sections of the section sections of the section sections of the section sect

Mark your The Typewriter Sales Co. 35 Dearborn St., Oliver Deak, Chicago, Ill.



This Today

#### Typewriter Sales Co.

35 Deartors St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlement: I normy your special offer of a Maddel No. 3 of JVIIR Standard Type-citer by \$50.00. Send see may of these syspections I, o. b., Chicago. It is another most that I may my the suchhase for the large. If entirely satisfactors, I agree to

Name,	
Town	State

To be dipped by ...... Express References 3

# What Would You Suggest?

We endeavor to arrange the classifications on this page so that every reader can easily locate offers of interest. We have tried to make this page so attractive mechanically that it will not be overlooked, and we further publish advertisements here which are above reproach and of good honest They are all printed in a straightforward manner—nothing ex-

travagant and nothing offered free that is not free. Have we succeeded in gaining your confidence? What is your opinion of the arrangement of this page? Have you looked into the great variety of offers? We want your views because this page is published for every reader of Collier's—to gain further information or for profit.

Women can buy the home needs from this page and find business opportunities and investments. Men will be interested in Real Estate, Selling, Investing, Buying articles for their comfort. Send along any suggestions; they will be gladly received and considered.

MANAGER CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT, 416 W. Thirteenth Street, New York City.

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EXPERIENCED OR SUCCESSPUL SALESMEN seed gasoline lighting to stome satisfies for any place of appears threating proposition; write the salesingue and Lighting Co., 331 N. Seffermen St., Chingo, In.

WANTED SALESMEN. GOOD COMMISSIONS aid. Fine opportunity for active, able men. Area men. case write. A. A. Kasee, Union Engineering Company, minimizes. S. C.

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WANTED, SALESMEN, DESIRABLE TERRI by inrough the Central and Western Sistes. Only men

CHANCE FOR YOUNG MAN TO GET INTO unitess—operate and sed our five kinds of Vending lackings under exclusive rights. Must have about \$200 spital to pay an anomaly for sales made. Ask for our releas. He Laughtun Mig. Co., on Corre St., St. Louis, Ro.

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WANTED: LIVE WIRE REPRESENTATIVES to high-grade parented article. Spiculid specialty.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL EXCLUSIVE, or as a side line, a strictly high class, staple stricts to one, hardware, hunter and paint trade. Cash commis-ing paid each week. Sales ability and energetic work

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WANTED MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER fade. Commission paid for sending students. Our sethod of free classe and instructions by charts and dis-frant news time. Positions waiting. Earliers can big longs. Perfoculars free. Write. Dept. C. Noier Sys-

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YOU CAN BUY A STYLISH, 1911 MADE.

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WHITE DRESSES—CHILDREN'S, MISSES: die; from I years old to 40 bust, Confirmation, gradu-tion, welding and party frocks (lined, slik or cotton so unimed). Harputselle, Organdy, Lawn, Lingerte

#### FIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A REAL PIANO HARGAIN IS A USED PIANO

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COUNTRY HOME IN PLORIDA FOR SALE Si acres. Majorange and 125 grape fruit tree serve truck land, 26 acre pasture, 3-room not sheets. Ravilroad matter one quarter to Trains valuation. Write D. M. Smith, Box to

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FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY ESTATE (Orange Country, only a few units from the Harriman oran, Over 300 acres, manual house in Ethiologichus style, only in grade moserte principulating, siecirie lighting, only in perfect continue. Very large manus and other steady in another repair. Can be purchased with a without stock or will encharge for property located manufacture. Owner, four 22, Statistic Sp. P. O. N. I. City.

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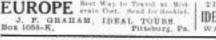
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Chicago Beach Hotel Sist Boul and Lake Shore, Only 10 minutes' ride from city, near South Park System; 450 rooms, 250 private baths. Illus, Booklet on request.



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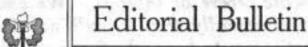
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Saturday, April 1, 1911



Next Week's Issue will be the Annual

## Easter Dumber of Collier's

It will consist of forty-eight pages mostly printed in color, with many stories, poems, and humorous sketches of which the following are the most noteworthy:

## Stories

Misery Loves Company

By Gouverneur Morris

Illustrated in Color by J. H. Gardner Soper

In a story laid at Aiken, the entangled affairs of an old and a young pair of lovers are finally straightened out to the satisfaction of the gossip-mongers of the winter colony.

#### Delilah

By Ralph Bergengren

Illustrated in Color by John Sloan

■ In another Pirate story Mr. Bergengren reintroduces the fantastic crew of the Polly, and tells of the attempt of Captain Jane Bond to forsake that ship for the charms of married life.

#### The Thespians

By Charles Belmont Davis

Illustrated in Color by A. I. Keller

This is a story of a suburban amateur dramatic company's annual Easter play, and the way in which a poor chorus girl from a one-night-stand burlesque company brought happiness to the leading lady of The Thespians.

### Poems

■ Bliss Carman is represented by a poem entitled April, for which Maxfield Parrish has drawn a decoration in three colors. C. There will also be an Easter poem by Charles Hanson. Towne. Q Oliver Herford contributes a page of verses for which he has drawn sketches in color. 

Chinese Proverbs is a page of rimes by Arthur Guiterman, with decorations in color by C. B. Falls. Q. Samuel McChord Crothers has written an Easter essay which he calls The Renewal of the Quest.

#### Art Features

■ The Easter cover design was drawn by E. Stetson Crawford and will be reproduced in full color. 

In addition to the artists mentioned above who have illustrated the stories, Peter Newell has contributed a page of sketches in color, and a new artist, Milo K. Winter, is introduced to the readers of Collier's with a full-page humorous drawing called The House Builders. Charles Dana Gibson contributes a double-page drawing.

The page decorations, borders, and initial letters in the number are by Ernest Haskell.

Readers of Collier's are reminded that the Newspaper Prize Contest announced in our issue of February 18 closes on April 15. Fifty-eight prizes, aggregating \$3,000, are offered for the best 500-word letter about the newspaper situation in the cities of the United States and Canada. Address:

Collier's Newspaper Editor

416 West Thirteenth Street, New York City

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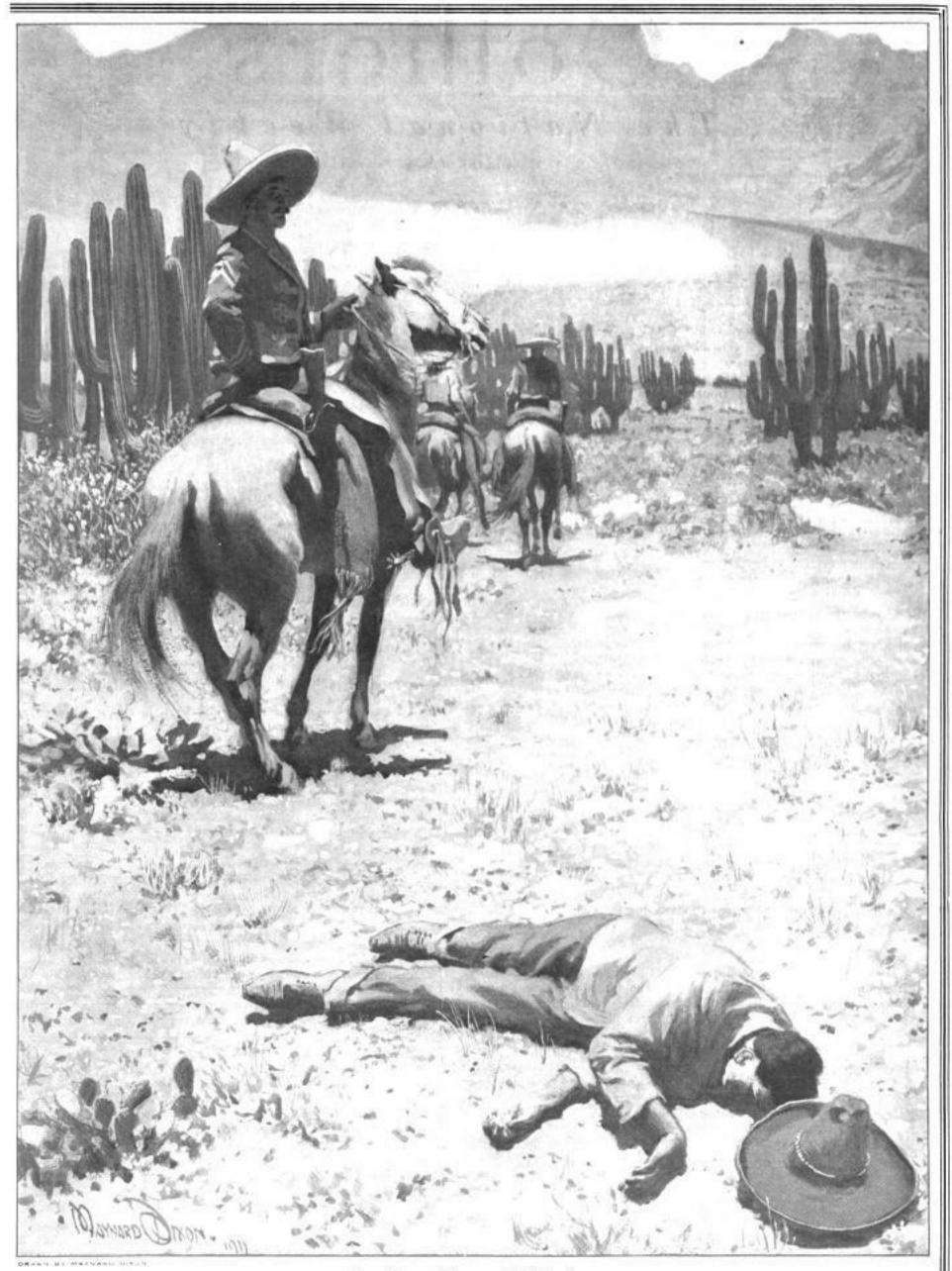
built on true lines. perfect style and harmonising with its surroundings is what has made the Springfield

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the wavelength and a value of the state of t



La Ley Fuga of Mexico

The Fugitive Law, providing that any prisoner attempting to escape from a guard shall be shot, hides many a plain murder during the unsettled conditions in Mexico. Any man, a common thief or bandit, not worth bringing to trial, or even a rich ranch owner in political disfavor, may be arrested by the Rurales on some small pretext or none at all. They set out with him across country, supposedly to some prison, but arriving without him, give out the stereotyped report, "Shot for attempted escape"

Carry Company of the Company



# Collier's

# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
Robert J. Collier, \$16-430 West Thirteenth Street
NEW YORK

April 1, 1911

#### Mexico

HE FLAG, these days, follows the dollar. Investments begin and armies protect the investments. It may be right or it may be wrong, but it is not heroic. The United States has no desire for territory, as it had in 1848. All that those "interested" in Mexico desire is that their property shall be profitable and safe, and, granted order, they would probably rather have it looked after by a Mexican than by an American Government, as it is even easier to get privileges from Mexicans, and as Mexico, not having yet been effectually developed, is bospitable to outside capital. "Th' capital iv Mexico, me boy," says Mr. Dooley, "isn't Mexico City. It's just south iv Canal Sthreet, in th' city iv New York. A rivolution which isn't a good investment is on'y disordherly conduck." The trouble in Mexico has not been like a South American revolution. It began not in a factional contest for the offices, but in a genuine and enlightened revolt against autocracy. The insurgents desired free judges and an independent Legislature. If our army, whatever the complication, had been used to make human progress more difficult, it would searcely have been an attractive sight. If it shall ever be used to force from a Mexican Government special privileges for American capital, that will not be a pretty sight, either.

#### Optum

SPECIAL CONFERENCE at The Hague convenes May 30, to A consider the opium question. The present Government of China has been working hard to check the traffic and limit the growing of poppies. In certain mountainous and frontier provinces the task has been difficult, and troops have been offered to the Governors where required. China maintains that she has reduced poppy-growing by seventy per cent. England says it is not more than twenty per cent, and contests the desire of China for a stricter treaty. China's request seems to have the eloquence of justice. She asks merely to have the export of opium from India into China reduced as fast as the production in China itself is reduced, this domestic reduction to be determined by a commission made up of one Englishman, one Chinaman, and a third member from a neutral nation. We are very sympathetic with the vast problem of Great Britain in India, but nevertheless that nation, which is justly proud of its record as a leader of lower civilizations, can have no adequate excuse for helping to brutalize and hold back one Oriental nation in order to stimulate the industry of another. China's plea should be heard at The Hague, and the American Government, which happily under Hay and Root and Roosevelt won the confidence of the Chinese, should take a keen and particular interest in striking off the opium shackles from a hopeful and advancing nation.

#### Women's Work

N CHICAGO, on Sunday, March 12, the Women's Trade Union League of Illinois held a mass-meeting in support of the proposed extension of the Illinois ten-hour law. The law now protects women workers in factories, laundries, and mechanical establishments. There has been introduced in the Senate a bill for placing under the jurisdiction of the present law the women employed by transportation and express companies, telegraph and telephone offices, hotels and restaurants, and mercantile establishments. Within the last eight years the San Francisco laundry workers through trade organization have established a nine-hour day. In New York, on February 25, representatives of the State Laundrymen's Association, representatives of the Manhattan Laundrymen's Association, and representatives of the Brooklyn Laundrymen's Association and their presidents, held a ference with representatives of the Consumers' League of New York and Miss Edith Wyatt, vice-president of the Illinois Consumers'. League, for the purpose of considering irregular hours and unstandardized conditions. The laundry owners wish to cooperate in securing a State appropriation for additional factory inspectors, for placing hotel and hospital laundries under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, and for a ten-hour day throughout the trade. The Consumers' League agreed to white-list the laundries conforming to certain standards in hours, wages, and sanitary conditions. After a year-the time which must elapse under the League's regulation, after application and before the circulation of a firm's name on a trade white-list-it will publish the list for the purpose of inducing consumers to give their support to right industrial conditions.

#### Stage Children

Is IT FAIR to treat acting as if it had the same effect on children as hard labor in factories and elsewhere? A sharp controversy on this subject is going on, with some of the best of the children's friends divided. Mrs. Florence Kelley will not go to see "Königskinder," "The Blue Bird," or "The Piper," while on the other hand Judge Lindsey appears at a benefit given to help those who wish to regulate but not to abolish stage work by children. The National Alliance for the Protection of Stage Children maintains that children of the theater are on the average better educated than other children of the same social and economic environment, and at least equal to them in health. They ask only that children shall be allowed to act when they have a certificate of approval from the local Gerry society and a permit, revocable at any time, from the municipal authorities. The law of New York, drafted by Commodore Gerry, is very strict regarding the exhibitions, which it forbids, but it adds:

This section does not apply to the employment of any child as a singer or musician in a church, school, or academy; or in teaching or learning the science or practise of music; or as a musician in any concert or in a theatrical exhibition, with the written consent of the mayor of the city or the president of the board of trustees of the village where such concert or exhibition takes place.

Those who think this the proper kind of law look upon dramatic training, rightly supervised, as education rather than as labor. ELLEN TERRY began her stage life at six; Mrs. FISKE, ELEONORA DUSE, SALVINI, RISTORI, and a large number of the most successful actors of our day started on the stage as children. Little mill hands, on the contrary, are not fitting themselves for mastery in business, but rather lessening all the qualities which make for effectiveness.

#### Prescriptions

THE NEW YORK "WORLD" has been rendering a valuable service in investigating the correctness of prescriptions. What it has discovered about the substitution of different drugs for those required is shocking. In any city a person who invests a few dollars in having a number of prescriptions analyzed will teach a useful lesson to the druggists. Those who prefer, however, can buy a copy of the New York "World" and make a choice for themselves among the advertisements of the patent medicines carried in that paper.

#### The Later "Faust"

THE SECOND PART of GOETHE's philosophic drama has recently been given in Berlin with strong approval and apparently with popular success. The poet himself doubted whether this later "Faust" would ever appeal to any readers except those who had read widely enough to catch elusive references to ancient history and literature, and who had lived long and thought much. MILTON, if we remember correctly, preferred "Paradise Regained" to its predecessor, and TENNYson "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" to the early "Locksley Hall." That GOETHE held the second part of "Faust" superior to the first is according to a well-known law of thought. The aged dramatist, giving the last years of his life to finishing this work, put into it his solution, his final estimate of values. He saw humanity from a mountain-top, with eyes about to close. He looked back to eighty years of rainbow triumphs and experiences, in art, in science, in travel, in love. He had watched Napoleon's rise and fall. He had seen Schiller come and go. He had assaulted Darwin on the theory of colors, and had made an actual contribution to botany. His had been the greatest of three great names in the nationalization of German literature. As a critic of the arts, who has as large ideas since Aristotle! As a lyric poèt he is one of the world's little group of best. In the novel, "Wilhelm Meister" holds its splendid place, and "Elective Affinities" and "The Sorrows of Werther "show his range. "Faust," "Egmont," "Torquato Tasso," "Iphigenia in Tauris," make him the rival of Schiller in German drama. Upon such a record he looked back when, with intellect undimmed and interest acute, he put his final creed into the second part of "Faust." The Germans, in producing it the other day, took it as they are capable of taking art-in its leisurely completeness, in two sittings, with an intermission long enough for dinner.

#### Answers

MANY READERS wish to know why we have made no comment on the disapproval which the President distributed so freely when he accepted Mr. Ballanger's resignation. The reason was that we thought the facts so important that no words even of his could have much 10 Collier's

interest in comparison. He had at last let Mr. Ballinger go, and he had appointed in his place a man in whose hands the incalculable wealth of the people would be looked after with ability and conscience, instead of being turned over to a few individuals to be used toward furthering economic slavery. The President spoke with some violence of what he is pleased to call a conspiracy. His words can do no injury to Mr. PINCHOT, Mr. GARPIELD, Mr. BRANDEIS, Mr. GLAVIS, or COLLIER'S. The only part of his letter which tempted us to comment was the reflection upon the integrity of Mr. Kirby. There, we confess, we felt like making an answer. Mr. KIRBY is a stenographer with a family. He shrank from the step which his conscience pointed out. He was a religious man, and he could not quiet the inner voice. What he revealed proved definitely that there had been unfortunate work in high circles; that Mr. Wickersham had misdated a report in order to make the American people believe the President had made an investigation which he had not made; and that Mr. TAPT had not been sincere with the Senate when that body asked for the evidence on which his decision had been reached. We felt that for the President of the United States to use such language about a hard-working and conscientions stenographer, for a public service which was given at great risk to himself .. and his family, left something to be desired.

#### Law and Opinion

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES is reported to have said, in speaking to a friend, that he became more and more oppressed with the power and responsibility of his position, and he added that what particularly oppressed him was the fear that some time the nine justices might thwart the will of ninety millions. This anecdote was told to a member of the Bourbon aristocraey, who at once answered: "What does White think they are there for!" If, as the Italian proverb says, this is not true, it is at least well conceived. Mr. Justice Holmes, defining the police power, explained, in the Oklahoma bank guaranty case, called "Noble State Bank es. Haskell":

It may be said, in a general way, that the police power extends to all the great public needs. It may be put forth in aid of what is sanctioned by usage, or held by the prevailing morality or strong and preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare.

On petition for a rehearing, Mr. Justice Holmes observed that a powerful argument might be made against the wisdom of the legislation, "but on that point we have nothing to say, as it is not our concern." Mr. Justice Hughes, in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. McGuire, states elaborately the same point of view. For the Supreme Court of the United States so clearly to recognize this relation between public opinion, legislative freedom, and judicial duty makes for the usefulness of our courts and for their continuance as one of the factors in our civic life.

#### More Than One Cause

THE ENTIRE VICTORY of the reform element in Seattle has been generally attributed to the wide-open town in connection with the recent beginning of woman suffrage. Undoubtedly that was the principal reason for the overthrow of the old regime, but it was not the only one. Electric interests supported HIRAM C. GILL as a candidate for mayor. As soon as GILL was elected he appointed, as chief of police, Wappenstein, who has since been indicted. He appointed RICHARD M. ARMS, formerly an employee of the Seattle Electric Company, as superintendent of the city's competing lighting plant. Arms immediately proceeded to take out the city's transformers in Ballard, a suburban section of Seattle, leaving the Seattle Electric Company in sole possession. He also refused to give light to two large office-buildings in Seattle which were wired with city wires, maintaining that the city did not have the power to spare, but he changed his mind as soon as suit was threatened. Mayor Gill was recalled, and practically every man in the city council who had shown similar leanings was east out of office. Financial journals in the East have been threatening dire results to Scattle because of its attempt to vote \$800,000 of bonds for public ownership of a certain electric railway. On election day, March 7 last, Seattle voted for the bond issue overwhelmingly. The election is every remaining politician of the old school out of office, including the councilman who introduced in the city council a year ago a resolution denouncing Collier's for its criticism of Ballinger.

#### One City's Traits

ST. LOUIS was the last stand of the old French-Spanish civilization of the Southwest. As you come up from the South, or as you crift from the West, from New Orleans or Los Angeles, where signs it the old French and Spanish civilization are still strongly in the air, you eateh the last faint echo of it all in St. Louis. The Puritan landed on the rock-bound coast of New England; the Scandinavian treks a the north, along the Canadian border, where the wind-blows are as well to his northern blood; but the ancient Spaniards, and the French, steking gold to the far South, entered the country at its southwestern borders, and, sensitive to the chill of the north, stopped their caravans at St. Louis. The influential German population has never altogether destroyed the flavor of the more ancient civilization. Much the is interesting and historical in the old city has its hidden roots among French and Spanish customs, fused into the cavalier spirit of the South

St. Louis is not as strongly German as Cincinnati, although many of its most useful citizens have been Germans. It is a city of prosperous homes set in greensward and stretching out into boulevards. It has no night café life—a remarkable thing for so large a city—and comparatively few night crowds. So rapid has been St. Louis's commercial growth that it now surpasses Boston in the output of shoes. Its ancient book-stalls and the quality of its school buildings are symbols of an intellectual life as unmistakable as its commercial progress.

#### Hogs and Alfalfa

LFALFA, according to one of the most intelligent farmers in A Kansas, is the best money-making crop. The seed is not raised much in the eastern part of the State, as it grows better where there is drier weather. Where rains are frequent the crop will keep growing and does not run to seed so well as in the western and drier parts. In the western parts farmers often have a seed crop that brings from \$25 to \$75 an acre. In the northeastern part alfalfa is grown on the hills as well as in the valleys. Hogs can be raised on it in Kansas, getting half of their growth from the alfalfa, then fattening on a mixed diet of that product and corn, for two and a half cents a pound, gross. This allows for a fair rental for the alfalfa pasture and the hay. Cases of hog-cholera are rare where the farms are free from mud-holes. When his hogship is dry, he will drink the scum from the mud-holes. Hogs need fresh water to keep them from burning up upon a steady corn-fed diet. They should have grass during the grass season. The old-fashioned way, still common, was for the farmer to throw his corn out from the crib to the whole herd. This custom produced worms and cholera. Soft coal, pounded up and fed to the hogs, will cut the worms and save a herd from cholera, if given in time. A farmer with an alfalfa pasture for his hogs in summer and with the hay for them in winter will raise hogs for half what it costs him to feed corn alone. Fed alfalfa, the porkers will wean themselves in three weeks.

#### Music

PUBLIC TASTE IN AMERICA has progressed in no direction more rapidly than in music. Not only opera, but instrumental music of many kinds, is now thoroughly entrenched in the public interest. An amusing contrast can be found in a letter which BRET HARTE wrote to his wife in 1879. He had been to see "Tannhäuser," which he deemed the "most diabolically hideous and stupidly monotonous performance" he ever heard. The orchestra to him was "like a power factory at work in the next street." The singing was a multiplication table, he claimed, lugubrious, ponderous, and monotonous. BRET HARTE executed the idea better than most of the others. Not long ago the newspapers were full of jokes about WAGNER. Now he and all other great composers are accepted simply as great writers or great painters, and BRET HARTE, if he were alive to-day, would scarcely produce the same joke.

#### Take It Easy

MANY LAMENT musical comedy and spectacle. Some declare that the drama is disintegrating and that a few years more of "shows" will mark its final collapse. A number imagine that the present condition of the lightweight show running beside the drama is new. Glance at an issue of the "Morning Chronicle" of 1869:

The wondrous scenic beauties of the "Black Crook," with its startling transformations and witchery of grace and motion, will be presented two more nights at the National Theater, and will be succeeded, on Wednesday, by the no less attractive spectacle entitled "Undine, or the Naiad Queen."

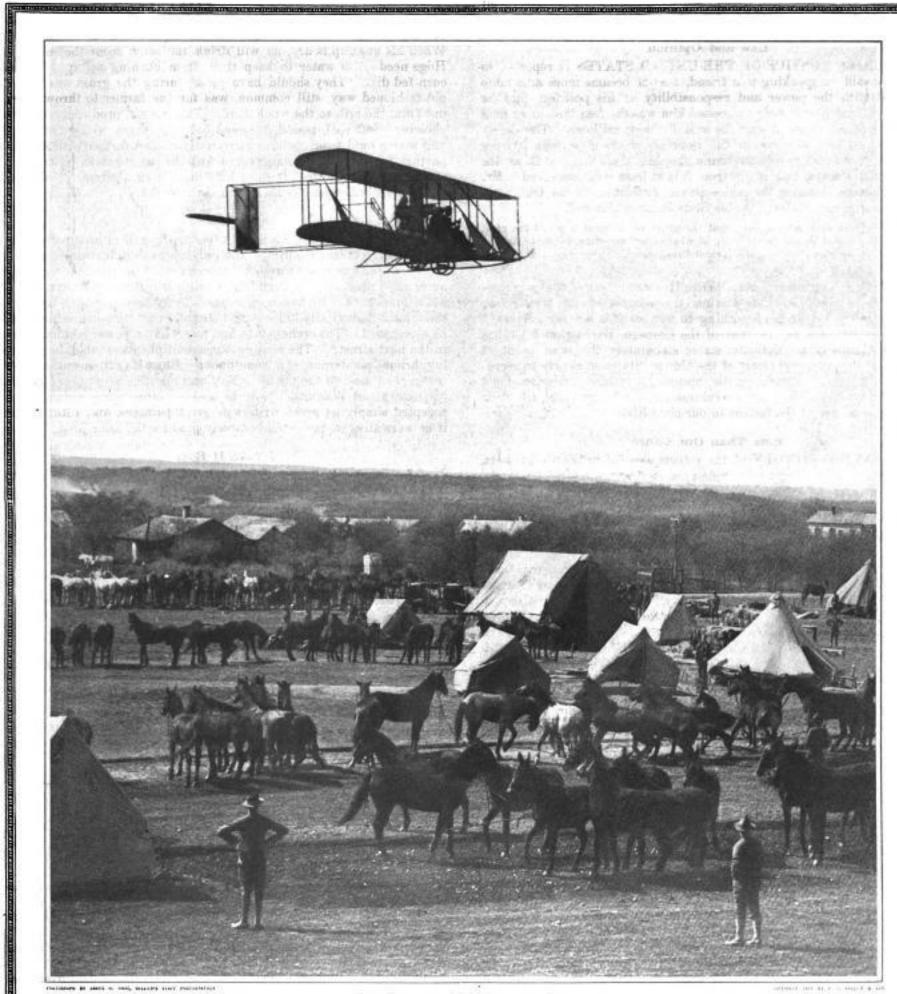
In the same column of notes are to be found references to the doings of LOTTA, JOE JEFFERSON, Mr. and Mrs. DAVENPORT, LAURA KEEN, FANNY JANAUSCHEK, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Probably many good souls in 1869 declared that the "Black Crook" company would mark the immediate death of drama.

#### Picture Shows

N THE WEST the "picture show" continues to increase in scopand influence, and in a process of becoming specialized has bettered its quality. Actors who tour in the Mississippi Valley have observed hat they can't "play to the gallery" nowadays because the old-time callery gods are haunting smaller, darker theaters to watch dramas of the camera. What was euphemistically described as the family circle is sparsely filled this season or is closed. A few of the theatrical managers like to insinuate that the motion picture audiences are largely composed of former patrons of the gallery. In scores of instances, however, the ilm shows maintain a higher standard of censorship than first-class playhouses. In other instances, however, there is well-based alarm over the influences on young children. The better tendency is shown in such staples of the bill as living photographs of industries, travel pictures solected with judgment and even with artistic skill, occasionally some "nimated scenarios of literary classics or "photoplay biographies" of tostorical figures. "Hamlet" and "Joan of Arc" thus find new microds, and Cottonwood Falls sees Paris for a nickel. The "picture stow" is even being called on to assist and advertise good government. Sovernor Hadley of Missouri proposes to use it to help make clear to the legislators some of the conditions and needs of various State institions. Iola, Kansas, jubilant after a year's trial of commission govmment, is showing its neighbors some of the results by means of an entertainment of films and stereopticon slides.



#### A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Future Sailing Over the Past

That the descatch bearer of the future will be the aeroplane was proved by the successful flight of Lieutenant Foulois and Aviator Parmalee on March 16. They sailed from Major-de eral Carter's headquarters at San Antonio over the flank of a theoretical enemy to "General A.," commanding a theoretical army division at Leon Springs, and returning a ctual flying time of one hour and thirteen minutes.

The picture shows clearly the restlessness and alarm of the army horses and mules, unaccustome and frightened by the noise of the aero, lane's motor.

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The tents of the 17th Infantry from Fort McPherson, Georgia; the first regiment to arrive in camp



General Carter looking over the site for the camp



The 11th Cavalry unloading their wagons

Recruits waiting to fill the vacancies in the 11th Cavalilla

With the United States Army Encamped at Fort Sam Houston

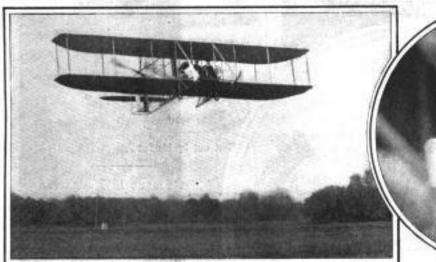
# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



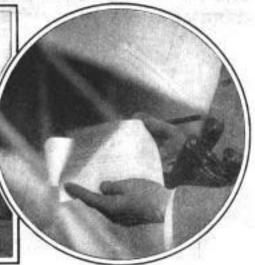




The Ninth Regiment of Cavalry entering San Antonio, and saddling horses on their arrival



The army aeroplane leaving Leon Springs for San Antonio



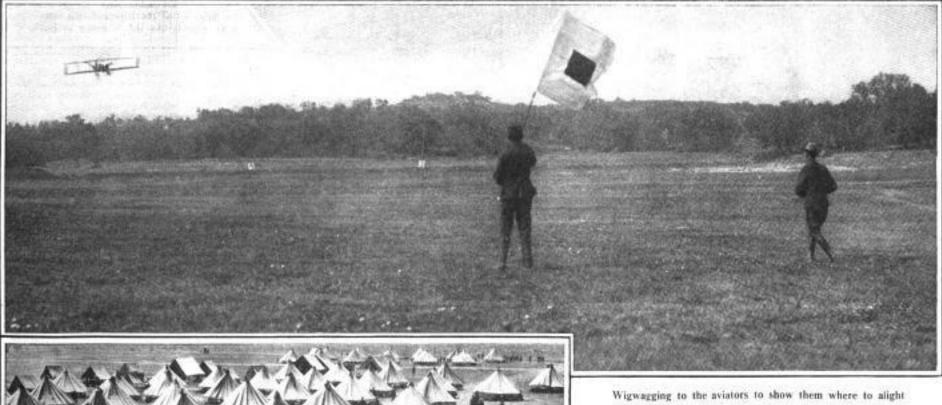
The despatch sent to Major Squier

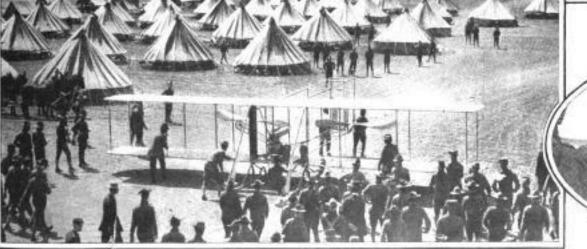
#### The Negro Cavalry on the Border

THE Ninth Cavalry came to the maneuver grounds from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. This regiment, which recently returned to this country after several years of service in the Philippines, made a name for itself in the advance on Santiago during the Spanish War

#### Aeroplane Tactics

THE military importance of the recent flight of Lieu-tenant Foulois and Aviator Parmalee lies in the fact that it proved the efficiency of the aeroplane in summoning help in the case of an army whose ordinary lines of communication had been cut off. The message the officer carried read as follows: "To Brigadier-General 'A.,' Leon Springs. Have your division in San Antonio by Saturday night. Ten days' rations and forage awaiting you here. W. H. Carter, Major-General." At the time the despatch was sent the telephone service was out of order, and the automobile carrying Major Squier, although it had a start of an hour from San Antonio, reached Leon Springs but five minutes before the aeroplane, which thus beat all other means of communication





Preparing for the start from the maneuver grounds

. . .



Foulois and Parmalee waiting for Major Squier's answer

# 190%

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Pumping Oil on Coff.ns Before Burning

The sanitary officers wear mufflers of lint saturated with carbolic acid through which they breathe



Cast out by his family

#### The Plague in Manchuria

THE bubonic plague, which made its appearance in northern Manchuria toward the end of last year, has spread with great rapidity along the lines of travel and has become a great peril not only to China, but to Russia and Japan. The center of the plague-infested district is Harbin, from which over twenty-five hundred Chinese have fled to the outlying districts, in many cases carrying the disease with them. Until recently it has been impossible to induce the Chinese to burn their dead, but now they have become so panicatricken that their superstition has been overcome, and funeral pyres are constantly butning outside the city of Harbin. So great is the fear of the disease that those having symptoms are ejected by their own families, who fear arrest and detention as "contacts." The outcasts wait for the plague cart to take them to the hospital, from which but one person in a hundred comes out alive. The corpses received for burning are generally without pigtalls, the hair being sold in Europe and America



Burning Coffins on the Open Plat: Outside of the City of Harbin Twenty-three hundred bodies of victims of the plague were here consumed in one day



Unloading Victims for Whom There Were No Coffins
At last the superstition and fatalism of the Chinese have been overcome and they are
along every possible sanitary measure to prevent the further spread of the plague



Taking the Temperature of a Suspected Victim

The physicians, native and foreign, with courageous disregard of consequences, have worked desperately in the face of great obstacles

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS





The Trial of the Members of the Society of the Camorra at Viterbo, Italy, Charged with the Murder of Gennaro Cuoccolo and His Wife

The trial has been marked by frequent dramatic outbursts on the part of the members of the Camorra. The accused are confined in a steel cage; Abbatemaggio, who has turned informer, being allotted a cage by himself with a guard of ten carbineers. The priest, Father Vitozzi, and the woman in the foreground, Maria Stendaro, are also prisoners



Starving Elk in Jackson's Hole, Wyoming

An example of the kind of protection given the elk in Wyoming. They have been driven by the deep snow into Jackson's Hole Valley, where they are dying by the hundreds



Bringing Instruction to the Georgia Farmers

The farmers showed a deep interest in live stock, a potential but neglected source of wealth in Georgia. The train is sent out by the Georgia State College of Agriculture



Theodore Roosevelt, on his way to open the Roosevelt Dam, speaking in front of the famous Alamo, at San Antonio, Texas



# COMMENT ON CONGRESS



DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS will assemble, for the first time in eighteen years, in Washington next Tuesday, April 4. In preparation for the coming session, the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, the fourteen men who, by virtue of their position, will more or less dominate the new Congress. have been holding long sessions daily, beginning at eleven o'clock in the morning and lasting often until late at night. While their proceedings have not formally been made public, it is no secret that in the extra session the Lower House of Congress will do these things:

Pass the Canadian reciprocity measure. Pass a revision of the woolen schedule.

These are the two important bills that will be passed by the Lower House. It is easy to predict that they will be passed, in the Lower House, with large majorities, and in a comparatively brief time. If the Senate passes them with equal speed, and Mr. Taft signs them, the coming special session can be very brief; if either the Scnate or Mr. Taft attempts to defeat one or the other of these two measures, or to change their spirit fundamentally, then the special session can be just as long as the determination of the Democrats to be faithful to their pledges. It rests with Mr. Taft and the Republican Senate.

In addition to the two big measures, the Democratic Lower House may make some changes in certain small and unimportant items of the tariff; they will also inaugurate their program of economy by a deliberate sacrifice of patronage, by abolishing certain Congressional committees which have not met for a decade and getting rid of sinecures that have been held by Republican heelers.

#### The Spirit of the Democrats

NO ONE can have watched the preliminary work of the Demo-crats in Washington, or observed the crats in Washington, or observed the spirit in which they are approaching their responsibility, without coming to the conviction that they are sure to secure the confidence of the country soon and keep it long. The temptation to be sensational, to celebrate their victory with bonfires, to take radical steps-a spirit that was natural enough immediately after the election last November—has been succeeded by a mood of sober responsibility. The men who have been pushed to the front as leaders are, almost without exception, the ones who are most prudent and wise. Not in a generation has the business of making laws been approached with such regard for the fundamental principles of the science of government. In the making of the new tariff schedules there is due regard for the stability of business.

#### One Thing Accomplished

T IS now pretty definitely settled that the revision of the tariff which is to be done by the Democrats will be carried over a reasonably long period of time, and will be done one schedule at a time. The principle of schedule-by-schedule revision has won. This is one of the facts that marks the triumph of wisdom over elation in the new Democratic régime. The natural temptation was to smash things, to reduce all the tariff schedules at once, in the same manner that the Republicans have been accustomed to raise them. It takes self-restraint to adopt the schedule-by-schedule course, but it is a self-restraint that will pay in the long run. The essential virtue of one-schedule-at-a-time reduction is that it does away with corrupt bargaining. Men will vote on the wool schedule with reference to wool alone, not with reference to a promise that if A votes for a high duty on wool, B will in return vote for a high duty on iron ore. That was the essence of Aldrich's system. He was the repository and stakeholder of all these bargains. Probably, in the course of time, schedule-by-schedule revision will mean the end of high protection.

#### The New Democratic Senate Leader

THE Democratic leader in the Senate of late years has been Money of Mississippi. He retired on March 4, and it was Bailey's ambition to succeed him that caused his ridiculous fit of anger the same day. The other Democratic Senators are thoroughly suspicious of Bailey; not more than three of them would ever accept his leadership. The real Democratic leader in the new Senate will be Bailey's fellow Senator from Texas, Culberson. He

By MARK SULLIVAN can command the loyalty of from twelve to fifteen Senators. Of course, leadership in the

Senate, since the Insurgent movement, will never again be the hard and fast matter it was in the Standpat days.

#### What Bailey Wanted

N THE Lorimer controversy in the Senate, Mr. Root of New York made some unpleasing allusions to a Democratic bellwether in the Illinois Legislature who had led his fellow Democrats in the voting for Lorimer. When Lorimer made his defense in the Senate, one of his most valuable contributions was his answer to that:

"We have our bell-wether here. We have the Democratic bell-wether. We have the Insurgent bell-wether, and we have the stalwart bell-wether.

"When I happen to be absent from this chamber and the bell rings announcing the roll-call: if I happen to step in the door in time I hear the name of Senator Aldrich called-he is my bell-wether-I know where my vote belongs, and I vote as he voted. If he happens to be absent, I listen to the roll-call until they come down to the name of my distinguished colleague. Senator Cullom, and then, after he has voted, he becomes my well-wether,

"I know where to vote from that time on, and if I happen to get in a little later, I wait for the roll-call to reach Senator Gallinger's name, and after he has voted, I know my place, and then we go along a little further. and if I happen to come in after the roll-call, I wait until Senator Lodge has voted. Then if I find that he and Senator La Follette have both voted the same way, I wait until somebody else has voted."

In anger, the truth comes out. Neither Lorimer nor any other Standpat Senator would have made this admission in a less excited mood. Now, the thing that made Bailey angry was this: He wanted to be the Democratic bell-wether, the Democratic Aldrich. and his fellow-Democrats had, by their actions, served notice on him that he could not. No small part of Aldrich's power comes from the fact that on all the Senate roll-calls his name leads the list—it is the bell-wether position. Bailey is not quite the first Democrat on the list; Bacon has that position, but Bailey comes second. Bailey can be a Democratic Aldrich well enough; he has Standard Oil affiliations which qualify him; but the other Democratic Senators decline to be the Lorimers who follow him.

#### The Gist of the Tariff

THE few figures in this paragraph from one of Senator La Follette's speeches are not complicated. Understand them. and you will have grasped the iniquity which runs throughout the Payne-Aldrich tariff:

"My objection is that upon yarns valued at less than 30 cents per pound this bill proposes that the people of this country shall pay 143 per cent ad valorem, while on yarns valued at more than 30 cents a pound they will pay only 87 per cent. If you can offer any justification for those two different grades of duty on varus differing only by the fraction of a cent in value, do it."

The point of these figures lies in another sentence attered by La Follette: " Do not impose a 113 per cent duty upon the cheap grade (which the poor must buy for their clothing) and only about onehalf that rate upon the grade purchased by the rich." The same point, as to another commodity, was made by Senator Beveridge:

"Does the Senator from Iowa mean to say that on the cheaper linoleum, commonly used by the people, the duty has been fixed at 60 per cent of valorem, and on the more expensive linoleum, which is not used by the common people, it is only 25 per cent?"

Senator La Follette and Senator Beveridge are not opposed to the principle of protection.

#### Direct Election of Senators

THE direct election of United States Senators, the fruit of a quarter of a century of insistent demand on the part of the people, will be an accomplished thing within a few years. It was defeated in the last fortnight of the last session by a very narrow margin; in the new Senate there will be several changes that will favor the movement: Kean of New Jersey gives way to Martine, a long-time believer in direct elections; Flint of California gives way to Works, Dick of Ohio is succeeded by Pomerene, Carter of Montana by Myers. Senator Borah will press his resolution in the new Senate, and it will undoubtedly pass. Moreover, a collateral movement outside the Senate has been making progress for several years, and by the end of the present year enough States will have endorsed it to make its adoption certain.

# With the Troops at the Border

Two Opinions of Our Military Efficiency and Two Reasons Why the Army is in Texas



SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 20.

Actors, texts, march 20.

I Local papers print war maps with arrows and dotted lines showing just how easy it would be to jump across mountains, jungles, and deserts and capture Mexico City, and newspaper correspondents, apparently otherwise sane, tell you that transports are being commandeered to carry the army to Vera Cruz, and talk with avid enthusiasm of the regiments they intend to attach themselves to and the equipment they will need in the field. If nervous energy and intellectual concentration could be measured like electricity or steam, the indirect revolutionary voltage, or hot-air pressure, at this moment exerted in the San Antonio hotel lobbies, is considerably more acute than could be found in any Mexican insurrecto camp, or, indeed, in all of them put together.

The gifted proprietor of the saloon at the corner where you leave the trolley car for the maneuver camp goes to the heart of the matter with the question now being asked. I presume, all the way from Maine to Mazatlan—the one question of many which it is perhaps a correspondent's first duty to answer. "Come in," he says in large letters on both sides of his establishment, "and hear why the army came."

OU might travel all over Mexico, except in the extreme northwestern part, and if you did not happen to speak or read Spanish you might never know that such a thing as a revolution was in existence. When people talk here of landing a hostile army at Vera Cruz, I can only think of the Tierra Caliente as I saw it a few days ago—drenched in peaceful sunshine, with the coffee pickers working in the shadow of the festooned woods, the cane-mills grinding, and the whole land, for miles sometimes, fragrant with the warm, sweet smell of boiling molasses and crushed cane. When they talk of invading Mexico City, as if there were some condition of violence there which called for such measures, one can only think of those quiet, ancient plateau towns, as remote from us as oldest Spain itself, which at this instant, while the hotel lobby in this town is still at its noisiest, have already closed their heavy wooden shutters and gone to sleep with nothing to break the quiet of the mountain night but the wailing whistles of the policemen echoing from street to street, or, perhaps behind shutters and bars and a three-foot wall the tinkle of some antique piano, a trifle out of tune, on which some wistful señorita is reaching out for le dernier cri by learning the "Merry Widow Waltz."

#### The Two Different Revolutions

THERE is, of course, a revolution in Mexico—there are, indeed, two revolutions. There is a well-financed and extremely bothersome armed rebellion in the north, as difficult to handle and almost as remote from the ordinary human activities of the bulk of the people as were our own long-drawn-out campaigns with the Apaches. And there is a revolution of thought and feeling, made up of many local and more or less unrelated issues, which is profound and widespread. A sort of Mexican equivalent of our own insurgent movement in the States.

#### By ARTHUR RUHL

Collier's Staff Correspondent

it is complicated naturally by the extreme age of Diaz and the uncertainty as to his successor. It has already forced many changes—changes which have undoubtedly been hastened by the active rebellion in the north, and there is no present reason for believing that it will not more or less satisfactorily adjust itself. Various unpopular Governors have suddenly found that the state of their health would not longer permit them to serve their country. Jefe politicos have been changed, the breaking up of old fendal estates is being discussed, and it would not be unexpected if changes in the Cabinet were aunounced before these lines can get to print.

#### American Interests Affected

SUCH a possibility as intervention would never have come up had not the armed rebellion in the north, comparatively unimportant so far as the bulk of the Mexican people are concerned, been in the very neighborhood where its activities interfere with powerful American interests. The Government can handle any fighting force that has yet presented itself, but it can not prevent the tearing up of railroad tracks in a vast country where the lack of food, forage, and water makes it extremely difficult to maneuver. When the railroad stops, business stops, the smelter closes down, and then in comes Mr. Foreigner.

Although the unrest throughout the country is

Although the unrest throughout the country is mostly mental and political, the Government could not at once take away the troops that the people have been used to for thirty-five years and throw them into Chihnahua. If it did, political unrest might also become armed revolt. This is not because the unrest is burningly acute, but because a people who know no government but that of force would naturally so conduct their political arguments were all the accustomed pressure suddenly removed.

In this dilemma, with a President unaccustomed to yield an inch, with powerful foreign interests protesting that business should no longer be held up, it is quite easy to see the reasoning which might have preceded the objections to suddenly massing an American army on the border. Throwing aside all gossip of intervention, it is not difficult to understand the helpful effect that these text thousand well-disciplined regulars may be exerting on the conference which a stubborn old veryior who has known no will but his own, for the rey-five years is even now holding with the state M., Limentour,

Popular interest in this islate of the mobilization for the moment quite over the less the other object for which these troops were at an inhen the President and his advisers extractly accided that the psychological instant had arrived to kill two birds with one stone. If American had anything like the interest in their army that they have in war; if they were not so convince that it army may be improvised; if they knew what the army officers here knew and could hear the fractions with which they tell what they knew, the improves of this spec-

tacular move as the mere maneuver it was announced to be would not be so completely overlooked.

For the first time in our history, in time of peace, is gathered, to practise the maneuvers of war, a theoretically complete division, a single fighting unit with the proper proportions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery which would be needed in time of war. And with all the uproar, this division has only ten of its proper twenty thousand men. The complement is being made up gradually with raw recruits who, were they mobilized for actual war with a first-class power, would materially decrease the efficiency of all the rest.

There are regiments here which, scattered to the four winds under the system which makes the institution of army posts a matter of political patronage, are now working together for the first time in years as they would have to work in war time. I talked with a brigadier-general this morning who has grown gray in the service, and this is the first time he has commanded a brigade. Those who know the army's weaknesses and its needs, its unnecessary cost, its waste of good material—and surely there is no better individual material in the world than you can see in the ten thousand men now quietly at work on the plain beyond Fort Sam Houston—are less interested, perhaps, in whether this division marches into Mexico than in whether it is broken up after the maneuvers are over.

Even if the army can not at once be taken out of politics and a complete reorganization effected, its friends hope that the division may be retained as a tactical unit to which different regiments may come at stated intervals to practise the art of war as they would be obliged to practise it in the presence of an enemy. It is my personal impression that those four months' rations will be consumed this side of the Rio Grande, and that before they are gone those now so excited over intervention will have long since ceased to print the word maneuvers within sarcastic quotation-marks.

#### The Situation in Mexico and in Our Army

WITHOUT going into speculations whose direction the next hour's news may completely change, it may safely be said that there were two reasons for the army's coming. One reason was the situation in Mexico; the other reason, the situation in our army. Whether or not the force gathered here ever moves any nearer Mexico, it will have accomplished two quite distinct things. It will have served to accelerate and bring to a conclusion a situation which was beginning to drag out to an intolerable length, and it will give the army an opportunity which its officers have wanted for years, and which may result in far-reaching reorganization.

Intervention in the form of any such high-handed invasion as one hears talked of here must seem to any one familiar with present conditions in Mexico as intolerable and absurd. The Mexican Government is in an extremely difficult and embarrassing situation, but not one that justifies intervention as it was justified in Cuba.



# The American Newspaper

#### A Study of Journalism in Its Relation to the Public

VERY night there happen in New York. Philadelphia, and Chicago a thousand events which fit the definition of news; and information on most of them reaches the newspaper offices, Not one-tenth of them, however, get into print. The editor's work, therefore, is always selective. According to his point of view as transmitted through the trained men under him, he prints certain things and omits certain things, uses one item as a "front-page feature" and another as a "filler." If you live in the radius of four or five big city newspapers, compare, to-morrow, the right-hand or "outside" column of their front pages. This column, by the immemorial custom of American journalism, holds the day's most important piece of news, as the editor sees news, Unless there is something exceptionally important afoot, you will find one printing in that column a social scandal or an episode which drags in society by the heels; another a political story; another a movement in high finance. A Scripps newspaper, with the Scripps outlook on economic and social questions, has in that preferred position an account of a working man's strike in Sweden, a Hearst newspaper a breach of promise suit, an Ochs newspaper a railway merger.

#### The Quandary of the Editor -

NOW, in making this selection, two lights guide the honest editor. In the first place, he must sell his newspaper. He, like any one else not wholly an artist who ministers to the intellectual needs of the populace, must consider not only what he would give the public, but what the public will take. He himself may be scholarly in his tastes; the discovery of a Sapphic ode in a Greek excavation, or the fact that Professor Wallace has found another document concerning the life of Shakespeare, may be to him the most highly important news of the day. He knows, however, that a hundred potential readerwill be far more interested in the latest picturesque murder. Editors exist who have naturally the popular point of view, whose interests are those of the man in the street. They are the born commer-cial successes of the craft; of such, for example, are many of the best Hearst editors—like Andrew Lawrence.

The other light to his feet is his conception of what the public should want; and there are men in the profession who are guided by this light alone. They will make no concessions to popularity for revenue's sake. Such men, if they manage to remain in the business, never achieve heavy financial success, although they may, through their limited circulations among highly intelligent people, have great personal and professional influences.

These are the poles. On the one extreme is the business attitude. We are here to supply a commodity—news—and, to a certain extent, views upon that news. We are responsible for furnishing sound



H. H. Tammen

Half-owner of the Denver "Post" -- "The flamboyant and picturesque Harry Tammen has caught Denver's fancy" -- "a clever man with a rich tongue"

#### By WILL IRWIN

#### VI.—The Editor and the News

The Ethics of News-Publication; the Commercial Attitude Toward Journalism; the Cases of the New York "Times" and the Denver "Post"



Adolph Ochs

Publisher of the New York "Times," and perhaps the best and highest example of the "commercial" publisher

news. That is, we will not lie, exaggerate, nor pad, any more than we would, if we were manufacturing linens, cheapen our product with cotton threads. But we will give the public exactly what it wants, without bothering to elevate the commonwealth. If we find that people prefer murders, then nurders they shall have. Of course there are certain obscene and improper things which they might like, but which we will not give them, on account of our own reputation as gentlemen—just as a firm manufacturing shoes or stockings or dress goods will not push its sales by means of obscene advertising. Besides, that kind of thing is bad business in the end. But up to that limit our only responsibility is honest news—our nearest approximation to truth as we see truth.

To such publishers the newspaper is a private enterprise and its proprietor responsible only to his own conscience. They forget, probably, that the extraordinary freedom granted our press is a tacit franchise; and that the payment expected by American society for this franchise is leadership by means of light.

#### The Professional View-Point

ON THE other hand is the professional attitude. assumed, whether they admit it or no, by such men as Bowles of the Springfield "Republican," the Gonzales brothers of the Columbia "State," and Vil-lard and Ogden of the New York "Evening Post." We are here to help lead the world and to improve it. such being the distinction between lasiness and the so-called learned professions—spite of the fact that business, in this age, is sometimes more highly ethical than the so-called learned professions. It is an article of agreement in our (ranchise from the people that we shall lead them up; that we shall give them not so much what they are clamoring to hear as the things which we consider it best for democracy to know. Although forty men on the street will read an intimate interview with Mamie Jones. the murderess, to one who will read a bare statement of the murder, we will not give them that interview; it is better for the people to have something else in their heads. Later, I hope to show the incidental dangers in that highly logical artitude. Let me here, however, illustrate the

olivious and inherent dangers in the commercial attitude.

Best, perhaps, among our great practitioners of commercial journalism is Adolph Ochs, publisher and proprietor of the New York "Times." Certainly he will do for a type of the rest. He took the "Times" in 1896. It was then the wreck of a glorious new-paper-the shade of that journal which Raymond used so effectually in war time. Ochs, a good business man, a keen judge of public taste, reduced his price to one cent, thereby cutting into the circulation of the two and three cent "Sun" and "Herald," whose clientele he was after. He began to give the news-straight, uncolored, essentially truthful. "All the news that's fit to print" was his motto; and he nearly lived up to it. His guide was what the public wanted to know; and he satisfied that want. His newspaper is not clever, and it is not especially illuminating. But it comes nearest of any newspaper in New York to presenting a truthful daily picture of life in New York and the world at large. Being new in the field, Ochs was comparatively unhampered by association and influence. He was able even to talk about a few "sacred cows" which the other newspapers left alone. The "Times" prospered in its field. It passed the "Sun" and "Herald" in circulation; it began to rival even the yellows. Advertisers who like respectability came his way; and the "Times" became a dazzling commercial success.

#### The "Times" Idea

()CHS, in short, made it fulfil his picture of a newspaper. His news is a sound product, with few shoddy threads. In general, it may be said of any New York news story unconnected with politics or Wall Street that the "Times," the "Sun," and the "Post"—when it takes notice—are most likely to give an accurate report; but the "Times" is in a position to go further with truth than the "Sun." (I should add the morning "World" to this enumeration did it not retain some of the yellow habit of exaggera-tion.) The "Times" has fewer towers of silence than most; usually it dares, when the news blows in that direction, to tell the truth about its sources of income. To draw on Collier's own experience: The verdict of \$50,000 in the libel suit of Collier rs. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., was a "good story." In the first place, this was the largest libel verdict ever given in New York State and possibly in the nited States, and the public loves a superlative. In the second place, it was a most entertaining trial, full of humorous episodes. Nearly all the New York newspapers, including the "Times," were beholden to C. W. Post for page after page of advertising, and all had a reasonable expectation of future favors from that direction. The other New York newspapers ignored the case, or dismissed it with short paragraphs; the "Times" reported it fully. A sound product—"all the news that's fit to print"-



Fred G. Bonfils

Half-owner of the Denver "Post" - "The worst to be said of the 'Post' is that it runs on . . . the kind of business that flourished in the days of Hannaism"

what the public wants to know—such is Ochs's ideal. He fails to live up to that ideal in an important particular; but so do all other "commercial" publishers. For if one abide strictly by the rule, "what the public wants to know," he must recognize that the man in the street is as eager to read about a public robbery as a private burglary; that legitimate muckraking is a news-need as much as criminal court reports. But that fault is common to his kind of publisher. Again, news centering about high finance attracts the "Times" unduly. That also is a fault of the breed.

Ochs does not halve his ethics, either; he recognizes that clean advertising columns are as much the business of an honest newspaper as clean news col-There his standards are exceptionally high. He excludes most patent medicines—though he has let down the bars a little of late-all obscene matter, all financial offers known to be unsound. If, occasionally, a bit of "fake" financial advertising

gets by the censorship, Ochs himself is not necessarily to blame—any more than he is to blame when an unsound piece of news written by an irresponsible reporter slips past the copy readers. The perfect newspaper would require not only a perfect man for head,

but a perfect staff.

Ochs, in short, takes the attitude that the newspaper business is a business; that he is manufacturing a product; that he is responsible for making a sound product and distributing it honestly. And his New York "Times" is as high an expression of that attitude toward journalism as we have in the United States.

#### The Flaw in the "Times"

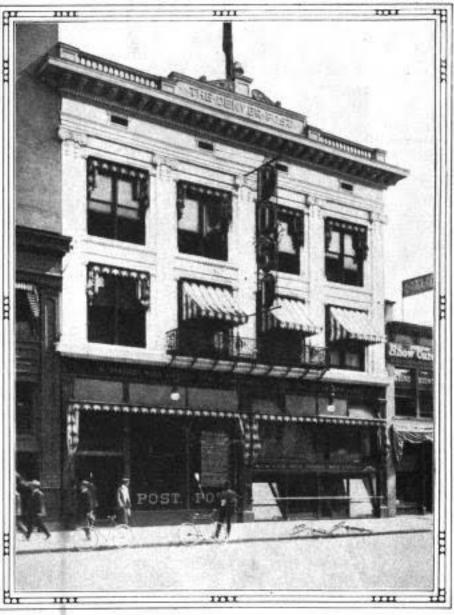
YET something which we have the I right to expect from a newspaper is lacking from the "Times." Believing in no responsibility further than telling the news truthfully and giving an intelligent direction to the opinions of his readers, he does not go out of his way, as he might, to expose the filthy corners of a city which piles up considerable dirt now and then. He opposes special privilege in his editorial page; but special privilege might ride rough-shod over New York, for all the notice he would take in the news. When the reformers got their case before court or commission, he would report the proceedings fairly and accurately, would comment upon them intelligently; but until the case did come before court or commission, thus becoming news in the conventional sense, be would consider that the matter was no affair of the "Times."

"So act that thy action might become a universal law" is, I believe, the es-sence of Kant's ethics. Apply this rule to the case of the New York "Times" and Adolph Ochs. Were his rule the universal law of journalism, we should have a soberer and straighter thinking people, doubtless. We should also have the guerrillas of special privilege raiding private right almost unhampered: for we freed our press from the restrictions of the English common libel laws

that it might perform a function which the law can not-defending the body social from the perverters of laws. Against these evils we have no other sentinel. To gather and publish news freely, without serving the commonwealth by means of that news, is to take without paying. Yet Adolph Oels, with his New York "Times," is the best we may reasonably expect from the commercial attitude toward journalism.

And, indeed, this attitude toward news-journalism becomes an absurdity as we go further down the line, and approach the commercial publishers who hold those business ethics so wofully common in the palmy days before the Spanish War—"Anything goes so long as you stay inside the law and pay your debts." Omit from the enumeration the blackmailers-and it is a solemn fact that a few metropolitan newspapers in America do get advertising by means of suppressed information. They are operating without the law. Omit the newspapers, even less uncommon, which exist to further "special inof the law against obtaining money under false They violate the letter, if not the spirit, pretenses. Let us confine ourselves to the newspapers conducted on the principle "anything legal for business." And far down toward the bottom of that list we reach—the Denver "Post." Read Ben B. Lindsey's "The Beast and the Jungle" and learn how ill such a newspaper serves its community. Yet in the last analysis the worst to be said of the "Post" is that it runs on "big business" lines—the kind of business which flourished in the great, bloated days of Hannaism.

H. H. Tammen, a waif and a pedler at the age of seven, really began life when a bartender of Philadelphia advertised for a boy assistant to the porter, Tammen applied for the job because a saloon is always warm, and there is always free lunch to eat. The bartender took Tammen because he looked little and hungry, and wore outlandish Dutch homespun clothes. Literally, he was brought up behind a bar; he learned to read from the newspapers which patrons left on the tables. A clever man with a rich tongue, a despiser of his own wares, he rose to the very heights of bartending. "I was the best in the world," he says. He was head of the bar at the Palmer House in Chicago before he came of age; and in 1880 the new Windsor Hotel at Denver sent for this supreme artist. Here he saw and embraced his first chance at fortune. Colorado is rich in attractive mineral specimens. Tammen began to pack assortments in eigarboxes and sell them for twenty-five cents a box to tourists. This business prospered; he replaced the



The Building of the Denver "Post"

Tammen and Bonfils found in a Missouri court-house the motto: "O Justice, when expelled from all other habitations, make this thy dwelling-place," and had it painted over their own door. When the sapient citizen of Denver raises his eyes to it, he smiles

eigar-boxes by showy cases, moved from a cellar to a store, left the bar, and persuaded an advertising agency to back "Tammen's Rocky Mountain Specimens". With minor variations from British ideals With minor variations from British ideals, this reads so far like a Samuel Smiles "Self-Help" story; indeed, such rise of a waif in a barroom to wealth and power in an honored calling is one of those triumphs in which democracy glories.

#### The Partners Meet

NAMMEN, type of the Western hustler with forty enterprises in mind, went to Chicago in 1893 to market a portfolio of World's Fair views. There, because they employed the same printer, he heard of Fred Bonfils and his fortune, Bonfils, who came from beginnings different from those of Tammen, had been running a Little Louisiana Latery in Kansas City, Kansas! He had \$500,000 put away in storage vaults. "I knew I could be that money, men. On impulse he was about to see Bonfils. He could have talked his war on such the gates of Paradise, this Tammen. Bent as we sit him the eash in his ventures. The first as provided; then the old Denver "Post," a fly by a lot of et, gave up the struggle, and offered it to the struggle. Tamst \$12,500, Tammen got Bonfils to ad the tan, and to double it for running expenses and acthe "Post" turned the corner they became it in

To make the "Post" - in and to transmute that eirculation into the ana d seem that they never had any other is don't -t they attracted notice by tearing into anything and every one. Hearst and the yellows came along, showing the short cut to great subscription lists. Tammen and Bonfils sent for some of the best-advertised Hearst writers, and began to out-yellow Hearst. They raked kitchens and boudoirs for scandal and gossip; they browbeat, they bullied, they wrote from the ethical heights on subjects which did not affect their interests, that they might have a reputation for fairness when they came unfairly to advocate causes which did. They made the "Post" a special advocate of business projects in which they were interested. Affecting to oppose corporation privileges, they nevertheless helped the financial and political game of certain predatory cor-porations—see again "The Beast and the Jungle." Reviled and insulted and shot, they buffeted and ferreted it through to amazing profits in view of Denver's size. No one can fairly call the "Post" good journalism as a whole. Except for a certain education in the emotions which has set off this "news-

paper with a heart and soul," it tends to disintegrate public intelligence. By a false picture of the world, it subverts the public power of judgment. Its uncertain advocacy of good causes, along with bad, bewilders the public mind. But it has "gone" like wildfire; it has made money; it has been good business; and, on the other hand, it has seldom, if ever, done anything which

the law could touch.

Both the partners are good "news-paper men" with a lively news sense, or they could not have done it. Bonfils has his own quieter powers, but the flamboyant and picturesque Tammen has caught Denver's fancy. He hus said: "If you're going to be a feker, be an honest faker. Tell 'em what you're like, then touch it up a bit, so they'll be surprised when they find how good you really are." Proceeding on that principle, Tammen has said, both publicly and privately: "Sure! I'm a crook! I'm a blackmailer! What are you going to do about it?" He does not mean that, as he shows when he takes off his showman's front and talks his real thought. But even in those sincere moments he tells, as meritorious examples of good business, such instances of these:

#### "Good Business"

THE owners of the "Post" own also the Sells-Floto Circus, second-rate in size. The Ringling Circus, first-rate in size, approached Denver. The Sells-Floto wanted that territory exclusively for itself. By raising a side-issue in print, by using private influence with the city officials, part of whom the "Post" had supported for election, Tammen and Bonfils got Ringling's license fee raised to an impossible figure. Ringling had to show at a loss outside of the city limits. This, of course, was "good business"—helping the by-product with the reputation of the main product. Overland Park was the race-track of Denver, Tammen and Bonfils "wanted in" on the controlling company. Refused, they started a campaign to prohibit racing in Colorado. And that was "good business"—showing the teeth

of your corporation, that the next small firm offered an advantageous alliance might hesitate before refusing. So Harry Tammen has only reduced to an absurdity the opinion that collecting and selecting news, combining it with editorial opinion, and putting it out to the masses, should be regarded by the

editor as a business, not a profession.

But Tammen and Bonfils of the Denver "Post" are an exception in one direction just as Bowles of the Springfield "Republican" is an exception in the other. Between them is a regiment of conscientious editors whose idea of news-publication is to blend what the public wants and what it should want. They publish enough sensation, enough highly seasoned matter, to keep up circulation; but they publish also more than the public really wants of "uplift" matter, of news touching on intellectual affairs. The mere, passing, human news of the day is the sugar on the pill. Not that they despise good reports of the latest murder or disaster or disappearance. No man could be a successful newspaper man without taking delight in the stories of this class, which enable him to exercise the sharpest technique. of his craft. But they besitate to "overplay" crime. disaster, and scandal for a little increase of circulation. They recognize, in short, the obligations of a newspaper, the payment which American society reouires under its franchise.

This being allowed, what, finally, is the kernel of editorial ethics! One word, I think, expresses it—"truth." Or better, perhaps, four words-"the search for truth."

Continued on page 27

# The Beneficiary

The Story of an Insurance Company's Experience with a Defrauding Policy-holder



"A trainman went under the car to get what he could to identify the man who was killed. He came out with a coat; they examined it and I heard my name."

ITTER, first solicitor for the Lincoln Life and Trust Company, burst into the office of Thane, the general agent, and jerked out the S drawer of the eard index beside his chief's desk. "It's a face I know and haven't the name," he explained tersely as he slipped the cards toward himunder his finger. "Saw him six minutes ago at the bank; but I'll know the name if I find it while he's still fresh.

"Prospect you're working on?" the general agent

inquired sympathetically.

"No; he's here," Ritter replied, skipping over the last cards in the drawer and, without replacing it, pulling out the top index of the office's insured. "He's written! I wrote him myself. I'm sure of that. But I can't remember what else there is about him—except that there's something. Somehow I know I shouldn't have seen him."

"You shouldn't have seen him?" Thane repeated curiously. He turned and watched the solicitor more closely as, after abandoning the S drawer, he began to go methodically through the A's.

"The bank gave him all the money he wanted under the name of Stanton-Walter L." Ritter ran on. "He had a letter on them from some big bank in Buenos Ayres, Argentiné. I knew Stanton wasn't his name; but I wanted to see the S's first to make sure. He wasn't Stanton-at least not when I wrote him. I've a Stanton here, but I know him.

"His change of name may be more important to the bank, Ritter," Thane pressed impatiently. "But

about your seeing him; why shouldn't you?" Ritter shook his head. He was a successful solicitor largely from an extraordinary advoitness of recalling in smallest and most accurate detail any circumstance which concerned people whom he met-His mind was automatically able to store up any amount of what, at the time of acquisition, appeared inconsequential detail, but which, when recited later, gained a most useful effect. But, as automatically, he dismissed from his memory any feature or fact which he determined could not be of any further The mere removal of a person from one hemisphere to another or to any other part of the earth would not be enough for such a dismissal, Thane knew; few changes less final than from this world to the next would do for that. Therefore if Ritter had "written" this man, later dismissed him and now had to account for his appearance again, it might exceed a matter of mere interest to the general agent.

#### By EDWIN BALMER

"I say I don't remember what happened to that llow," Ritter repeated, "But it was something that sank into me so that it gave me a jump like seeing a ghost when I ran into him."

"You are sure of him?" "Certain."

THANE watched the solicitor with increasing curiosity as he scanned over card after card; then Thane went over to his side. Suddenly, however, the solicitor slammed in the drawer be was searching. "Got him?" the general agent asked.

"He's out there now. Mr. Thane!" staring through the glass in the upper half of the room door to the general offices without. "He must have followed me here from the bank-maybe he stopped for that eigar.

The general agent, tracing Ritter's gaze to the outer door, made out the stranger with the eigar.
Already a girl was bringing in his card. Thanc read upon it the name that Ritter had told him-

Walter L. Stanton. He nodded to the girl, "Send him in," he directed. "Stay, of course, Ritter," he said.

He was conscious of some contagion of Ritter's excitement as he turned to meet the man admitted, which increased as he saw that the stranger was curiously flushed and uneasy. Stanton was of medium height, well knit but not heavily built, with straight but not particularly strong featuressensitive, rather. He seemed about forty.

Olf a moment the general agent thought that, if Ritter had not come in first, he could have supposed that this man had called for insurance, and his manner was merely of those who fear the medical examiner must sound a leaking heart or a bad lung; but the next moment Thane knew that this errand was quite distinct. As he watched the man wet his lips after taking the eigar from them—the eigar had gone out when it had been barely lit—he saw that Stanton recognized Ritter; but as the solicitor gave no sign Stanton came forward more confidently and opened his coat.

"I got in from the Argentine last night, Mr. Thane," he began; hesitated and, taking out a packet of bank-notes, laid it awkwardly upon the general agent's flat-topped desk. "I was instructed to deliver those to this office at once. I think the amount is right; will you count them over please !

Thane glanced down in surprise at the pile of bright notes so thrust before him. The top one was a thousand-dollar bill; parts of some of the notes beneath it showed. They appeared to be of the same denomination as the first. The general agent glanced back quickly to the stranger's face. He saw there that Stanton had planned or, perhaps, even rehearsed a different way of doing what he had done; but that was all. Thane started to speak uncertainly; but Ritter had taken up the money and begun counting it over.

"There is fifty thousand dollars here," he said when he had finished.

"That is right," Stanton said simply.
"Right—why! For what!" Ritter demanded.

"I was to get this receipt for it," the stranger said to Thane. He drew from his pocket a slip of paper dated at the top and upon which was written

clearly and carefully:

"Received this day for and on behalf of the Lincoln Life and Trust Company, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in currency from Walter L. Stanton, acting for an American recently resident in Buenos Ayres. I understand that this is to pay the company in full for the amount of a claim unwarrantably disbursed on account of said person and in accepting this for deposit with the contingency reserve of the Lincoln Life and Trust Company, I agree neither to question this agent nor make other inquiry into the

identity of the said person."
"So that is it?" Thane looked up from reading this to Stanton with questioning comprehension; but Ritter, who had read the receipt form at the same time as his chief, stepped back and shook his

head at the stranger.

"I'm afraid that won't do-Stanton!" he cried. "I'm afraid you can't pass as just the agent for that. You see, I saw you drawing that money at the bank-at the S window when I was at the R. But I didn't stop for a cigar to brace me on the way over; so I was telling Mr. Thane about seeing you when you got here: I knew I had written you and that something had happened to you so I shouldn't be seeing you again. I didn't know what then; but I know now, You died! That's what all that money's for. I insured you in Chicago fifteen years ago-five thousand straight life you took and twenty-five thousand accident; and three years ago you got it from us-by dying! You thought you

could fool us and ease everything with yourself by this. But-oh I remember all about you now-all but your name; and I'll have that too in a minute. I know just where to look for it now!

HE SPUN about and jerked a book toward him from one of the files and was opening it when it was knocked from him and fingers, strong and tense, crushed into his wrist.

"Don't!" Stanton was standing over him. "Don't! Do you hear?" he was saying threat-eningly. "Don't!"
"Don't?" Ritter swung around but could not

shake the other off.

"I didn't mean that—that way," Stanton recov-ered himself and released Ritter. "I didn't mean any of this—that way," he touched the receipt form upon the table beside Thanc.

"I thought you didn't, Mr. Stanton," Thane said quietly. He motioned, unnoticeably, to Ritter to remain silent. "You thought that you could bring this to us" (his hand indicated the money) "as from yourself. For of course you are the one on whose account this money was originally paid."

'Of course," Stanton assented, almost inaudibly. "You thought, I suppose, that you could make this return in some creditable way. You did not think-till you wrote this form just before you

came here—that we would consider chiefly the fraud-the crime you must have committed against the company. You—" He stopped as he saw a different line of defiance straighten the stranger's lips.

"That's not true," Stanton said shortly. "I started up here from the Argentine to make a clean breast of it all -to bring back this money and to tell you you could make me pay in any other way you wanted. I saw I couldn't do that after I got here-but for another reason entirely.

"Not nerve failure?" Ritter asked, as Thane was again studying the stranger, questioning himself silently.

"I do not understand," the general agent said quietly.

"Of course not," Stanton returned. He shut his lips so hard and set and he turned from the others so abruptly that Ritter sprang before him to get between him and the door; but Stanton stopped, facing the solicitor contemptuously.
"You said you remembered

insuring me in Chicago fifteen years ago. How much more do you remember about me?" he demanded.

"You were a Brown College man-worked your way through. graduated in the first fourth of

your class and played football, hockey and baseball,". Ritter replied. "I put your name on my prospect list when I saw the announcement of your graduation in the Chicago papers. Then the papers were full of your elopement with Esther Allan of Providence. There was quite a row about that at the time, Mr. Thane," the solicitor explained to his superior. "She was one of the Roger Allans—about the oldest and most conservative family in Rhode Island; and she'd been engaged since she was a girl to one of the Coddingtons or some other of the old Providence families. Coddington was graduating from Yale or Harvard and she was going to marry him, when she ran off with this man." turned back to Stanton. "You brought her with you to Chicago and started in for railroading. I called on you just after you began work with the C. and W. I. and wrote you for five thousand life and ten thousand accident insurance; then next year, when your boy was born, you took on no more life but fifteen thousand more accident—the kind that doubles the benefit when-"

"Thank you," Stanton cut him short. "I just wanted the start." He swung from the solicitor and back to the general agent.

"I was a Chicago boy and went to Brown College in Providence-I was given a scholarship which paid my tuition-and worked the rest of my way through there, as he has said," Stanton spoke to Thane directly. "I met my wife-the only way I can hope for you to understand this now is to tell you everything; besides the papers left nothing of this personal during the row this man has mentioned," the stranger continued. "So-I met my wife during my freshman year through delivering newspapers at her father's house. That was the only work I could get, at first, which I could do during the hours I had.

"The Allans' house happened to be the last on

my route for the morning papers," Stanton continued steadily. "I finished there about seven. My wife had the habit, then, of riding out with a groom before breakfast. I passed her several times. There was no runaway or rescue or anything of that sort to make me a tin hero with her. She saw me as I saw her and she was curious about me. She started nodding to me; and one morning as I reached the house and she was starting out, it began raining-hard. So she asked me to wait on the porch, and while I was waiting we talked together a little. I told her something about Chicagothe working side of it that I had seen. I did not know that I'd particularly interested her; but the second morning after that, when I passed her, she stopped me to ask the rest of something I had mentioned. She didn't go riding that morning; she sat on the steps with me-with the groom around the corner—asking me questions and making me tell her more about the West, as she called Chicago.

'You see she had never before had anything at all to do with one from the West; neither she nor any of her family or friends had been west of Philadelphia. No one she ever talked with, either men or women, talked to her about business or anything connected with the working part of the cities they knew. So when I told her about Chicago—the part

The picture which had fascinated her was a reproduction of her sister taken that same year at Newport

of it I was going back to to work in and beat-it was like opening a new world to her.

"I didn't do all this in the mornings, of course. She asked me to come to see her in the afternoons. I knew she did it out of curiosity at first; but there was never anything patronizing in it. So I could go. I did. Then she went to Europe with her family for three years; so I didn't see her again till my senior year.

MET her on the street that spring. She knew me at once and stopped me. Affairs were very much better for me. I had got better work before she went away in my freshman year; and after that I'd clerked, tutored, written college items and athletics for the papers; so after paying my expenses, I had over fifteen hundred dollars ahead from the four years; and the last two years, besides holding my place in my class, I played football, hockey, and baseball. She knew some of this; she had been following the university news in the Providence papers. She confidence I'd gained, the strainty I felt that, after that start, I must sure belong way up in Chicago. She had me const to tea they afternoon; and as soon as we were talking above I knew that somehow, three years before I had enlisted her for the business fight. I knew she would never be content again merely spending vant but grandfather or Coddington's great-grand, her in I wan; she must be in the winning herself

- to more Coddington in "I knew that she June; but I knew to that the would not marry him. I could not become the notat take me; but she as much as told any distinct marry some one who would fight a way up i most. Then her father let me know I might to be for he refused me the house. He had tel and a before as a fancy of his daughter's. That made me bold-half mad, I guess. I went to her; she was half mad too and defiant. I had had a letter that day from the C. & W. I. telling me that they had a place for me in Chicago—a place at the bottom, but a start. It made us both reckless. When her father came in, I told him what I had saved in college and showed him the . letter and asked him for her; he refused to discuss anything with me at all. She told him she would marry me and never ask or take a cent from him. He had me shown out and all but locked her up. The next week he sent out cards for her wedding with Coddington; but the night I graduated I took her away to New York and married her there. The next day we came on to Chicago and she chose for us the little cottage near the yards where they set me to wiping engines."

Stanton stopped and looked away. The bell of the telephone upon the desk before him suddenly began to ring; but Thane, without taking his eyes from the stranger, silenced the ringing by removing the receiver from the book and laying it upon Stanton's pile of bills. Ritter opened the door quickly and spoke to some one without to see that no further interruption occurred and then returned and closed the door. But of this, too, Stanton seemed un-aware; and as he continued, though he consciously addressed the others, his tone, when he mentioned his

wife, permitted neither criticism nor approval. Himself they might judge; but of his wife and of any influence she exerted upon him, he kept it to himself alone to say whether she had done badly or well.

"THE first year the illusion of succeeding held for both of us. You may remember-you seem to remem-ber anything," he turned slightly toward Ritter, "the state of mind we were in when you called on me at the cottage that night, the first mouth after we married. I was still wiping engines, of course; but we hadn't made much of a hole in my savings yet and we had not the slightest suspicion but that my promotion would be certain and immediate. We thought that an accident would be the only possible thing which could hold me down; so to provide for my wife well, if something happened, I took out the insurance he mentioned" (Stanton indicated Ritter again), "and the additional policies ten months later when the boy was born. His coming was the only important change for us that first year, except the steady decrease of my savings; yet, as I said, the belief

that I was bound to make my way up at once still

"Her family had cut off my wife entirely-as long as she should stay my wife. None of them came to see her, even when the baby was born; they never wrote except, regularly once a month, her father sent a formal notification that she could return to her place in his home as soon as she left me; when the boy was born, they added that she could bring him with her. She had no friends at all in Chicago; I had almost none-none her sort. She saw no one: she had nothing; she was able to do nothing as she used. The difference in the way she had to live . yet we still thought it only temporary, of course, and smiled at each other over our start.

"And in the strangeness of having the baby, the next year and part of the next got by without my wife or even I realizing fully what it meant that there was still no real change," the man continued. "My aunt, the only relative I had, left me a little money at that time; and we spent it-for I still was going to succeed soon-so things were not so hard for us. But then-"

H E STOPPED again and looked down. "It began to come through to me: could it be that I might not get up? They did not keep me at engine-wiping all those three years; there had been so much talk and notoriety when I started work that they had been watching me and giving me every chance. They moved me about as they did a dozen other college men they were watching and they gave us experience in different work; but when they moved up all but one or two of the others, they didn't discharge me. They kept me what I was—a mechanic.

"Of course, I told myself that I merely had made a mistake in starting in the shops instead of in the offices; for I was fitted to work through the business.

(Confinmed on page 3[1

# Pennsylvania's Russia

The Fight of the Soft-Coal Miners of the Keystone State Against a Condition of Slavery

ESTMORELAND COUNTY, barely twenty miles east of Pittsburg and part of the Twenty-second Congressional District of the Keystone State, is more generally known to the coal and coke world as the Irwin Field. It is the largest bituminous coal-mining region in America. It is this district that sent George Franklin Huff to Congress as its representative for twelve Huff has long been president of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company. He and his associates in this company, together with the heads of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, the Penn and Westmoreland Coal and Gas Company, the Berwind-White Coal Company, the Latrobe-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, the Skelly Coal and Coke Company, and some smaller concerns, have, for years, constituted a despotism as arrogant as that of any of the grand dukes of Tula or Moscow. Their tyranny has been limited only by their fear of an outraged America. They have made Westmoreland County the little Russia of Pennsylvania.

#### The Crafty Methods of the Coal Dukes

THE miners who go into the dark and dangerous holes in the earth to blast and shovel out the coal are paid by car measure. When the standard of wage was set, these cars were five feet long. As the cost of living went up these coal dakes of the Irwin field thought it would be a cute little stant to lower the earning capacity of the miner. The coal dakes are a prudent, cautious, resourceful, safe and sane, church-going group of industrial captains. They

have no taste for trouble, so they conceived the clever idea of slipping in some larger cars on the miners. The five-foot ears were at first displaced by six-foot cars. Then seven-foot ears appeared; and these cars being good, healthy cars, began to get a little wider and a little higher. No matter how hard the miner bent his back over his No. 3 shovel twelve hours a day, his earnings continued to grow less.

The miner protested, but the coal dukes had no wish to listen to the miners, who are "an ignorant lot of Slavs anyway, and don't know what they want." Nine years ago, during the authracite strike, President Baer of the Reading Railroad frankly admitted that God in His infinite wisdom had carefully selected these coal dukes to be masters over the bowels of the earth and the fulness thereof.

Strange as it may seem, dissatisfaction among the minergrew, the foreign-born (and most of them are) had heard some foolish stories about these

United States—that this country was not like the old countries, that there was such a thing as justice and fair play here, that this Government somewhere and somehow protected human rights. The American-born miners were even more stoutly convinced of the truth of this idea. This conviction, however, was about all they had.

Though they worked to the limit of human endurance, their pay envelopes continued to contain less and less, and things to cat and clothes to wear con-

tinued to cost more and more.

By the grace of God and by leave of his imperial majesty Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania, the coal dukes had just begun. They found that there was a leakage in their system that was entirely unnecessary. The miners were buying house supplies of town merchants. This was nonsense. It was stupid not to have thought of that before. In those camps where a company store was not already in operation it was built at once, and the company-store rule cuforced. The coal dukes then discovered that the Payne-Aldrich tariff had left the prices upon necessities far from being what they should be, so with infinite care and Christian consideration they put these prices just about where they thought they ought to be.

These coal dukes, being American grand dukes, love freedom. They would not compel any miner to buy his goods at the company store. He can buy anywhere else he wants to—and he can work anywhere else if he does. By RICHARD LLOYD JONES





The "Hom " Life of the Strikers' Families in the Irwin Field

Within three days after the miners struck they were thrown out of the company houses in which they lived. Many were evicted during the night. They have since lived in tents and one-room shanties set up by the miners' union, which has also supplied them with fuel and food. The children still need clothes

These dukes are full of kind thoughts. They found some of their miners actually trying to build homes. This money was going into the tills of building loan associations, and as these building loan associations were not owned by the coal dukes, they must, as guardians of the miners by divine right, see to it that the miners were not victimized by the building-loan sharks. So they built houses for miners themselves—good, comfortable houses, modern in every respect, that cost about \$500 apieceand they rented them to the miners for the nominal item of only \$11 a month. They were only making about twenty-six per cent on the investment, but they did not mind that; they were glad to help the poor working man out. Of course, a miner could rent a house of another landlord if he chose, but if he wanted to abuse their charitable interest in him to that extent he could go somewhere else to work.

#### Benefits the Miners Couldn't See

THE miner is a peculiarly unappreciative creature. After all these benefits and conveniences had been brought right up to him, he still complained and was discontented. He was allowed to work twelve hours a day, to go into the hole in the ground at dawn and come out at dusk, thus avoiding the annoyance of sunlight; he was given a nice, large car to fill, with no extra financial investments to worry over; the company store and the house rent relieved him of any eash that his pay envelope was supposed to hold. In fact, he usually found that

his pay envelope contained a polite little statement that he was under obligations to the company. He was, as he saw it, worse off than the negroes south of the Mason-Dixon line before the big fuss of 1861. He wondered why he came to America.

They began to meet in little groups—after they got out of the holes in the ground and the sky was dark. These little groups began to grow into formal meetings. It is dangerous for men to meet unless they are good men. And the preachers of the nice churches in Pittsburg and Greensburg and Latrobe will tell you that the miners do not know what they want; that they are an ignorant, discontented lot—that the coal dukes are all good men.

The magnates of Pittsburg and vicinity have shown a passion for peace. To this cause their purses open, and they open quite as quickly in the interest of peace between so-called capital and labor as they would to avert conflict between the armed torses of Turkey and Greece.

#### The Sheriff's Dirty Work

AND so it came to pass that the good coal dukes took a lively interest in the cause of peace in the lively field. They got the county sheriff to hire a lot of deputies to act as company policemen. They paid the sheriff \$185,000. He charged the companies \$5 a day for each deputy. He paid each deputy \$3 a day. He didn't do this dirty work for nothing. For the coal companies he hired a lot of husky thugs and decorated them with a club and a gun and a policeman's star. Miners thereafter were not allowed to

gather in groups on any of the companies' grounds, and they were not allowed to walk in more than pairs or in closer file than ten feet apart.

There is a limit to human patience even in Pennsylvania's little Russia, and on the tenth day of March, 1910, twenty thousand miners in the Irwin field struck.

They asked for an eight-hour day, that they might have some time to read and recreate, that they might live American lives.

They asked the right to organize and to have their organization recognized.

They asked the right to employ their own check weigher, whose wages they themselves would pay, that they might know how much coal they dug and what they were being paid for it.

They asked to be allowed to live where they pleased and how they pleased, and to buy their goods where and how they pleased—the commonest right of every American citizen.

Every request was flatly refused. The mine owners claim that the miners were contented and well paid, and that the strike would never have occurred but for the disturbing influence of a union leader who was playing a political game.

The strike has held on for over a year. During this time these miners with their brave women and innocent children have been living in tents and the rudest kind of shanties.

The story of this struggle for simple justice has been as effectively suppressed in Pennsylvania's little Russia as it ever could have been under the Czar's twin-headed black eagle. Not a daily newspaper in Westmoreland County has reported it.

On the tenth of March, 1911, more than one thousand strikers and their women in the vicinity of Greensburg pledged themselves to hold out another year if need be in their fight for their simplest rights, and they celebrated this new declaration of independence by parading the streets of Greensburg with their own brass bands. Greensburg is a town of eighteen thousand people. In any regular American town of eighteen thousand people a parade of one thousand men and their loyal women, with brass bands, and a cause, whatever it may be, is a lively news event. Not a Greensburg newspaper noticed it. Not a voice was raised the following Sunday in any Greensburg pulpit in behalf of the thousands of human sufferers who were on the hills about the The subjects for pulpit discussion on that day were such as these-I take them from the church announcements in the Greensburg "Daily Tribune"



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of the four brands its own field of leadership.

#### Hartford Morgan & Wright

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United States tires embody advantages which the motorist could not and cannot secure through the use of any other tires. From no other source can be even hope to secure tires into which have been built such complete superiority. Furthermore, he can actually buy these tires

#### At the Same Price Asked for Other Kinds

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Branches, Agencies or Dealers E recymbers

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All the way from one American coast to the other-wherever automobiles or automobile accessories are sold -there you will find a United States Tire dealer. It means much to the motorist that thousands of dealers -four-fifths of all the best dealers in America-have pinned their faith and their future to United States Tires. These dealers are not the sort that take chances with desirable patronage. They make it their business to sell the best products the market affords, building not for a day, but for the years to come. The fact that an overwhelming majority of these leading dealers. these responsible dealers, have recognized the superiority of United States Tires is conclusive corroboration of whatever we have said or might say of the better service to be had from our products.



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This treatment is quite inexpensive.

Tarvia gets at the original causes of road waste and disintegration. Oils and other devices simply make the dust too heavy to rise. They have little or no bonding or preservative properties.

Tarvia is made in three grades:-Tarvia X. for road construction.

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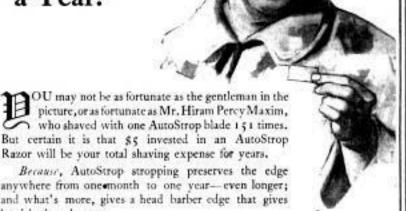
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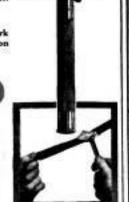


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for Saturday, Masch 11, 1911; "The Christian Wealth," "The Bible—Its Growth," "The Woman of Canaan," "Treasures in Heaven," etc., etc.

#### Need Caskets

ND this in the face of the fact that in A ND this in the sact of Greens-burg and within twenty miles of Pitts-burg and within twenty miles have burg. 384 strikers and their families have lived out all winter in tents pitched on the hillside, and little children have been running over the cold, wet, winter ground n their bare feet. Even the ministers of Pittsburg, with but few exceptions, have failed to raise their voices either in or out of the pulpit even in a charitable plea for those suffering people. It would not do. The coal dukes are kin to the steel dukes. Their interests are common. They com-pose the Romanoffs of Pennsylvania's Rus-The press is theirs. The church is theirs. The preachers know for whom they work. One benignant exception is the Rev. D. L. Schultz, who resigned his pastorate of the Loraine Baptist Church in Pittsburg to go into the Irwin field to wait upon the sick and to relieve the suffering. He has endured privations that he might devote all his time to this work. Dr. Warren G. Partridge, a prominent Pitts-burg elergyman, described the good work that Mr. Schultz is doing in an article in the "Christian Herald" for March 1, 1911. Immediately after the publication of the article that paper received a letter from the Rev. William B. Carr. a Pre-byterian clergyman at Latrobe, stating that the article was false and misleading; that there was no strike and there was no suffering.

Near Latrobe, where one of the largest camps of strikers is located, 120 babies died this winter from exposure; 263 babies were born and had to be wrapped in any cloths they could get, the parents being unable to supply the clothes and blankets that should be waiting to receive them, and the outside world knew noth-ing of their want and distress. The coal dukes did not propose that the outside world should know. The quickest way to force these serfs into submission was to let them suffer beyond endurance. in the face of these conditions, on the outskirts of Latrobe, with its eight thousand people and a daily newspaper, the agent of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania states that he has been unable to locate any particular cases of need at Latrobe. I, at least, can point to one Latrobe. I. at least, can point to need at Latrobe. They need caskets.

In this trouble the people have found that even some of the priests and preachers have refused to christen or to bury until the money was in hand. In many cases these people have christened their own children and read the burial service over their dead. They are poorer churchmen as a result of this strike, but they are better Christians. Their faith is full. They used to have their measure of racial prejudice, national jealousies, and sec-tarian bitterness. But in their union they have found a new value, a new faith to which they cling as a youth to his talis-man. Their prejudices, jealousies, and bitterness are lost, and they have found something which they think is better in the spirit of the brotherhood of man,

#### A World-wide Miners' Fight

RECOGNIZING the simple justice of their demands and the dire consequences to the miners everywhere in America in their failure, the United Mine Workers of America and the International Miners' Union have stood back of these men and their families—they have set up tents and rude shacks for them when there was no shelter left them but the naked trees of the public roads. They have supplied them with food and such fuel as they could use. And the big-hearted, truly American Pennsylvania farmers have provided the land on which to pitch their camps. In this way fifteen thousand strikers are being cared for to-day in the Irwin field. And the miners of the world are ready to tax their own earnings to the extent of \$1,000,-000 more before they will let this fight for decent living fail.

The coal dukes have exhausted their limited ingenuity in trying to provoke the miners to some form of violence. They have had traitorous strikers, who, under pay, were betraying their own people, going into the camps and delivering incendiary speeches, urging the use of bomb and pistel. If the strikers would only commit some violence the State, eager to support its Romanoffs, could send out the State Cossacks and annihilate the ignorant, unappreciative men who were not content to be slaves to good church-going men. But the miners, speaking lightly, refused even to carry a big stick.

There is more than one way to incite a man to fight. During the hot days of last summer the well on an improvised eamp on a farmer's field went dry. The company's mule yard was close by, and therein was a trough full of cool water, fed by a

spring. Under the plea that the mules (being company's property) must be protected, the trough was boarded up, chained, and locked, and the children were even denied the privilege of sharing this trough with the mules.

Early in the strike the coal dukes asked the State for the use of the State Constabulary-Pennsylvania's mounted police. Being a Romanoff State, the request was granted. These Cossacks made it their business to harnes the miners, but they never could provoke them to attack.

On one occasion, when the strikers were marching to a meeting, they were obliged to pass down a road on either side of which lay the unfenced property of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, members of the Pennsylvania Romanoffs. Pennsylvania Railroad track crossed the highway at this place. The Jamisons switched four freight-cars across the highway and lined up thirty deputies with guns to fire upon any man who trespassed on the company's properties in trying to pass around these cars. But these igno-rant slaves knew something about the highway laws of Pennsylvania at least. Unarmed they stood their ground and demanded that the track be cleared, and they walked through peaceably.

On another occasion the strikers asked a farmer if they might use his field to hold a meeting. He gladly assented. While the miners were marching to this field they were assaulted and beaten and clubbed by the deputies of the Jamison Company. The State Constabulary were less than one hundred feet away, looking on. The miners appealed to them for protection. They refused to interfere, telling the miners that if they wanted any arrests to get out war-rants first. One of the miners replied: "Well, you don't ask for warrants when the companies attack our men." "We don't have to," was the reply of Governor

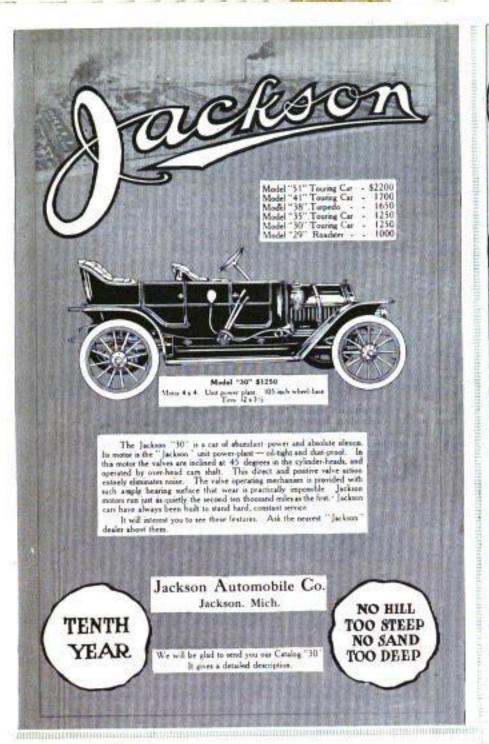
Stuart's soldiers.

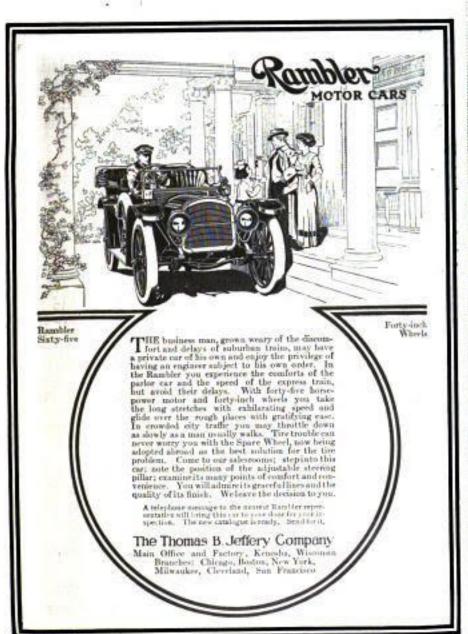
#### Forced to Furl the Flag

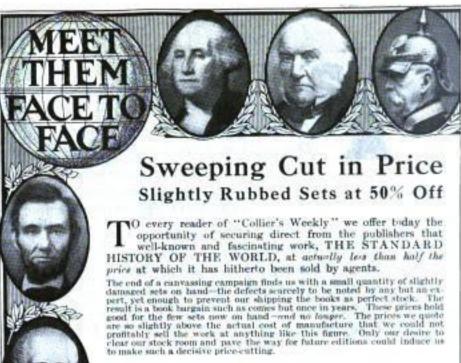
AST fall the strikers were marching at the head of a funeral of one of their dead, a hero of the Spanish-American War. They carried the American flag. The depu-ties of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, headed by Richard Jamison himself, a Pennsylvania Romanoff, and supported by the State police, ordered them to take down the American flag. And to avert trouble they did. There are numerous other instances where these company deputies and these State police have refused to allow the strikers to march peaceably with the American flag. They have even riddled the flag itself in trying to shoot it from off the improvised liberty pole which every strikers' camp has set up. Judges McConnel and Doty issued injunctions prohibiting the miners from conducting marches on the public highways near the mines. And "near" was a beautifully elastic word.

The private deputies of these coal companies are, for the most part, thugs and bad characters with a jail or penitentiary record. One of these deputies recently swung out of a saloon in Latrobe crazed with drink. Intent on making a little noise, he started to shoot up the town, firing at random. Two shots hit a peaceful striker standing unarmed on the curb across the street. One bullet split his hand and the other shattered a leg bone; both bullets entered from the back; the surgeons had to amputate the leg. This surgeons had to amputate the leg. poor fellow had already lost two children in his fight that these children might at least have a bome. The miners caused the arrest of this deputy, but the Russianized grand jury sitting under the wedding-cake dome of Westmoreland County's court-house ignored the indictment, and the prisoner was dismissed on the ground that he had shot the man in the back in selfdefense. Many of these company deputies have been so openly disorderly and lawless that even some of the saloon-keepers have blacklisted them in the interest of public safety. Cases of this kind and cases of many cold-blooded murders by deputies who have been acquitted in the face of a preponderance of convicting testimony, as the court records show, were brought to the attention of Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania, and he curtly replied that he could do nothing. And this Romanoff Governor made this reply in the face of the fact that a statute, in operation since May 11, 1874, specifically instructs the Governor to place such matters in the hands of his Secretary of Internal Affairs, and provides that when the matter is so placed it is mandatory that this Secretary shall "impartially inquire into the relations of capital and labor, in their hearings upon the social, educational, and industrial welfare of all classes of working people, and to offer practical suggestions for the improvement of the same."

The murders are a matter of record. The orphans are there. The State police are out ostensibly protecting property, but they are not protecting people. They are







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The Suffered Syrve telephone, 54 The But wis, Indiangeous pe anticative tirece auragempanes reason marries discussed

there, as one of them put it, "to beat hell out of 'em.

The miscarriage of common justice got to be such a common thing that divine providence apparently took a hand in the game. While one of these farcical trials was going on in the palatial West-moreland County court-house at Greens-burg, on a clear, calm autumn afternoon, the stone goddess of Justice, perched high on one of the gables, just let the bronze scales she held in her outstretched hand drop to the pavement below. She really did, and she holds no symbol of justice over this court-house to-day.

#### The Good Woman of Latrobe

X ESTLED among the foot-hills of the Alleghany Mountains, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and in the heart of Westmoreland County. rests the little city of Latrobe. In this town there is a small job-printing plant run by a slender, graceful little woman whose summers are not many more than twenty. Until the miners in the Irwin field went on a strike a year ago, Bertin M. Walter was known to the folks who live on the western side of the Laurel Hills as a successful printer, a good business woman, and a girl who supported her invalid father and mother. When the strike brought on privations sheetership the Clara Barton of the Irwin field-the pulriot of Westmoreland. The cracked old liberty bell in its cage of glass on Pennsylvania's eastern shore still had an echo that could reach her ear.

In and out of the tents and shacks she makes her daily pilgrimage-encouraging, sympathizing, bringing sunshine, laughter, and hope.

"I won't pay more than \$11 for the burial of a baby; you just tell that under-taker that I say he's got to do it for that; if it was a grown child it would be different. I know the ensket is just a box. It looks hard, but the pretty little thing will rest just as sweetly in it." She speaks of a cometery as if it were a thing of daily interest. "I had a woman who died last sight, another mother. I couldn't rest. I didn't know what to do with her, I had no money," and then she scolded: "Why, Mrs. Blodnek, what are you doing out here on this wet ground with your rheumatism?

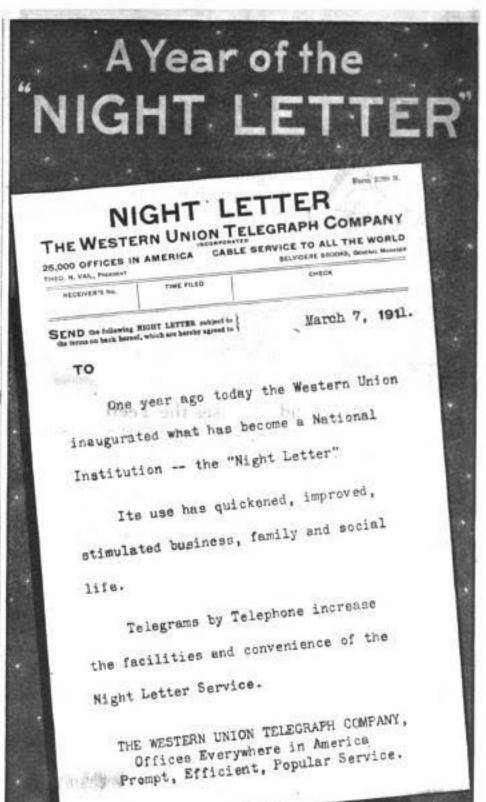
"I don't know what we would have done without her," said a Vermont born American miner, the father of four children. 'She has brought thousands of dollars to our relief one way and another. I don't know how she does it. But I've seen her work till I thought her head would dropand she always does it as if she was hav-ing fun. She brings us lots of hope,"

#### The Scabs are Coming Out

PURNING to the little printer who had spent every dollar she bad in the world and mortgaged her home besides, I said; "Tell me how you do it," "I don't know how I do it," she laughed: "I don't know what I'm going to do now. I haven't any money and I don't know where to get any, and I've promised one poor man in the lospital to buy him a leg: a deputy shot him in cold blood, and he has lost his children and he says he doesn't want to live any more; that there is no use. I told him that I would get him an artificial leg so secould work again. He looked so pleased, But I don't know how to get it; you see, there are no newspapers here, the State is against us, everybody is against us. These miliers are good people, hard-work-ing people; all they ask is the right to live an American life in an American home. And they will win-they have got to win; the scales are beginning to come out of the mines now, and they want the miners' union to take care of them too and let them join the strike. They say they work and get nothing-absolutely nothing. "What do you need most?" I asked.

"Oh, clothes for liables, shoes and warm garments: I need elothes for women too; need everything. If I could only get money to buy the things. These women can sew, they have to sew, but we can't get anything. No one knows of this distress. We have no newspapers. We need preach-I sometimes wish I would do governor does when a great forest fire has swept away a town. But we have no governor. Do you want to see how I have to do it?" she added with a passe. Then she spened her little handbag, and therein I saw a little purse, some medicine, some bundage, and—a pistol. "Do you really need that?" I asked.

"I wouldn't dare go without it," she replied; "you see, they don't like to have me go among these people to help them; only the other day a State policeman tried to keep me from going to one of the camps, but I made him let me pass. I sometimes wonder," and she hesitated—it was not ber wish to condemn her State and cor-try-"I sometimes wonder" she reper of in a soft, low voice, "if we are not as lad as Russia,"



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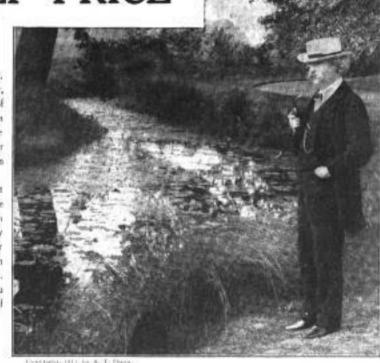
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#### The American Newspaper

Continued from some 191

Understood in the broadest sense, that bounds the editor's professional morality. But what is truth? Something like the Fourth Dimension, which the finite mind can state but not grasp; something seen differently by each beholder. And what a laborious process is that of arriving at the final human approximation to truth in any one of the fifty stories which a newspaper publishes every day! William Smith is murdered: it seems most likely that Robert Jones did it. The next morning, in fact, the newspapers are so sure of it that they accuse Jones. Detectives must find and sift evidence, coroner's juries sit, grand juries return indict-ments, petit juries listen to evidence and summings-up, before man creeps so near to truth in action as to determine that Robert Jones should die. But by the de-mand of his public, the editor must publish the fact that Smith was killed, with the probable fact that Jones killed him, on the very day of the murder-nay, at its very hour. In this case the ideal of truth becomes a desperate impossibility; yet the instance typifies three-quarters of the news which daily journalism must handle.

#### Fact or Gossip?

"MOST news," says Tiffany Blake, "is not fact, anyway. It is gossip about facts." In this, I think, he has said a wise and final word. News, as it works out in newspaper practise, amounts to gossip, the impressionist picture of truth. It is gossip organized to our uses. subdued to our hand, and raised to both a science and an art. For before journal-ism was, the town or tribal gossip dis-charged in irregular and primitive fashion most lower functions of a newspaper and some higher ones. He "mixed," he found by force of his prying curlosity the things which were his business as a member of the tribe, and the things which were no one's business. After that, be circulated through town or settlement, telling. And I conceive of one gossip, expressing most closely the bad sense we have come to feel in that word, whose tongue wagged on the hinges of malice and vanity, who spread no good thing about his enemies, and who made a mountain of rumor from a mole-hill of fact for the satisfaction of attracting attention. To him tribe or town listened, though they despised. He was a curse to his world. Foolish rumor and baseless report play a large part in the history of all ages down to the one which brought accurate journalism, and the springs of destructive ru-mor were such tribal gossips.

Another kind of gossip there must have been. I imagine a man of ready speech, rolling and curious eye and attractive manner, an ornament at any fireside, who came with his mouth full of greater and better things. The chiefs and the council had decided to change the spring planting from the east field to the west; that was a good thing; he had dug into the land and found it rich. Rab had wounded Ush and stolen away his wife; that was a pity, and Rab had his hands full with her, which served him right. A sickness was on the cattle in the northern fold; let those in other parts of the village keep their cows away lest the devil get them also. The chief's counselor had been caught stealing. Many thought that the tribe should exercise its immemorial right of deposing the unfit leader. I imagine him telling these tales of the day with the narrative gift, but also with a ripe philosophy and a point of view as high and progressive as the age knew. I think of him as ignoring the trivial things, the mere surmises, the facts which, spread abroad, would have injured individuals without benefiting the tribe. Such as he helped the upward march from tool to machinery, tribe to nation.

#### The Point of View

EACH of these gossips had the eager curiosity and the burning desire to communicate its results which mark the real journalist. The difference between them consisted partly in moral intention, but mainly in point of view. And that necessity for approaching truth from a point of view rules us of the twentieth century A. D. as it did them of the twentieth century B. C., though they spoke simple things by word of mouth to one full fireside, and we complex things by word of pen and type and lightning press to a hundred thousand firesides. Nothing above a market report, or a tabulation of stock fluctuations, but shows the point of view of him who wrote.

Picking at random, as a Scotch soothsayer pricks his Bible for a sign, I lay my finger on a piece of news in this morning's Boston "Post." It is an item, a "stick" long, from Lynn; it relates to a young girl who went to sleep with a re-



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volver under her pillow. The revelver e. ploded in the night, wounding her in the shoulder. As you read it, you find the reporter's point of view. It was a "regret-table accident," "Restlessness in sleep" was the probable cause. A reader sympathizes with the young woman. I imagine its treatment from other points of view. First, the flippant and jocular-the girl who went "heeled" for that old fetish of humor, the man under the bed, and shot only herself. Then the sensational, hinting, by a twist here and a turn of phrase there, that there was more in the case than the girl told. Then the heavy monitory, implying—if only by inserting the adverb "carelessly"—that the girls should not keep revolvers under their pillows. Be a journalist anything more than a clod, anything less than an archangel, he must have a human point of view; be his work any warm expression of himself, anything beyond a dry, unresolable lump, he must throw on it that light which is an expres-sion of character and belief. The old editor, feeling about for proper

use of the news-force, cither overempha-sized this factor or ignored it. The blatant old party organ published, if Democratic, only the Democratic rallies and speeches, ignoring the Republican or sneering at their meetings in little ten-line reports, The point of view was there, but bigoted, narrow, and unfair. Another kind of editor, who left no descendants to this generation, held, as the fettered English do, that news should be coloriess, that all expression should come in the editorial columns. So he killed art in reporting, reducing it to a mechanical formula, thereby dulling the minds of his readers and forfeiting some of his hold on his public.

#### The Editor Leads

PART of our inheritance from the yel-I lows has been a blending of news and editorial: a recognition that the paper's policy, if consistent, must infuse both-a color which is a tint in the news columns and deepens in the editorial. Since the individual, by the spirit of the age, is coming more and more to form judgments on public affairs from the raw data, the editor's statement of facts is more important in forming public opinion than his opinion on the facts. Also, baid, colorless relation of important news about an institution or a person that the editor is madly denouncing on his editorial page is really an inconsistency. Suppose his editorials declare that the local political gang is a band of robbers. When news "breaks" that the city auditor has vindieated prophecy by stealing a million dolhars, shall the reporter who writes it with-hold his hand? Is not the paper inconsistent if he does?

Now it is the directing editor or publisher who most potently sets this point of view for the whole paper. By all the laws of popular psychology, he can not be effective unless he does this. Even the simplest new idea is not inserted into the public mind by a single thrust, but by continual hammering. He can not give every re-porter his head, allowing him his own point of view. This would produce only a fabric of stitched things. Moreover, reporting involves so much "leg work," requires so much sparring from the buoying sense of adventure, that, as a rule, only very young men do it successfully. A reporter's useful is about contemporary with that of an athlete. Men so young have, of themselves, a point of view too immature for final trust with important affairs. The editor must guide them in this, must educate his "cubs" and instruct his older acquisitions in his own attitude toward life and the news.

#### Two Front Pages

NEWSPAPERS, in fact, tend always to take on the character of their directing hands; it is a trade saying that "a paper can not rise higher than its source. journal of ripe age acquire- personality like an individual; that is the point of view at work. In New York the Hear-t American" is lighting the Pulitzer "World" for circulation. They are of the same type Each has abandoned the extreme yellow policy; each is after the wide appeal. They often interchange men, so that an "American" executive may have worked last year on the "World," or vice versa-Yet they differ widely in their selection from the same news supply. Says an edi-tor of the "American": "Often in looking over the news of the day, deciding what stories we shall run on the front page. I think of the 'World,' try to pick the stories which they think most important I can usually do it, too. I don't know why; but this is a first-rate 'American' story and only a second-rate 'World' story and that a great feature for them, and only a mild one for us." And this difference only expresses the varying time points of Hearst and Pulitzer, as that make their way downward through the editorial staff.



#### An Old Joke with A New Moral

(NOTE) This jobe in various terms has been sent to the makers of Pompeton Massage (Fram by several undred people. Hence the tillociting must be pretty true to title):

He: Please hand me my Pompeian, dearest.

She: Your Pompeian! Why this is a family jar.

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Meral. It is a wise family where both husband and wile not only appreciate the merits and benefits of Pompetan Massage Gream, but also realize that Pompetan Massage Cream differs entirely from "cold" or "disappearing creams" in purpose, use and results. Since nearly every family uses some face cream, you should know the difference between Pompetan and "cold" creams in order to see the best results.

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are the winners of the Valentin Centest. Read the jets can which the jedges (not the Pompelan Mrg. Ce.) as letterant the several thousand insurressful retrievants, and "good lawestrains" are "pood leaves" in a fair center.

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#### American Bonds Abroad

EAD Mr. Crowell's illuminating remarks on this page upon cosmopolitan character of capital. Remember that American enterprises must compete, not only in America for the surplus money of the incestors, but also in other scorld markets of money. And now read this news item, taken from a Berlin despatch to the New York "Sun" of February 27:

"The complaint of the Conservatives that the German market was being flooded with foreign securities, referring particularly to American railroad bonds, which was raised recently in the Reichstag, was repeated in the Prussian Diet to-day. Herr Sydow, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, announced in reply to a question that if the bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad were proposed for admission on the Berlin Boerse he would protest against their being listed.

"Herr Sydow said he did not intend to investigate the quality of foreign bonds, because if he did the public would assume that in cases where the Government made no protest the securities in question were satisfactory. The character of the examination as to the quality of the securities must, therefore, be left to the Boerse com-

"Herr Sydow declared that Germany now carried all the foreign paper she needed. He said that in the last five years the percentage of German capital invested in foreign stock had risen from 5.3 per cent to 15 per cent, at which latter figure it stood in 1909 and 1910. The amount of German capital now invested in foreign securities reached a total of \$152,500,000."

#### Confessions of a Small Investor

"LAMBS," prefaces the author of the confessions printed below, "do not usually unfold their sad tales, but here is the story of a sober, industrious man, starting with almost nothing but his own waaided judgment, who by careful and thorough inquiry before action, by frugality and self-control, succeeded at the age of fifty, after fifteen years of hard work, to the possession of absolutely nothing. This result was achieved without bad habits, without risking one dollar in any recognized or overt form of gambling, without treuchery of friend or failure of any bank. Each investment was made with care after diligent inquiry by correspondence and otherwise, and I never invested more than a small amount in any one proposition. Whether my experience is a necessary and general one with small investors, or whether the fool-killer is so far bekind with his work that he did not reach me, is a ques-tion which arises in my mind."

At the age of thirty-five, and in the year 1895, I was a Government clerk at a salary of \$125 per month. I had no extravagances, and determined to save \$10 per month the rest of my working life. I immediately became a mark for agents and promoters, easy-payment plans, pros-pectuses, and all who sell. None of them appealed to me as sufficiently conservative. and they were all resisted. But at this time my brother-in-law wrote me of a gold mine in Utah, a paying mine which had made a rich strike and which must advance in market value. I soon had \$500 of this stock at \$2 per share.

#### Squeezed Out

■ Well, the dividends actually came at the rate of \$10 per month for several months, and the stock advanced in the market to \$2,40 per share. I felt affluent, and my only regret was that I had not entered the investing class, and acquired that full feeling about the chest, many years before. I now saw how Cecil Rhodes had gone to work; it was but a question of time; of course the natural tendency of property was upward; why, optimism would carry it up if other forces failed,

In a few months the dividends failed, water flooded the mine, natural calamity seems to have claimed it for her own, and the stock declined to less than half what I had paid. Here it remained so long a time that I became tired of looking at quotations, and finally sold out my \$500 of stock for a trifle more than \$200. It is hardly necessary to add that as soon as my small holding was thrown upon the market the mine did better; it resumed dividends at a lower rate some six mouths afterward, and is now a prosperous coneern, its stock selling at \$11 per share.

At this time the Belgian hare fad was sweeping the country. Fancy prices were paid for the animals. They could be raised cheaply, and they would multiply at a rate that would amaze Dr. Malthus. This looked good. We imported a fine pair of animals and bought a few plebeians. Our investment reached about \$400 each.

#### Belgian Hares

■ I do not accuse Nature. She did her part all right. The birth rate was not up to expectation; it did not reach the birth rate of Ireland, but it exceeded that of an exclusive neighborhood in New York City, Environment and natural enemies took off many in the flower of their promise. Yet they increased. Our extravagant estimates of profits gave way to more moderate views a good business with a fixed income. But just here the market went to smash, Something happened, like Black Friday. Belgian hares became a drug on the market. Some States began offering bounties. to have them exterminated. They were a menace, a joke, a superfluity. We sold out our stock for less than \$50 and retired.

I continued saving \$40 per month, and my store gradually rose to proportions attractive to outsiders. Came the promoter. He was an old acquaintance, and let me into the basement of a rubber plantation in Mexico. He explained that we did not realize enormous profits from the plantation, which we certainly would do, we had the treasury stock to fall back upon, and would make several hundred per cent merely by selling the stock. His references were good; his map was good; his figures were convincing. I still have the \$500 of stock, engraved in green, with gilt seel, suitable for framing. This was a total loss.

#### Loss in Oil -\$400

■ I had been skinned and my wounds neglected, but my courage came back in time —just in time to get in on the Texas oil boom. Through personal friends and cor-respondence with banks I ascertained which companies were sound, and invested conservatively a small amount in the lowpriced stock of some eight selected concerns. I was afterward offered stock in a consolidation for the surrender of all my shares at the rate of \$1 of new stock for \$10 of old. I say, I was offered. This is incorrect. It was Hobson's choice. The old stock was put out of its misery and the new stock was substituted. This certificate I still have as a memento of the great Lone Star State and what it did to me. My loss did not exceed \$400.

Advertisements of the Storey Cotton company invited the small investor to pool his savings with them, and help to beat the cotton market on a sure and safe plan-They were very frank; they admitted that some weeks they could not make more than one-half of 1 per cent, but they aimed to average 3 per cent a month, and published many letters from satisfied investors who had been drawing that rate for long periods. It looked like a joke on the

savings banks. It seemed at last that a real financier had decided to let the small man in on a good thing. It looked democratic. They said the Chemical National Bank was making something like 80 per cent per annum and paying depositors 3 per cent. They hinted that these same bankers were in on many deals like this cotton proposition, but did not wish their depositors to share in these fancy profits; therefore these bankers would not recommend such a good thing to inquirers. Self-interests? Oh, these selfish bankers with their 3 per cent per annum! The letters sent out by this company were the most optimistic documents I have ever seen. The Storey Cotton Company is now part of our history. Years afterward I received a check from the receiver for about \$11 as a remnant of an investment of \$500 with the accumulated "profits" for many months.

#### Buying a Bond

€ Now we will pass over an unpleasant experience with a life insurance company. one of the lowa variety, which absorbed over \$100 of my money, and also a fraternal order into which I paid monthly for five years, and which failed.

We are now getting down to recent history. Being tired of taking chances in the field of le haut finance, I decided that a conservative insurance plan was the best hope in sight. My salary had been increased to \$1,800 per annum during these discouraging experiences. I embarked with a well-backed company, recommended by my bankers, and purchased a bond, paying monthly. At the end of ten years the bond was to be fully paid, guaranteed to be worth 85,000, and could be cashed or commuted into an annuity. For two years things went well, and I began to feel that I was safe from the sharks and headhunters. Last week the concern went into the hands of a receiver. Something will be saved out of the wreck.

If I were to include in any criticism against the system by which my folly has been exploited. I would say that it is not fair that the newspapers should advertise questionable concerns in their tinancial pages along with bank state-ments and bond issues. Nor is it fair that the United States Post-Office should be the medium by which these games prosper; I do not know how discrimination could be made, but there doubtless are those who could arrange it. O. II.

## The Future of American Capital By JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL

Associate Editor of the " Wall Street Journal"

PROBABLY the most remarkable phenomenon in the field of employment for modern capital in this century has been the expansion of the geographical area over which, under the leadership of the more advanced nations, investment enterprises have spread into comparatively undeveloped countries. Important consequences followed from this factor of the enlargement of the field of exploitation of the natural resources of such countries as those of Latin America, Africa, Asia, and

the Oceanic Islands. One of these results was the tendency of the demand for capital to keep so far ahead of the supply as to raise the rate of returns offered to the investor.

According to the older economic ideas, which prevailed as late as fifteen years ago. there was still a strong belief in the tendency of the rates of interest to decline as economic society made progress. But that view has meanwhile been contradicted by the facts, and the prospects of its becoming true again are too remote require us to it for some time to come.

A second and even more important result, from the com-

parative scarcity of capital to expand and originate enterprises, is the resort to the service of scientific and technical leadership as a means of reducing costs of production by making an invested dollar go farther than under the older order of things. This demand for technical mastery has brought with it the necessity of cost accounting as a means of detecting wastes and enforcing economies in the employment of capital and labor. A third consequence of this demand for oversea capital has been to force the great industrial nations to become maritime in their distributive policie /

In our own country there has been period of comparative stagnation for a year or two in the issue of fresh railway

capital. Yet development in this field is as imperative as any business demands can well be. But the investing public is by no means prepared to respond to the tra ditional rates of interest and dividends. The difficulty is not simply domestic, legis-lative, or judicial. Nor is it essentially political. Our railroads are caught in a period when the inducements to the foreign investor in newer countries are much more attractive than the home-investment opportunities. Our roads have to compete

with the world, and the world of newer developments is prepared to pay a better price for capital resources than our domestic railway authorities consider that they can safely

Possibly this stand-off situation will be somewhat improved when, by regulation of saues of corporate securities. the Government shall have standardized investments to such an extent as to make it difficult for untrustworthy and illegitimate projects to wheedle the savings of the out of their poekets. People forget slowly some of our own reorganization

swindles. If the future demand for capital is to be supplied more largely from domestic sources, then the enormous wastes from misplaced applications of capital must be reduced or stopped, larger and better facilities for savings must be provided, and a campaign of education undertaken. Thus the great mass of the American people may discover the still unrecognized, yes, matchless, opportunities for placing their savings in forms of investment that will insure them a decent return in the period covering their less productive years. Capi-tal has an enormous responsibility in this direction, and for that reason much of the banking judgment of the country set itself

openly against a postal-savings system.



J. F. Crowell

#### Securities Based on Real Estate

C The number and column of securities in the market which are based upon real estate is already big, and increasing rapidly. The increase has followed some conspicuous successes made by companies handling New York City property. So far no test of the reliability of these concerns has been derised. By way of caution, however, the paragraphs printed below will be useful:

BOND that is a plain debenture, a A simple claim against the assets of the issuing company, is good or bad ex-actly in proportion to the integrity and sagacity of the men who manage the company. In this case the investigator will find out all be can about the business his tory and present financial standing of the handle the real estate against which the debentures are issued.

When the bonds are issued in the form of a mortgage on specific property it is important (1) to inquire into the property, its exact location, whether it is improved or merely in process of development, the size of the mortgage compared with the appraised value of the property. and the chance of immediate rise in value, as well as (2) to find out whether or not the mortgage is deposited in trust and is protected against the chance of substitution.

It is impossible to judge these securities as a class. Many can be dismissed by the serious investor as no good by the extravagauce of their language and promise of big returns. The rest, put out by honest men, must be considered on their merits.





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Ang Leather

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## The Beneficiary

not the mechanical end; and the new men coming into control were not graduating from the roundhouse. So I got transferred to the traffic department. It cost me the little raise in pay which I had earned in the shops; and as the last of my savings and what was left me was gone, it meant that my wife had to start again on a clerk's pay, with nothing else to draw on: that, besides all she had had to do, she must scrub and save grease for soap. But it was still our start; I got some promotion and some more pay the next year; but then came the third and fourth in the traffic department, and, as in the shops feur years before, I saw myself passed and passed again by men younger and with less experience than I; and I knew that they knew in the offices that I was a clerk as they

knew in the shops that I was a mechanic.
"This time I told myself that I'd been
a fool to go into another department of the same road; that they knew I'd been passed in the shops so it prejudiced them in the office. So I went to another road,

HE man lifted his head slowly. On his PHE man litted his pend and been watch-right, the solicitor, who had been watching him hostilely, suspiciously—as though guarding him—dropped back a little as he seemed to have discovered something in Stanton's face which suddenly had puzzled him and presented a doubt. The general ogent's lips, too, relaxed a little; and his and twitched as it touched the desk. But Stanton was not looking for any effect upon either; he seemed, now, careless of their presence. He was determining what he had lived, aloud to himself.

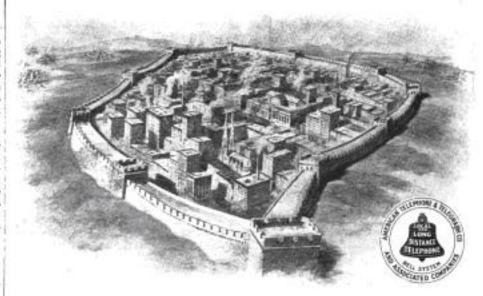
"But I knew both times it was because didn't have it in me-what the others and that it was a thing I couldn't bad; and that it was a thing I couldn't get," he said. "My wife must have known it then too. She never, not once, said it or let me say it or admitted it in any way. After I was in the C. & P. offices—that was the road I changed to—she continued to speak of times ahead and to try to make me plan with her as we need to to make me plan with her as we used to, till she had to see how it hurt. She tried to pretend in other ways, then, that there was no change; but I saw, in things she couldn't conceal, that she was settling down to what we were. The way we had to live wasn't any worse than it had been; we had our same cottage—the one we'd photo-graphed our first year, 'so we wouldn't for-get how we started'; she could have a woman in a day every week to wash; maybe a few more things were a little easier. But it wasn't our start and ger; it was-our life.

"So then she tried to deceive ceive herself into believing that real thing she had married me for a carning the living with me, so that what-ever we had, because it was ours, it was enough. But that wasn't any use. Sheno one that had been born and brought up with what she'd had could have done that. She could not fight back her feelings before me always-at every contrast that came up. She could not keep me from seeing through to the truth sometimes. Yet she must have kept me from realizing itwhat the difference was doing to her—till that—that night," his glance caught his pile of bank-notes on the desk, "it smashed into me all at once.

"It was about three years ago, as you said"—he looked up toward Ritter when he continued—"almost four years after my change to the C. & P. and twelve years since I brought my wife to Chicago. I was a car checker then-freight; for it had been the same with me there as with the C. & W. J. I had impressed them at first so that they gave me every chance and watched me; then they set me checking cars. That often took me away. I had been out for a couple of days and was going out again that night; but I had an hour or two at home in the evening.

"It had been a scorehing hot day, the 22d of July; it was the hottest day of the year in Chicago—the worst for years, the afternoon papers said. At three o'clock it was over a hundred in the shade at the Auditorium tower: but the thermometer in the yards, when I left at half-past five, made it hotter than that. It was awful all the way home. The doors and windows of the tenements and little houses between them were wide open, of course; so I could see the women that the men with me were coming home to. They were lying about, yellow and done up—sticky, sweaty, and greasy. I could see how they kept their rooms, too. I don't know what made me notice particularly that day. I did. Then I got home and saw my wife.

"It was as but and sticky about our house as anywhere in the ward. In the mornings it was protected by the tenement behind; but in the summer afternoons the sun raised the resin through the paint on the roof and sides. She always had the



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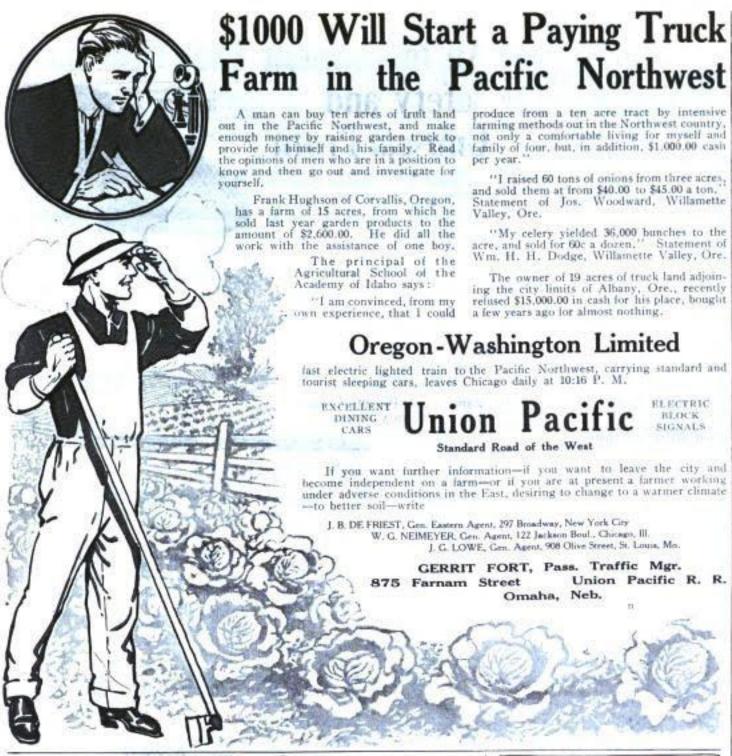
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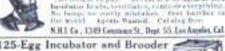
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rooms fresh and cool somehow, though; and she'd never once failed to be neat and sweet herself when I came home. That day I didn't see how I could expect it, when she heard me and came from the kitchen. She stood out as white and cool and fair and with her dress as fresh and crisp-it seemed to me then—as before breakfast on those October mornings in Providence when I met her ready for her horse. I told her that and more before I saw that something had happened. She had given particular care to herself for some special reason; and she had been having a struggle with herself which I had made harder.

"It went on through supper. She was fighting for her loyalty to me—that was the most she could have felt for me then and for a show of pride in me for the sake of the boy. She never had told him or wanted me to tell him how much she had had before she married me; she put away her pictures and everything else which could cause him to question before he was old enough to notice them. But the trouble seemed to have come up through him. So I sent him to bed soon and asked her about it. She denied that there was anything the matter: she always did. So I went in and asked the boy. He had brought home a page of a magazine which he'd torn out to show her because he said it was a pieture of a lady he thought she must have looked like a long time ago when she was a girl. That was all. She thanked him and kissed him; but afterward he heard her crying in her room.

"I found the picture in our room. It was crumpled and thrown in the waste-basket. I smoothed it out. Except for the expression, it might have been—as the boy had said—a picture of herself as she was long before, when she ran away with me. It was not that; but it did better than could her own picture to tell me what the trouble was which I had made harder when I came in; why it was, and that it was not only for fear of the boy, that years before she had packed away every picture of herself and every other article which would recall how she had been; it let me know that it was to spare me from remembering or realizing what I was making her; and it let me know, too, that, till she saw this picture, she had not permitted even herself to appreciate the difference. For the picture-this girl's picture-was a reproduction of a photograph of her sister Anita, a year older than my wife, taken three months earlier that same year at Newport,

"I KNEW she had not realized it herself; for the picture had overpowered her and fascinated her. She had crushed it and smoothed it out so many times that the paper was soft from her fingers.

"I went back to the kitchen where she was finishing her work; but I could not tell her I had it. I could not compare her now with the tenement women; I saw how stooped she was getting, how her skin was beginning to hang under her eyes, how red and swollen her hands were and that her

hair was dry and thin. "I did not tell her; but she knew that I knew; for she tried to speak with me; but I couldn't bear it. I'd sworn with her so many times to take her out of that life that I couldn't again. I knew it was worse than useless to discuss her returning to her father or ever taking help from him. But on my way to the train I vowed to find some way to save her. I had tried for twelve years and given all I had in me. I could not expect to do better or to do more. But if that was true, I must find some way. I could not lie down, trying to think it out. I sat up in the smoking car long after every one else had turned in except a fellow, who seemed all down and out, who'd gone to sleep on the seat next to mine. Finally, I must have fallen asleep too, for I was waked up by being thrown forward on my face and then flung back into my seat and bumped up and down. The conductor, who was sleeping at the end of the ear, yelled that we were off the track on the Franklin embankment and to jump for it before the cars went over. I yelled it to the man next to me; he was awake and seemed to understand; but something seemed to stop him, he appeared to be debating; I yelled to him again as I got through the door and onto the platform and jumped clear of the car before it slid over and down the embankment after the engine and mail cars and with the Pullmans after it.

"The wreck was piled up at the foot of the embankment in the ordinary manner -the light mail and baggage and smoking cars smashed to kindling between the engine and the Pullmans; but as the night was so hot, the baggage men and mail clerks had the doors open; they all had time to jump along with the train crew. None of them were killed. The people in the Pullmans had not time to get out; but their cars stayed together; no one in them was badly hurt. The man in the seat beside me was the only one done for. He was

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wedged in under the top of the car so that he could not be moved till the wreckingtrain came; so after we had cut away what we could with axes, I went in under to stay with him till it was over. That was hardly a minute. He would not give his name; he said there was no one to notify. That was all. It reminded me, as I crawled out, that my wife would hear of the wreck and I must wire to relieve her at once. Then the irony of counting my keeping alive as a relief to her almost made me laugh. The relief would be if I were lying under the wreckage with the fellow I had left. For my insurance would have saved her, if I had stayed in that car. I had taken out some life insurance and an accident policy, you remember, just after I married; and some more accident insurance when the boy was born. to give the regular life policy up; but to protect her and the boy if anything happened suddenly, I'd kept my payments on the accident policies through thick and thin. They were the kind, I told you, which doubled the benefit value from claims for casualty on trains. I figured out the amount they would bring my wife, if I had stayed in that car. It was more than double what I'd earned for her in twelve years; it was double what I was likely ever to earn; and it would lift her out of that life at once and let her live at least a little as sine had been needstomed without obliging besta go back and hamble herself before her family; it would be enough to keep her independent and decent always and bring up the boy as she wished and give him a start. "This held me so I turned back to the

wreck, which was burning from the fire from the engine. There was nothing to put it out with, and, as it was bound to burn over before the wrecking crew could arrive, a trainman went under the top of the smoking car to get what he could to identify the man that was killed. He came out with a coat; they examined it in the light of the fire; and I heard my name. first I did not comprehend: I was back of the crowd: then I heard the conductor confirm the name; he said he knew me and had seen me in there with another fellow; he'd called to us and the other man got out, but he was afraid I didn't. I saw it was my coat they were searching; I had left it when the smash came. The conductor, who was the only one that knew me, had confused me in the excitement and not seen me I started to step forward and explain, when what I'd been thinking of came back over me; I saw that the chance to save her wasn't gone. So I-

OR an instant the man stopped. "So I-died, as this man said," he continued then, raising his eyes even with the general agent's again, meeting Ritter and returning to Thane. "And I did dieto her and to the boy and to everything they meant to me-to all they had been in my life and might be—as surely as if it was my body which they called mine under that wreck. And I knew it meant dying then when I did it. For I knew I could never go back to her till I had made up the money you gave her; and if I thought I was going to make it up, of course I would not have had to take it in that way. It was only luck-pure luck-that I got it. For I made no more in Texas and Califormia in the next two years than I had made before; I was able to save up hardly a thousand dollars. Then I heard they wanted American railroad men for a new line in the Argentine, and, though I did no better on the railroad there, I was in on a copper finding along the new line to the Andes and sold my share for what I needed. But though I have made it all up and made every dollar she's had hers and mme —I know now that gives me no right to ask her to understand what I have done; to make her a party in it; to let her for give it in me; and no right to go back to her or to see her or speak with the boy, unless I dare stop him as a stranger on

the street. "But I didn't seem to realize that at first. I thought when I got this money-I started back here with the idea that I could tell you what I had done. I thought I could let you prosecute me and let her know and come to me so, when you were through with me. I would have her and the boy again, and— But then I knew better; so I did this," he ended abruptly. He opened his lips again to say something else; but, half-ashamed, half-defiant, he looked once more from one to the other of the men before him and dropped his head.
"That is all?" Thane asked after another

"That's all," Stanton assented.

"You did not give your name," Thane said abrutly, "What is it?"

"Forrest-Hugh Forrest, when I wrote him," Ritter replied. The other had hesi-

"Yes; Hugh Forrest," he said then.
"The name means nothing to me," the

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## This Truck will "Earn its Keep" the first three hours The rest of the day's service is Clear Profit

Every business that hauls heavy goods in big loads needs this Rapid Heavy Duty Truck. Its speed, reliability and efficiency will save money for ice, coal, lumber and carting companies, flour mills, large bottlers, iron works, or any other concern that has a constant expense hauling heavy loads of goods.

better service. It loses no time in bad weather. It costs less to keep. Whether you use it twelve or twenty-four hours a day, it is always ready to give one bundred per cent efficiency. It works without tiring or complaint

In every part of the country the Rapid

Truck is replacing the horse-because

it is able to prove cheaper, quicker and

It is this feature of Sureness, of Dependability, that business men like about the Rapid Truck. Its daily cost of operation can be reduced to figures that run uniform from day to day. Trucking service by teaming is constantly shifting in cost, and is always a loss as compared with the Rapid.

If you have heavy hauling to do, you should at least find out how the Rapid Heavy Duty Truck will cut down cost for you. There are some lines of business this truck cannot serve profitably. We will tell you if this is the case in your business. Write us today for the record of Rapid Trucks in lines of business similar to yours.

RAPID MOTOR VEHICLE CO.

322 Rapid Street

PONTIAC, MICH.

The Back Bone of Our Guarantee

The Back Bone of Our Guarantee
The Rapid Heavy Duty Motor Truck
is made in a two-million dollar factory |
equipped with every facility, not only to
make perfect trucks, but at the lowest
cost consistent with efficiency.
It requires ten years of concentrate
effort, by a complete manufacturing organization in a thoroughly equipped factory, building motor trucks only, to produce amotor truck thatenessures up to the
high standard of the Heavy Duty Rapid.
Our guarantee is an absolute protection
of the purchases against mistakes, care

of the purchaser against mistakes, care-lessness and faulty materials. Write os-about your present trucking methods. If the Rapid way will not improve them, we will frankly tell you.





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Send today for Grand Free Millwork Catalog of all material needed to build, rem del or repair houses, barns and all classes of buildings. Over 5,000 items in building material described, illustrated and offered at half the price charged by your local dealers. Everything in the latest styles, ap-proved by best architects. Made in America's Model Millwork Plant, the

Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Stairs, Porches, Etc., Direct to You at HALF Regular Prices! Quality, Safe Delivery and Satisfaction Guaranteed!

We do a business of over a million dollars a year. Our enormous reserve stock insures prompt shipment, no matter how large the order. We sell for cash and guarantee to refund money it material is not found absolutely satisfactory. Send list of material needed, for FREE ESTIMATE. Write for Free Catalog and full information inday.

Gordon - Van Tine Co. Art Window, \$3.75. Oak Flooring, 100 lineal feet, \$2c



Plan Book

FREE

## BINDER FOR COLLIER'S (Express Prepaid), \$1.25

Half morocco, with title in gold. With patent clasps, so that the numbers may be inserted weekly. Will hold one volume. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price. Address COLLIER'S, 416 West Thirteenth Street, New York

## SHORTY and PATRICK

By Stephen French Whitman

CHORTY AND PATRICK, U. S. S. Oklahoma, is the latest book by Stephen French Whitman, the author of Predestined and other wellknown stories. It contains in all six short stories; but not short stories in the sense that they are unrelated and disconnected — for Shorty and Patrick are in all of them. The settings are in Coney. Island and Hong Kong and pretty nearly every place between where Shorty and Patrick can find excitement and experiences to make you laugh.

> Get it at your Bookseller's To-day

Price fixed at \$1.00 [Postage 12c extra]

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers 416 W. 13th St., New York

Agent for Canada: WILLIAM BRIGGS 29 Eleborad St. West, Toronto, 084

general agent said impatiently. "But if that was the name, the correspondence I want would be filed under it," he said to Ritter. "Lewis showed it to me about six months ago; please get it from him." Lewis was the actuary.

The solicitor left the room. Thane half turned away from the other as a signal that he had nothing to say till Ritter returned. He took up a document which lay upon his desk; but he remained standing, and when Ritter reappeared in the outer office Thane knew it as soon as Forrest. He took from the solicitor the brown Manila filing envelope and shook out its contents; he glanced over them and put the

Your intent to commit crime-to defraud—to steal, is clear, of course, Mr. For-rest," he said curtly. "Neither the theft nor your intent to commit it would have been affected, whether you expected to be able to pay back the amount stolen or not, or whether or not you actually returned it. And no personal consideration could have altered the crime, if your intent had been carried out. But as there can be no theft. if nothing was taken, and as, in our present state, we can punish for an intent only when some committed offense follows as a consequence. I have another an-

wer for you than I might have had."
"What is that?" Forrest cried quickly.
"What do you mean by that?" he de-manded: He glanced to Ritter for a quicker explanation; but the solicitor himself was watching the general agent curiously. Thane continued carefully in his own way:

"The railroad men who knew you forwarded the claims for your insurance immediately after the wreck, and we investigated them and returned checks for the amount to your wife in the ordinary course, as you correctly counted," he said. course, as you correctly counted," he said.
"Esther Allan Forrest acknowledged receipt of checks," he glanced down at the filing envelope, "but—did not draw the money they represented. That confused our books, obviously, so we wrote several times on the subject. Finally we received this reply from the beneficiary."

HE extended a letter written in a woman's delicate hand. Forrest seized it. After the address, he read:

"It has been more than a year, as your last letter says, since I received your cheeks; and I have not used them.

"When your first letters came. I tried to answer them; but I wished to be certain of myself before writing to you.

"I send the cheeks to you with this, because I should never have received them. I would have refused them at first except that I feared that the feeling I had at that time was without real reason. Since then I have tried to judge the matter differently many times; but I have never been able For I still do and must always feel

that my husband went to his death—at least, was made unable to escape it—on account of this money for me.

"Do not misjudge him in this or think that I do. He lost his life by accident, as you may recall, in the wreck of a C——& - Bailroad train on July 22, 19-. He was in the smoking car which was crushed; therefore he was killed.

"But he was the only one on the whole train that lost his life; even the others in the smoking car got out safely. He, too, could have saved himself if he could have acted without confusion and at once; but he-the conductor who was in the cartold the newspaper men this: 'He stood confused, as if uncertain, after he realized it was a wreck; only a minute, but it lost him his chance to get out.' Oh, how that has been before me day and night; and between me and this money every time I have tried to touch it!

"For I know that it was the thought of this money for me which held him confused and uncertain that instant; I know that that killed him. For I know that that night, just before he took that train. I had made him feel he must have money for me. I let him go to that train think ing I cared most for money. . . . Once he told me-men do this with their wiveshow much more he would be worth to be dead than alive, 'if he was properly killed.' He had paid a premium to you only that day. So I know I do not imagine when I know that was what killed him. . . . "

FORREST finished and raised his eyes from the letter dazedly.

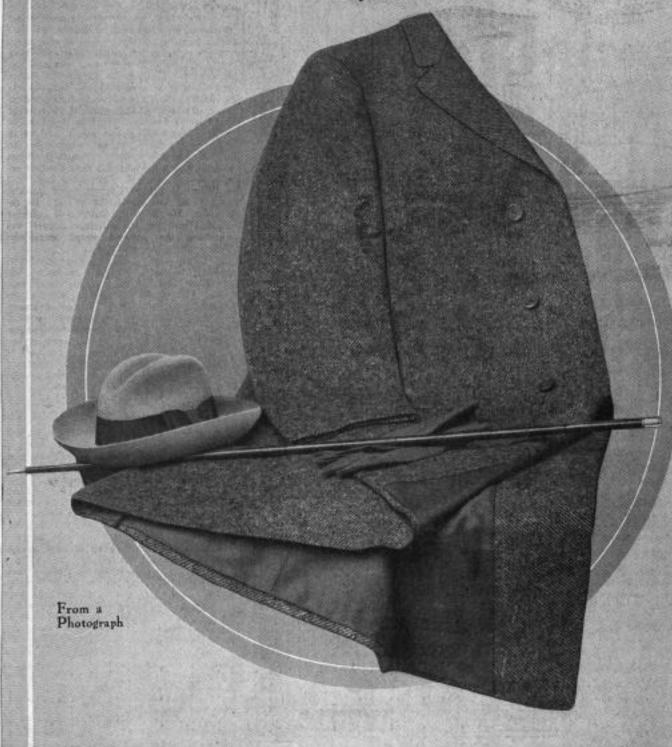
"This means that-she took nothing from you?" he demanded. Thane looked down at the memorandum

which was enclosed with the other papers. "She was working at that time in Hubert's store on State Street. She went to work there soon after the wreck. She was there only a few months ago." He tore up the receipt form that Forrest had given him and pushed the pile of bills toward "So it means that him across the desk. we have nothing to hold you for. Mr. For-rest," he said. "Also, that's yours; take it."

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# Photographed-Not Idealized

We show here a Stein-Bloch spring overcoat as it really is not in a fanciful drawing.



Note the lines, the texture. Then visit the nearest Stein-Bloch dealer and ask him to show you the overcoat of which this is a photograph. This overcoat will fit you with more style at less cost than any other make in the world.

## STEIN-BLOCH Smart Clothes

Examine the other new Stein-Bloch Spring models, in suits or overcoats. Notice how they are made. Try them on before the Stein-Bloch dealer's big mirrors, that show you from head to foot.

Send for "Smartness," a Book of Photographed Spring and Summer styles. You will learn the nearest dealer's name and address.

This is the Label that Means 56 Years of Knowing How.



Fix It in Your Mind

## THE STEIN-BLOCH COMPANY

Wholesale Tailors for Men

OFFICES AND SHOPS Rochester, N. Y. NEW YORK Fifth Avenue Bldg CHICAGO OFFICE 1422 Republic Bldg.



A little difference in quality often makes a tremendous difference in results. The soothing, refreshing, antiseptic lather of Williams' Shaving Soap distinguishes it from other kinds. This difference may not be apparent the first time you use it, but in the course of a few days it is unmistakable. The better condition of your face shows it.

# Quick & Casy Shaving Powder

The same good shaving soap, having the qualities that have made the Williams name a household word to men who shave, is sold in powdered form. It shortens the time of shaving without impairing the efficiency of the lather.

Hinged

Hinged

Cover

Villiam

ich & Ban

Shaving

The same shaving powder is also put up in a very attractive nickeled, hinged-top box matching the Shaving Stick box, under the name Luxury Shaving Powder.

# Dentalactic Tooth Powder

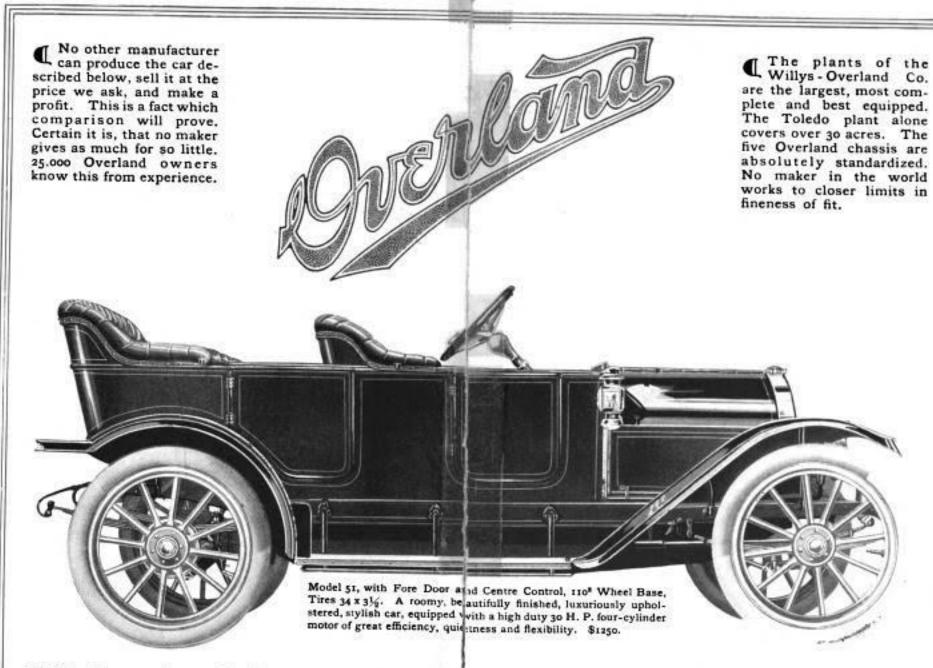
Ask yourdruggist for Williams' Tooth Powder in the all nickeled, hinged cover box. The purest, finest, daintiest tooth preparation you ever applied to your teeth. So fine it cannot scratch or injure the teeth. Purifies the breath, cools and refreshes the mouth. The nickeled can is an ornament to washstand or dressing table.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

## SPECIAL OFFER

A miniature sample package of either Williams'
Tale Powder, Shaving
Stick, Shaving Powder,
Jersey Cream Toilet Soap
or Dentalactic Tooth
Powder, mailed for 4
cents in stamps. All five
articles in neat combination package for 16
cents in stamps.





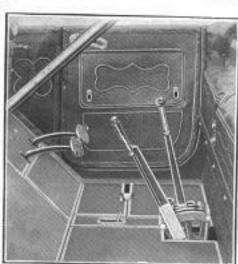
■ We know, beyond all question, that Overland Model 51, shown on this page, is the greatest automobile value in the world.

We also know that it isn't an easy matter for the man who is seeking the best car for his money to make a choice.

He is perplexed by the conflicting advice of friends, preconceived prejudices, and the extravagant misleading statements of overzealous advertising writers and automobile salesmen.

There is one way to make the right decision quickly and carefully and correctly, and that is to investigate, compare and judge for yourself. Make a careful comparison point for point. If it is possible take a ride in each of the cars.

The buyer who selects a car on the merits of this comparison and demonstration invariably selects the Overland.



This illustration shows the centre control of Model 51 Overland—\$1350—the car shown above. We wish to lay particular atress on the fact that Overland Fore Door Models are designed and built as original Fore Door cars—not old bodies made over to meet the prevailing style. Centre control is the very latest and most approved and practical type, both at home and abroad.

Consider and befar this point in mind always, that the Overland is a manufactured car, every part and every piece made by us, after our own design, by our own men, in our own plants.

Unlimited facilities, enormous production of exact standardized duplicates, an ide. up, controlled a man-John N. V --- enables us to make the min-

ganization built directed by one price on the maximum of notice car efficiency.

The Willys-Overland Company, 137 Central A ve., Toledo, Ohio

## Model 51 Fore Door Overland Specifications

MOTOR—We make five models, 22 body styles, 20 to 40 H. P. 4-cylinder motors, 96° to 118° wheel base, at prices ranging from \$775 to \$1675. As we believe in doing one thing at a time, as good as we know how, we devote this page exclusively to Model 51, \$1250. The motor, like everything else in the car, is of our own design and manufacture, of the four-cylinder, four cycle type, 4° x 4½° cylinders, have large water jackets and are cast singly. Cylinders are cast from a special grade of close grained metal from our own formulæ. Crank close grained metal from our own formulæ. Crank shafts, connecting rods and all other forgings, made in our drop forge plant, are of high carbon manganese steel. All bearings, cylinders, pistons and rings are ground to mirror smoothness, insuring long life, freedom from wear and positive compression. Cylinders offset, motor suspended at three points from main frame braced for this purpose, dispensing with complication and weight purpose, dispensing with complication and weight of subframe. Entire motor constructed with a view to accessibility. Piston rings fitted precisely to 1/4 of 1,000 of an inch—bearings 1-1000 of an inch. It isn't possible to build a motor more accurately, of greater quietness or efficiency.

WHEEL BASE 110 inches; TREAD 56 to to inches; SIZE OF TIRES - 14 x 3 1/2.

SEATING CAPACITY-Five passengers.

TRANSMISSION—Three speed and reverse selective type CLUTCH cone,

IGNITION—Dual system, with one set of spark plugs. High tension magneto and battery.

BRAKES - Internal expanding and external contracting. SPRINGS-1º Semi-elliptic, three-quarters elliptic rear.

STEERING GEAR-Worm and segment adjustable.

FRONT AXLE Drop forged I-beam section; REAR AXLE Semi-floating.

FRAME - Pressed steel, single drop, drilled in rigid "jigs" to insure perfect slignment, all joints bot riveted, all angles heavily reinforced.

LAMPS - 2 gas and 3 oil.

COLOR-Dark blue body, cream gear.

BODY Made by us. No better material or workmanship possible open front or fore door at the same price.

The	Willys-Overland Company 137 Central Avenue, Toledo, Ohio
	Please send booklet and satalogue of the Overland
Name	
Addr	66

# To the Automobiling Public

We are using this page to announce to the automobiling public the success of our latest motor lubricants under the name of



Under the Brand POLARINE, Oil, Grease and Transmission Lubricants are supplied. Each product is manufactured for the lubrication of the special parts of the car for which it is recommended.

We offer these lubricants to you with confidence and we venture to ask, in the interest of your own car, that you give them a trial.

Our experts have prepared these lubricants and have tested them not only in the laboratory, but also on the road. They have used these lubricants successfully on various makes of automobiles, under favorable and unfavorable temperature and mechanical conditions.

As you may have learned by personal experience, most cars are worn out long before their time, on account of improper lubrication. Hundreds of stoppages and breakdowns can be traced directly to the use of unsuitable lubricants. There is as much difference in lubricants as there is in cars or in roads.

Our experts, who stand at the head of their trade, have produced in POLARINE, lubricants that will lengthen the life of all types of American and foreign cars.

By the use of POLARINE brand of lubricants you will

Increase Your Speed,
Climb Hills More Easily,
Prevent Many Breakdowns,
Reduce Your Repair Bills,
Make Your Car Run Smoothly
and Greatly Lengthen its Life.

Already thousands of automobilists have discovered the value of POLAR-INE lubricants. They are using these lubricants themselves and are recommending them to their friends.

All dealers sell POLARINE lubricants or can get them for you.

POLARINE Oil affords perfect lubrication in tropical or zero weather. It is delivered in sealed cans—1 gallon and 5 gallon sizes—or in barrels and half-barrels. Other POLARINE lubricants in cans of convenient size.

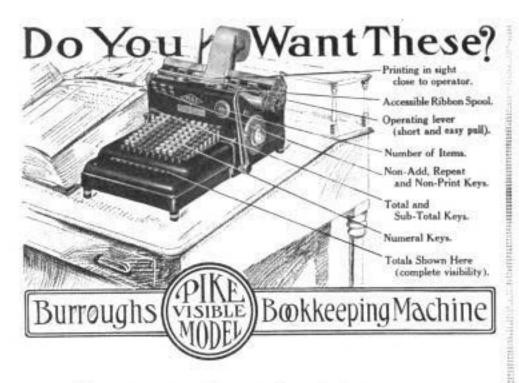
During their long experience in making automobile lubricants, our experts discovered so many useful facts about the care of automobiles that they have prepared a booklet entitled "POLARINE POINTERS." This booklet not only gives valuable hints on lubrication, but it also tells the causes of all kinds of engine troubles.

You may have this booklet FREE if you are an automobile owner.

Send to our nearest agency.

## Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)



GET the Burroughs visible model (the Pike) which will give you not only the very features you wantbut you then know these features are made with the same skill and desire to "build the best" which has for years influenced nine out of every ten buyers of adding machines to get a Burroughs-with its extra service.

Easier to operate than a typewriter. Entire key-board is under the operator's hand. Flexible or lock key-board. Lowest key-board made. Complete visibility. Every item visibly printed. Every figure printed is always before you. Counter records number of items added. Short, easy, close handle-pull. Exclusive Burroughs feature of separate keys for Totals and Sub-totals, printed in red; Totals marked \*; Subtotals marked "S". Items not added are automatically marked #. You do not need to change your position for a single detail. The machine is compact. Easily handled about on your desk. If you leave the machine, your figures will be safe. (You can take the handle with you-thus locking the machine). Hand or electric operation.

is of unlimited durability. We do not guarantee it only for a year, or two years or five years. But, like every other Burroughs, the Pike is backed up by the greater "Burroughs Service," which gives it a

#### Life-time Guarantee

If your machine should need attention in any way, we do not ask to have you send it to the factory. But

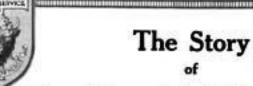
And besides, the mechan- we come to you-just call ical construction of the Pike our Service Department (an office near every user) and another machine will take the place of yours immediately. Then, too, you will receive the benefit of Burroughs System Service, which sends you periodically the summary of the best systems devised, and Burroughs Inventions Service, which gives you the privilege of taking advantage of future developments at very little cost,

Sold at a small price; on easy monthly payments if desired

Write us today, on your business letter head, for information regarding a free demons ration in your office

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY, 18 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan European Headquarters, 76 Cannon Street, London, E. C., England

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVEST SEMESTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIES &



## The New E. R. Thomas Motor Car Co.

TO effect a thorough reorganization of the E. R. Thomas Company, a complete executive organization has been transplanted from the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit to the Thomas Plant at Buffalo.

Fifteen men who have worked together in one plant, with one common aim and who have aided in the upbuilding of the greatest motor car organization in the world, now control the destinies of the reorganized E. R. Thomas Motor Car Company.

> E. P. CHALFANT, the President, heads the marketing and publicity departments; F. R. HUMPAGE, Vice-president and General Manager, is responsible for the manufacturing and purchasing; W. L. GLEASON, as Factory Manager, is in charge of production; J. J. RAMSEY is Treasurer, and attends to financial affairs.

These men have given up important positions to devote their entire energies to the development of the Thomas Company and the refinement of the Thomas Car.

With its ample financial resources this organization assures to the automobile buyer a car as thoroughly good as knowledge and skill can make it and with every car sold the Thomas Company pledges a thorough and complete technical service to the owner throughout the entire life of his car.

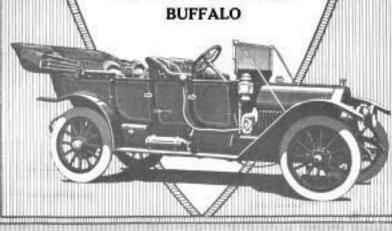
The unceasing effort of the Thomas organization will be to produce a high powered car of the highest class and to develop and refine each model along the most advanced lines of sound engineering practice.

As an example of what we mean we ask your critical inspection at our nearest dealer's

THOMAS MODEL M SIX CYLINDER CAR COMPLETELY EQUIPPED, \$4000

> We shall be glad to put you in touch with this dealer

The E. R. Thomas Motor Car Co.



1129-A



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and propay the freight. Write for our introducing offer and catalog; and any whether you want materiories r blorois. Do it now.
an Mosercycle Co., 546 American Bidg. Chicago

THESE ASSESSMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLISS'S

TOLEDO, OHIO

# Collier's for Easter

Saturday, April 8, 1911

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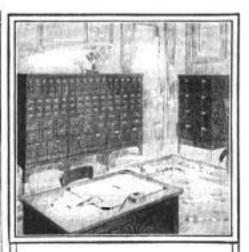
VOLUME XLVII

NUMBER 3

P. P. Collier & Son. Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street; London. 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1911 by P. P. Collier & Son. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.60 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

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Decorations by Ernest Haskell



## **Put Your** Filing Problems Up to Us

Every man is constantly attempting to eliminate the element of risk in business, so that each and every year will show a profit. Therefore he introduces Safe-Guard methods in his office, which, though of a mechanical character, will prove both dependable and economical. The idea of using only Standardized Sizes of commercial papers, catalogues, etc., appeals to his sense of economy. Because he can also

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and thus solve the problems of vexatious delays in Filing and Finding papers, and at the same time eliminate the cost of made-to-order equipment, he naturally endorses a policy which makes it possible for him to always secure this kind of service. Let us show you how easy it is to obtain from our extensive stock Cabinets in Wood and Steel, devices to fit your needs-no matter how diversified they may be.

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Where not represented we ship on approval, freight paid.

The Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincinnati, U. S. A. Dept. C-810 \*\*\*\*\*Cut out and mail this coupon today\*\*\*\*\*

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Please send me a copy of "Finding and Filing Papers" and your complete Filing Equipment Catalogue,

Name.	 						.,		•		-					•

Address ..... City.....State.....



IN COMMERCE AND PRESENTABLE LIVING MELLON CONTINUE.

## Shaker Salt

A Free-Flowing Table Salt Which Does Not Contain Starch or Flour



HAKER SALT is the finest salt you can buy. It is made by an exclusive method of salt refining, which produces salt 99.7 pure. Other makers do not use any process similar to ours.

Consequently, other makers leave much of the natural salt impurities in. They leave in the gypsum (which is native to all salt) so that their salt is less pure than ours. Gypsum is a hurtful substance for you to eat.

Yet, though Shaker is a purified, "salty" salt, its grains are so fine and small that you may salt your food as lightly as you wish. You may get a delicacy of flavor which is hardly possible where harsh, coarse-





In the handy box - 10 cents, except in the far West-Shaker Salt never gets hard or lumpy. It never sticks or cakes in the

#### Diamond Crystal Salt Co.





## Filing Capacity Is What You Require

NOT simply cabinets, but capacity. Buy your filing devices this year, measuring what you get for your money.

for your money.

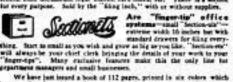
Buy filing systems by the inch—insist on capacity files and not merely filing devices regardless of capacity—you will save money.

Shaw-Walker files give you a greater capacity—section for section—than others. You can prove this by simply measuring them up—by chalking up the extra filing inches. Put a Shaw-Walker section against any other first class section made for a certain filing purpose and you'll see the Shaw-Walker advantage in cold figures—in so many extra filing inches. They show you a new economy in the conduct of your business, and all made with the exclusive Shaw-Walker features—the drawers guarantoed not to stick—the cushoned roller bearings—the Shaw-Walker quality—the highest known in office furniture construction, yet costing the same as ordinary.



Sectionups Are four drawer vertice letter files. Letters let 12 inches expended sidewise to any width experity 20,000 letters to each section. Six distinct lines of Section-upo' made in 22 different styles from \$12,00 to \$42,00 (except Pacific case) is easile you to select just the file you need. We make paides and folders for all files.





We have but instead a book of 112 papes, printed in six cutors which some for the saking. It consists the largest, most complete, most that live of filing devices made and many ideas as business recovery, he today for book. © 4.

SHAW-WALKER
MUSKEGON: MICHIGAN
CHICAGO NEW YORK WASHINGTON
170 Wabash Ave. 371 Breadway 728 13th St., N.W.

## Weekly letter to readers on advertising

NOLLIER'S has accomplished its splendid purposes by telling the truth, and telling it again,

-by pure force of reiteration.

Reiteration is also the basic principle of advertising, the constant repetition of a commodity's virtues.

That is why the names of certain foods, soaps, clothing, are branded on your memory, not consciously, perhaps, but at the moment you are making a purchase, which is all that can be desired.

Advertising, in its grasp of this essential, and in its steady progress toward a high degree of ethics, has become a potent force in modern periodical literature and a power for progress in the home circle.

. marstto O. d. F

Manager Advertising Department

Chalmers Talk Number Six



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car.

YOU may have tried to reduce this automobile question to a matter of figures. To cylinder bores, valve sizes, diameter of crank shaft, length of springs, horse power ratings, and all that sort of thing.

We confess we used to do the same. But we left off some time ago. So will you. We have found that building the right kind of cars is something more than arithmetic, and you will find that selecting the right kind is, too. You have probably noticed the striking similarity in the general dimensions of most cars.

Then you will ask: "How is one to know what car to buy? Why buy one car rather than another?" In our opinion, the answer to these questions is the answer to that much abused question -- "What's in a name?"

And the answer is: "There's everything in a name."

The name on a motor car stands for the total that has been accomplished with the materials and specifications. Many cars with specifications that seemed absolutely right turned out to be unsuccessful cars. Really good cars are the result of a thousand great and small things which do not appear in the specifications -- which figures will not account for.

Certain names come to stand for those thousand great and small things. You buy a certain car because it has the name -- the reputation -and that is the best reason in the world because reputation is the result of merit in the goods. We hope the name Chalmers on a motor car means something to you.

Chalmers Motor Company Detroit, Mich.



A strong jaw usually bespeaks a strong will. The desire to chew on something sometimes is common to men of bull-dog grit and determination.

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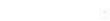


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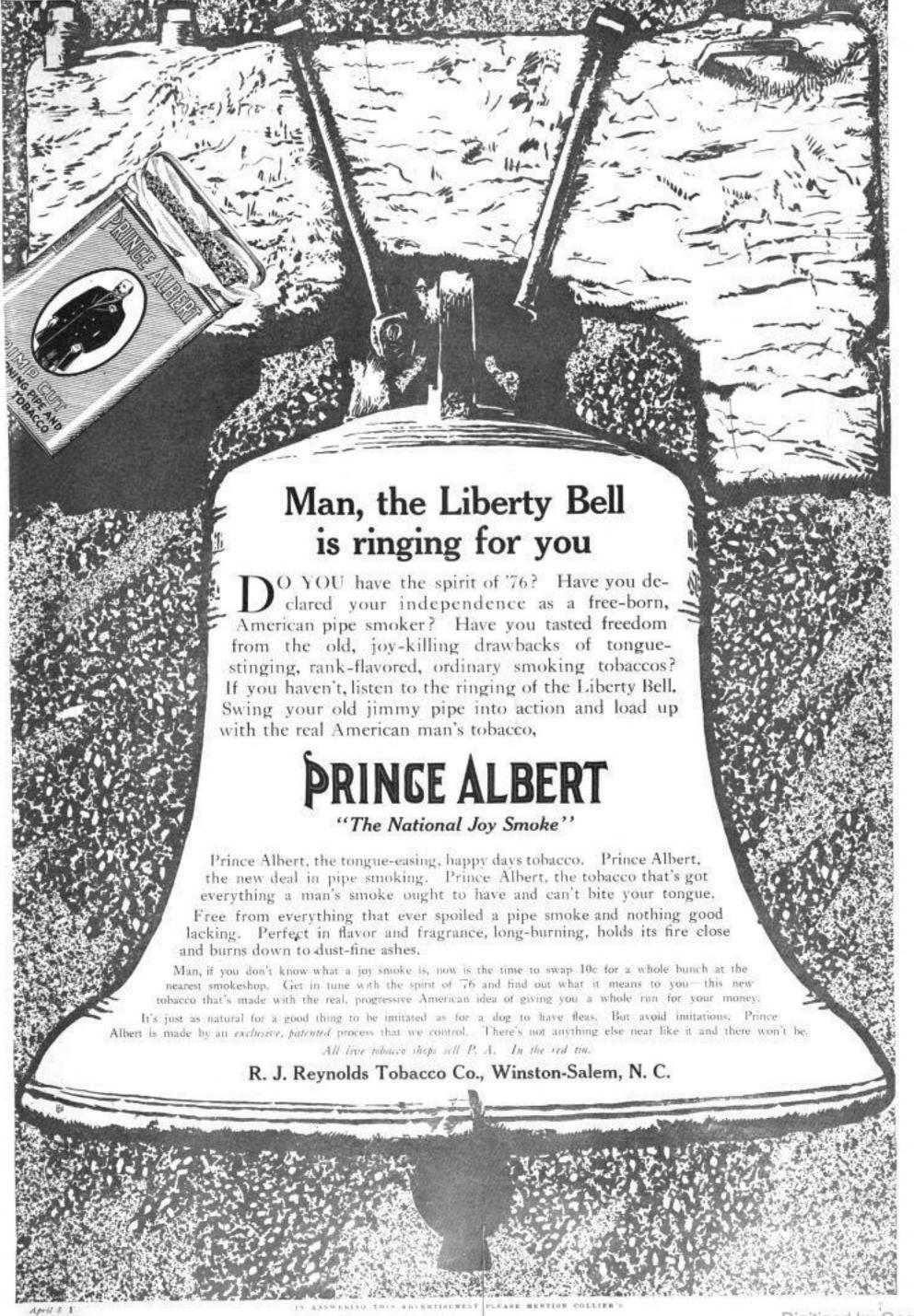
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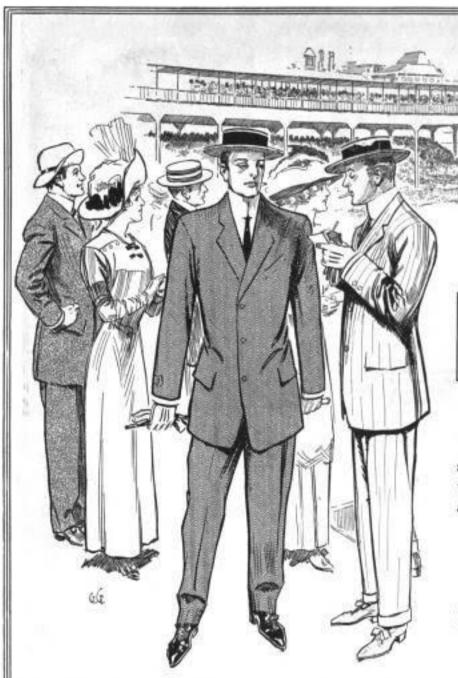


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HE difference between surface style and deepdown style is exactly the difference between gilt and gold. Abiding style springs from the sincerity with which the tailor tailors, and you can't wear it off or out.

## Sincerity Clothes

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Slat regular session opened September 17th. Laboratory equipment complete. Clinical facilities unsurpassed. Four years'course. For detailed information address C. HENRY WILSON, Registrar, 5129 Rhedes Ave., Chicago, III. NEW YORK, Fishkill on-Hudson.

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Greider's Fine Catalogue of positioned poultry, for 1911, near 200 pages, it is got colored poultry, for 1911, near 200 pages, it is got colored pictures of finels, naterniar for restinants, the observations, descriptions, photon, incontrating the business, where said how to buy the poultry, aggs for hatching, supplies, etc., at more at our, in East the greekest poultry cutting are published. Send in the thick insulators took



125-Egg Incubator and Brooder Freight Paid Both for \$10

First water, Archite walls, scoper water-heef occastraction. Grantment Water a portal today for Free Catalog. WISCOSSIN INCURATOR CO., Box 112, Haring,

## Collier's Editorial Bulletin

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

## Last Call

## for the Newspaper Contest

Collier's Newspaper Contest Closes April 15. Any Letter Postmarked Later Than That Date Will Not Be Considered for the Prizes

To repeat our previous offer: Collier's is giving a prize of \$50 in each of fifty-six American cities for the best letter of not more than 500 words concern-ing America may be left out, we offer four special prizes of \$50 each - two for letters about the Canadian newspapers, two for letters about American newspapers published outside of the fifty-six cities, which are as follows:

Mobile. Montgomery, Birmingham, Ala.: Phoenix, Ariz.: Little Rock, Ark.: Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Cal.: Denver, Col.: Washington, D. G.: Jacksonville, Fla.: Atlants. Augusta, Ga.: Boise, Idaho: Chicago, Ill.: Indianapatis, Ind.: Des Moines, Ia.: Topeka, Kan.: Louisville, Ky.: New Orleans, La.: Baltimore, Md.: Boston, Mass.: Detroit, Mich.: Minneapolis and St. Paul, Mico.: Jackson, Miss.: Kamas City and Sc. Louis, Mo.: Helena, Mont.: Omaha, Neb.: Reno, Nev.: Albuquerque, New Mexico: Buffalo and New York, N. Y.: Raleigh, N. G.: Fargo, N. Daketa: Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus, O.: Oklahoms, Circ. Okla.: Portland, Oregon: Philadelphia and Fittsburg, Penn.: Charleston City, Okla.; Portland, Oregon; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Sioux Falls, S. Dakota; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyoming.

In the first fortnight of the contest we received 5,000 letters. From most cities there was a most enthusiastic response. Yet a few have scarcely recognized the contest at all — among them the following:

Albuquerque, Augusta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Boise, Charleston, Columbia, Mo., Des Moines, Fargo, Fort Worth, Helena, Indianapolis (have ALL the Indiana writers moved to New York?), Jacksonville, Little Rock, Montgomery, Ata., Mobile. New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Raleigh, N. C., Reno, Sioux Falls, Tacoma

■ We want all the letters we can get — not only from these cities but from all cities. If you do not core about the prize, please write anyway. These letters are a piece of public service - the first thorough inquiry into the attitude of the American toward his newspaper. Help us with this most important inquiry.

#### The Conditions

■ Simply a letter of not more than 500 words on the subject of "The Newspaper in Our Town "-how it serves you, what are its virtues or its faults, what you think of that journal or of all journalism - just your honest opinion.

The same of the sa

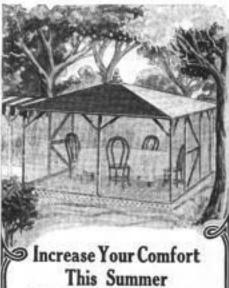


Four Door Bodies and Demountable Rims on all 1911 Models High Tension Ignition \* Shaft Drive \* Four Speeds
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The Locomobile Company of America





Look closely at this illustration. It shows a simply constructed outdoor dising room, the four walls made entirely of Pompeian Bronse Screen Cloth.

Any carpenter can build one within serving istance of your kitchen. You can even make yourself during spare moments. Dining rooms like the one illustrated doubled

the pleasures of outdoor life last summer for hundreds of families.

Many were built near seaside cottages. Some were erected on city lawns. Farmers found them a cool summer lazury.

But you can not make one of ordinary wire cloth. It will not last. It will soon rust and crack, admitting germ laden mosquitoes and flies. Its usefulness will end with the first season. Hence you must use

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## POMPEIIAN BRONZE SCREEN CLOTH

Sale ale will not affect this useen cloth. It is proof against the weather even when left out of doors all the pair round. Being so per one pair copper it can not rust or crack, for copper is indestructible. You never have to paint it.

Your outdoor dising and sleeping rooms, portles and balconies should be covered with this enduring screen cioth. Specify Ponquilin Brouse or Golden Brouse for your deors and windows, one.

costs a crific more at first but it is economy If your hardware douber her's applied write us and we'll ared you the name of the nearest use who is. Also booklet Hammating coward halomies, etc., will be sent you. We seember this wire cloth in marked with a removable set siring in the selvage. Look for it.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co. Established 1856 65 Sterling Street, Clinton, Mass.

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The greatest triumph of the electric furnace—a marvelously reconstructed gem. Looks like a diemond—weers like a diemond—weers like a diemond—brilliancy guaranteed forever—stands filing, fire and acid like a diamond. Has on paste, foil or artificial backing. Set only in 14 Karat Solid gold mountings. 1:30th the cost of diamonds. Guaranteed to contain no glass—will cut glass. Sent on approval. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory. Write today for our De-Luss lewel flook—it's free for the asking. Address—Remoh Remoh

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\$47,52 p. 102.73

## A Happy Marriage

Every man and womas, particularly those entered up on restrictions, should present the new and valuable hook by William H. Walling, A. M., H. D., which satisfies the site of the secondard relations of the reas, surjectly, large

or of the pints, untables, bowl

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# That modern Aladdin's Lamp —called "Advertising"

## A Literature which compels Action

## By Lord & Thomas

"Great is he who can change my state of mind!"

No WORD in the whole lexicon of our American-English is so little understood, in its larger meaning, as the word "Advertising." No vocation with such far-reaching control over the minds of millions is yet so poorly appreciated, in proportion to its limitless capacity for good or evil.

To compel a definite Action on the part of millions whom he has never seen—

—To cause the minds of these millions to work, in accord, upon an impulse which he transmits, via type, and sway them inexorably toward the goal he elects—

—To determine in advance that, through his will and skill, they shall make a concerted movement toward a purpose or purchase they never previously contemplated, in direct response to his printed word—

-That is the mission, privilege and power of the modern Advertising Man who can live up to his Opportunities.

Great indeed is he who can Change the State of Mind of a Nation, in any direction.

And, the able practitioner of true Advertising possesses nothing less than this splendid capacity and opportunity to change the minds of millions at will, through a kind of Literature which compels Action.

Measure the foregoing against the usual achievement of Literature in its other and better understood forms.

Compare, for instance, its difficulties and its actual tangible accomplishments with those of Fiction, or Editorial work.

#### The Test of the Golden Shower

THE professed Literary Man writes to either amuse, entertain, or instruct his Readers.

He may choose his theme for its adaptation to any of these purposes. And he will, of course, choose a popular one, which already has a foothold in public favor.

If he be an Editorial Writer, or News Reporter, he will deal with some subject which is already well in the eye of the Public—timely, full of native interest,—reasonably sure of a reading and appreciation through public interest in that SUBJECT itself.

If he be a Magazine Writer he will elect for his theme some situation rich in human interest—around which he can build a story to enthrall his Readers.

The Public buys Magazines, Newspapers, and books of Fiction beeause it wants to read certain kinds of Articles found therein. And,—when the Writers of these Articles have succeeded in amusing, entertaining, or informing the Reader, their mission has generally been fully accomplished, their task honorably discharged.

Compare this with the task of the Advertising Man.

His subject is arbitrarily chosen for him by the hard necessities of a commercial case. He has little voice in its selection.

Usually that subject is, in itself, dry as a bone—stated by much use,—discounted in advance by Readers because of its known commercial purpose—

Moreover,—his work is likely to be seen only after the Reader's first appetite for reading has been satisfied by perusal of the current news or the literary features for which he or she had frankly purchased the publication.

Against all these enormous handicaps the Advertising Man must compete—in interest—with the literary features of fiction or fact, if he is to command a reading at all. This, because there is usually more reading matter in each publication than the average person can spare time to cover,—exclusive of the Advertisements.

Out of that dry commercial subject he must first develop a human interest which will appeal to the class he aims at, in order to compel a reading by those who had little or no desire to consider his subject.

Next, he must lead the mind of his Reader up to appreciation of, and desire for, the Product he has to sell.

After this comes his hardest task of all—viz., to offset, with earnestness and conviction, the native suspicion Readers have of Advertising
statements, resulting from long abuse of their confidence by many
Advertisers who once had the fatally mistaken notion that Advertising, and "a license to Prevarieate," meant the same thing—"Caveat
Emptor."

To dispel that Suspicion—and to inspire Confidence enough on the Reader's part so that he will put his hand into his pocket and spend hard money for something that he did not before want (as a direct result of what he had just read) is an achievement so handicapped and so impressive that the difficulties of writing to merely entertain pale into insignificance beside it.

#### Dynamic Force in Advertising

TO MAKE a man rate as you want him to vote—costs him nothing in Coin of the Realm.

But, to make him buy your \$5.00 Article a thousand miles away, through Mail Order Advertising, for instance, costs him five cold dollars in real tangible coin.

(Continued on n xt page)



# Collier's

## The National Weekly

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street NEW YORK



## Spring, of Course



HAMELEONS and fops deserve envy when the "first real days of spring" arrive. How we long, on some of these sunny mornings, to celebrate in expressive raiment the season of expansion! Beside the push-cart of the ol' clo'es man or before the merchant tailor's windows we stand and picture ourselves now in "thrush brown," now in "silver gray," now in some

shade of joyons green. To have one suit of each would be too full a cup. Happy chameleons! Lucky fops! We knew one man who, whenever he felt downhearted, could restore self-confidence if he simply had his shoes polished and then went sauntering down the sunshiny side of the street. Another acquaintance affirms that a colored waistcoat may be the first inspiration of a genuine career. "Never trust people who pretend that they have no joy in their new clothes," warns KENNETH GRAHAME in "Dream Days." Least of all are such people to be trusted if they affect indifference to a sartorial season which this year has a terminology almost poetic, "Mist blue" is a popular shade in men's suits, and purple and lavender are advertised as approved colors for hosiery and scarfs. A suit for every mood is the ideal state to which the chameleon attains with ease and the fop with study. Lovers, doubtless, should dress in gorgeous silks. How easy it might be to declaim the Question if the suitor were allowed to wear a costume appropriate to his state of soul! Suppose that when he threw back his opera cape she might see (like a maid of the times of Elizabeth) a symbol of splendor and hope and joy. Idle longings, these. Even the fop, nowadays, may not express his mood in eloquent apparel; and for the rest of us, we vainly sigh, upon the coming of another bright season, for even one complete change. In our personal experience, two men have given spring a fitting welcome. One fell heir to a little fortune. Passing a jeweler's shop soon afterward, he saw in the window a watch-fob of yellow dogskin, from which dangled an ivory bulidog head for a charm. He bought, first, the fab; then a suit to match it; then tan shoes, a dark brown derby, brown socks and ties, and some brown-striped shirts to match the suit, with garters of yellow silk for a final touch. The other man, being of the steadfast type, is the same who as a boy sat on a hitching-post at the corner of the court-house square in Lancaster, Missouri, watching a circus parade, and thereupon took oath that when he grew up and had the money he would buy a circus of his own. Now, at fifty, he still remembers the vow; and though his business is selling horses and mules, his heart is in a new "side line," and in the winter the basement of his big red farm barn is full of noisy elephants and lions. And so, as an orphan boy doing chorearound the town for his keep, he also resolved to have good clothes some day, costly and in plenty. Every spring he goes to Chicago and buys a complete outfit, individual in color scheme, and topped with a hat of polished silk. "What's the bill?" he asks. "Two hundred and fifty dollars," says the salesman after some work in addition, "It's too much-1 won't pay a cent over two hundred and twenty-five dollars." Thus, for wholesale lots, he secures a reduction. By the way, women's hats, though full of color, are smaller this spring. Had you noticed? Perhaps not: but, at any rate, a woman is likely to be happy while she makes her Easter purchase.

#### Christianity



EVER has the moral content of Christianity been accepted as widely as now. The Greeks and Romans, greater in some ways than we, deemed slavery necessary to the existence of an intellectual class. Labor with the hands for hire they held contemptible. Hatred between nations they

thought inevitable. Respect for labor has come, and progress in industry means that the carpenter of to-day has a broader education than the feudal baron, and a better understanding. War, once the rule, is looked upon more every year as an outof-date absurdity. If the heart of the Gospel is the substitution of friendliness for hostility, then the day of realization approaches.

## Peace



HE TWENTIETH CENTURY in its first ten years saw the signing of ninety-six treaties of arbitration, "All previous centuries," as FREDERICK LYNCH sums it up in his new book, "The Peace Problem," "have witnessed ten wars to one arbitration treaty. The first ten years of

the twentieth century has witnessed fifty treaties to one war," In the Secretaryship of Mr. Root, the United States signed treaties with France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Japan, Denmark, Italy, Mexico, Holland, Sweden, China, and Brazil in 1908 alone.

A day will come when a cannon-ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be amazed that such a thing could ever have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, will be seen placed in the presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their produce, their industries, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, peopling the desert, improving creation under the eye of the trenter, and uniting, for the good of all, these two irresistible and principle powers, the fraternity of men and the power of Gon.

Who said that? VICTOR HUGO, in 1849. No one since has given his meture of the future more graphically than Hugo, but where one actually believed it then, thousands believe it now.

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#### Writers in Mexico



N THE DEEDS of no less notable a person than Cæsar lies inspiration for the squad of warriorauthors and red-blooded novelists who have reported for scrimmage practise along the Mexican border. As Plutarch tells the story, Cæsar built a fight-and-write reputation, thus:

When he slept, it was commonly upon a march, either in a chariet or a litter, that rest might be no hindrance to business. In the daytime he visited the eastles, cities, and fortified eamps, with a servant at his side, whom he employed, on such occasions, to write for him, and with a soldier behind, who carried his sword. . . . .

He was a good horseman in his early years, and brought that exercise to such perfection by practise that he could sit a-horse at full speed with his hands behind him. In this expedition he also accustomed himself to dictate letters as he rode on horseback, and found sufficient employment for two secretaries at once, or, according to Oppius, for more.

The uprising in Mexico apparently will not become so serious as to draw upon the full resources of the American correspondents, but if it should happen to go further than is expected, and if the United States should be unwise enough to interfere, we have no doubt that some of the enterprising young men who are down there would be able at least to equal CASAR in their combination of valor and copy.

#### The Dominant Question



ALK ABOUT THE SPECIAL SESSION of Congress, or the outcome of the election in Chicago, or trouble in China—all is forced; the baseball season is upon us. Will Cy Young pitch another season? Will Collins and Coombs and the rest of the world's champions keep their form? Is the infield

of the White Sox strengthened as much as Chicago hopes? Will Cincinnati at last live up to what many observers hope of her? How will Cree do at short-stop? Can Detroit get back her batting pace? What we want to know is this year's condition of Hans Wagner and Babe Adams, Johnny Evers and young King Cole, Drucke and Marquard. A few weeks from now the male public mind will be in such a state that any war in Mexico will have to step lively to divide attention with the national game.

#### A Critical Genius



HE MAYOR OF BOSTON, the Hon. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, has stopped "The Easiest Way." His record makes him the ideal person to find this play, with its austere lesson, objectionable. Since the New York police interfered with "Mrs. Warren's Profession," nothing so brilliant has been done to

the drama by an American official. It is an interesting fact that the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald and his police commissioner have turned deaf ears to objections made against "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge" and some sister dramas. Serious and deterrent treatment of vice, in art, seems to irritate some people much more than the light and cheap stimulants which constantly fill a large percentage of our theaters.

## Matthew xxv, 29



T WAS CARLYLE, speaking of the correspondence between Goethe and Schiler, who said;

Men of every intellectual degree may learn something, and he that is of the highest degree will probably learn the most.

That rule is universal. It applies to every art and to every experience,

Oh, lady, we receive but what we give, And in our life alone does Nature live.

The largest mind is his who can learn most from a little child.

#### The German Mind



IV IS THE DRAMA higher in Germany than elsewhere? "Fuhrman Henschel," "Die Versunkene Glocke," "Schuldig," "Jugend," "Johannes," "Johannisfeuer," "Sodoms Ende," "Die Ehre," are almost random illustrations of the wedding of firm technique with stories worth the tell-

ing. The plot, said Aristotle, is the most important element, and the end of it is the most important thing of all. England, although with Barrie, Pinero, and Shaw; France, although with Rostand and a collection of problem writers, stand far behind the Germans in contemporary product and in the range and excellence of the masterpieces kept alive from other days and other lands. The Germans are not tired by thought. They are not bored by a continuous effort of the mind. Do you call this dulness? What country can at all stand comparison with their comic papers? No, it is not heaviness; it is stamina. Let your boy learn German, if in business, in science, in history, in general knowledge he would keep in the advance guard of the modern world.

### The Standing of La Follette



ROM THE FAR WEST comes a letter referring to an editorial which appeared in this paper last summer. In the course of the letter the writer says:

An article in your issue of August 20, 1910, under the caption "La Follette," closed thus:

To Aristides were, by his countrymen, applied these words of Æschylus:

For not at seeming just, but being so
He aims.

The lifelong sincerity of LA FOLLETTE deserves as high a praise.

That article is of the kind that go to make up history, and I venture that it has "stuck" in the minds of more than one of your readers, and that it will play an important part in the near future. All good history is not written after the victim is dead.

This question of sincerity, especially in a rather close race, should not be overlooked.

Again quoting from the above-mentioned article: "A genuine leader not infrequently must wait long for vindication." It may be that the appointed time of LA FOLLETTE's waiting is about up.

I write this neither for publication nor to serve as a butt for ridicule, clumsy or otherwise. I hope it will induce you carefully to reread the article.

Perhaps if our correspondent had happened to see certain more recent issues he would realize that we do not need to reread our editorial of last August in order to spur our enthusiasm for LA FOLLETTE. We have recently indicated our opinion that the progressive wing of the Republican Party looks upon him as its definite leader, and that if there could be at the present time a popular vote on who should be the Republican nominee, Senator LA FOLLETTE would have a great many more votes than the President. We think that Mr. ROOSEVELT would also have more votes, and we should not be at all surprised if, after sufficient preliminary discussion, Mr. Hughes would have a larger vote also. The splendid record which Senator La Follette had made when we wrote last summer he is making still, and every month does something to add to his accomplishments and to diminish the idea which has existed mainly along the Atlantic scaboard, that he is an unreasonable agitator. This idea never had any other foundation than the fact that many years before the rest of us woke up to certain truths now admitted by all liberals of both parties La Follette perceived them clearly, and when he became Governor proceeded to have them put into statute form,

### The Human Heart



IGH AMONG THE MARVELS, revealed more fully as science goes forward, ranks that machine which is called the human heart. Imagination and admiration greet its mysterious efficiency. Consider what is called "the refractory phase"—what a startling self-protecting habit of the heart it is.

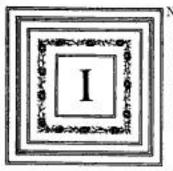
The organ spends its life in a series of regular contractions and expansions, with separating pauses. If a stimulus, however powerful, is applied to the heart when it has already contracted, it refuses to respond. It is resting, and it must relax its appointed time. Were it not for this "refractory phase," almost any strong stimulus, coming at the time of contraction, would be fatal. Shakespeare, in a few big phrases, has perhaps outdone other poets in praise of "the innocent sleep, . . . balm of hurt minds." If we were Shakespeare we should spend a few strokes of genius in dramatizing the heart. Another of its qualities is shown in "the law of all or none." When the heart does contract, it contracts with all its neight, regardless of the degree of stimulus applied. If a pin is stuck an inch into your nose, you jump further than if it pricks the skin; a cannon-shot just behind your back startles you more than a pop-gun. Not so the heart. It responds to the slightest electric spark as completely as to a powerful current, When science, in the nineteenth century, was establishing its domination of the world, some feared the end of mystery, poetry, awe, and wonder; but are not those qualities being fed with vaster material than ever encouraged them before?

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## The Renewal of the Quest

The Spirit of Easter is the Spirit of the Open Road

By SAMUEL M. CROTHERS



N THE "Faerie Queene" we are told how Sir Scudamour came at night-fall to a miserable cottage by the side of a muddy stream. It was the House of Care. Care was an

old blacksmith, "a wretched, wearish elfe," who, working incessantly,

To small purpose yron wedges made,

These be unquiet thoughts that careful minds
invade.

Hour after hour the beliews wheezed and the hammers rang, while the tired knight sought rest:

Oft changing sides, and oft new place electing Where better seemed he mote himselfe repose; And oft in wrath he thence agains uprose, And oft in wrath he layd him down agains.

And all the night the dogs did barke and howle.

We know the ways of this wretched old disturber of the peace, for we have all at some time spent a night in the House of Care. We are curious to know what Sir Scudamour did.

Had be been a conscientious gentleman of sedentary babits he would have spent the following day laboring with the old blacksmith and seeking to convince him of the worthle-sness of his iron wedges. He might have gone so far as to organize an antinoise society, across the road from the blacksmith shop.

But being only a healthy-minded knighterrant, what he did was absurdly simple. At peep of day, without stopping to argue the matter.

> Unto his lofty steede he clomb anone And forth upon his former rolage fared.

In other words, he mounted his high horse and rode off. He had been in the House of Care as long as was good for him. The morning was fine. There were several excellent adventures awaiting him. Why should he tarry? He had started upon a quest which had been temporarily interrupted by petty anxieties. Now that the sun was shining, he sullied forth again with a stout heart.

The spirit of Sir Scudamour is the spirit of Easter. Here we may see Religion casting aside the apologetic manner and issuing forth with new confidence. It is the festival of the resurrection, of the flowing back of the life currents through channels which for a time had been left dry. It is springtime, and as the sap mounts in the tree so does hope mount high in the human soul. There is a sense of perennial youth, a fresh joy in:

The freer step, the fuller breath, The wide horizon's grander view, The sense of life that knows no death, The Life that maketh all things new. Fortunately, this glad sense of life and of its boundless possibilities is the monopoly of no sect: nor is it determined by any dogma. It is "not a theory but a condition." It is the condition of overflowing health, physical and spiritual. There is the sense of what the New Testament calls "the power of an endless life," of something so strong that it carries all before it. Walt Whitman, half pagan as be was, had this joyous confidence, while many an anemic saint has been beset by continual feur. The fact is that it is an out-of-door feeling. It belongs to the open road, where it is natural to be going on.

In the House of Care we may discuss the problem of immortality, and hear "great argument about it and about." But the real skepticism is not so much about the continuance as about the quality of life. Is it, after all, worth keeping up? What is it but a weary round of futile efforts and petty duties? Perhaps it does not matter much how it turns out. It is but a series of monotonous and meaningless events.

But some fine morning we awake in a different mood. We will not exist any longer among the shut-ins. Why should we tarry longer in the stuffy, noisy House of Care? Let us go out into the sunshine where men are at work. Let us take a full breath, and stand erect, and step cheerily forth upon our journey. If we can not define life to our satisfaction, we can, at least, try to live. Let us take counsel of our hopes and not of our fears. Let us keep on bravely and not think that every turn of the road is the end.

It is upon the Open Road that we find the hearty believers, the men who "have life and have it more abundantly." They take life as an adventure. They meet all its difficulties with resilient energy. They accept no limitations as final, and they find in danger only a challenge.

There is a religion of courage and of cheer which transcends all creeds. Bunyan's Mr. Great-heart met upon the road one Mr. Honest, whom he slapped on the back, saying: "I know thou art a cock of the right kind." Mr. Honest described life as he had found it. "It happens to us as it happeneth to wayfaring men; sometimes our way is clean, sometimes foul; sometimes up hill, sometimes down hill; we are seldom at a certainty; the wind is not always on our backs, nor is every one a friend that we meet with in the way. We have met many notable rubs already, and what are yet behind we know not."

These notable rubs Mr. Houset took as a matter of course. It was a good journey and he was going to keep our And when he came to the dark rube. Mr. Honest was not greatly disturbed; he simply took the next step. "Then Mr. Honest called for his friends, and said to them. If the but shall make no will. As for my honests, it shall go with me; let him that comes after be told of this." When the day that he was to be gone was come, he related at himself to go over the river. No the piper at that time overflowed the back in some places:

but Mr. Honest in his lifetime had spoken to one Good-Conscience to meet him there, the which he also did, and lent him his hand, and so helped him over."

When we see Mr. Honest trudging along the common road careless of the "notable rubs" he has received and anxious only to lend a helping hand to Mr. Feeble-mind and Mr. Ready-to-Halt, and when we see Sir Scudamour riding forth from the House of Care in search of a new adventure, we begin to see the meaning of the Immortal Hope. It is not a selfish demand for reward for what has been done. It is rather the eager desire to continue the work that has been begun. Tennyson expresses the soul's longing:

She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just

To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a summer sky:

Give her the seages of going on, and not to die.

There is a "community of interest" among all idealists. They all crave the "wages of going on." Whether he be an artist, or a patriot, or a civic reformer, or a prophet of religion, the idealist is one who has caught a fleeting glimpse of some good thing which is at once the symbol and the promise of a better thing for which he eagerly waits and works. The vision he has seen makes him expectant of what is to come as its fulfilment. So the idealist loves words which begin with the plucky particle "re"-again. They are great words whose meanings may not be exhausted-Religion, Regeneration, Resurrection, Reformation, Revolution. It is as if the spiritual elements in us, overborne by daily cares and given up for dead, sprang up and cried cheerily: "Here we are again!



HE wisest teachers of religion have appealed most directly to experience. Faith, hope, and courage are justified by their works. There is such a thing as the practise of

immortality. Thomas à Kempis tells of a brother who was deeply perplexed about his own future destiny, and called out as he prostrated himself before the altar: "O that I certainly knew!" Then he heard the Divine Voice speaking within him: "'What wouldst thou do if this certain knowledge were bestowed on thee? Do now what thou wouldst do then and rest secure in thy perseverance.' Comforted and established by this answer, his perplexity and distress were soon removed. Instead of indulging in anxious inquiries into the future, he applied himself to know what was the good and acceptable will of God."

We may lament the passing of the ages of faith, but there were never so many people living according to this rule. They deliberately choose to work on the assumption that "what is excellent is permanent." And the longer they work on that assumption the more confident they are that they are upon the right track.





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MARIE IBELIN



NILLIAM BATEMAN LEEDS, JA.



COUISE ISELIN



She rubbed her cheek with the tips of her fingers, and then looked at the tips; and then smiled steadily in the young man's face

# Misery Loves Company

The Readjustment of the Affairs of Four Foolish Lovers



S. Barr-Stokes, astride of a spirited roan thoroughbred, which she backed with nonchalant adroitness, lifted one of those crooked eyebrows which John Sargent has immortalized, and said:

"Since when?"

Her companion, Mr. Adrian Wantley, did not answer. He looked into her eyes without any change of expression, and spun his crop between two fingers.

Mrs. Barr-Stokes endured his look for a while, then blushed, sighed, and turned away

"Even if you won't admit it," said Mr. Wantley, "it's so, and you know it. . . . It was always so," he added in a big, sweeping way. "When a girl throws a man down, she gives him certain rights. The right to criticize if she doesn't find happiness with the other man; the

### By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

right to watch over her interests, and to protect them when he can."

Mrs. Barr-Stokes said nothing.

"If I were an Arab," said he, "I'd be old enough to be your father." "You are old enough to be the Vincent girl's

father," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes tartly.

"What has Little Vincent to do with it?" said Wantley. "We are great friends, she and I-I adore her."

"That doesn't matter," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes sweetly. "It isn't your adoring her that worries us, it's her adoring you. She does, poor kiddie.

You know she does."
"Nonsense," said Mr. Wantley, "she rides my ponies for me."

"And all your other hobles."

"And still, Evelyn," said he, "in the face of this accusation I ask you to pack the Ryder boy up in cotton and send him home. He is making all kinds of a fool of himself. . . . Of course, if you're really serious in the matter; really bent

on cradle snatching, and being the recipient of family, of course, would send him round the world with a tutor to get over it. . . .

Mrs. Barr-Stokes laughed.

"If I were serious," she said, "his family would never have the chance. . . But I think it's good for a boy to play around with an older woman. , , "
"Not," said Wantley, "when he really takes

her to heart."

"As Jacko," said she, "hasn't taken me." Wantley shook his head.

"It's bad taste, Evelyn. Shocking bad. It's undignified."

"Say it," said she.
"Well," said he, "you are too old."
"I don't feel my years," she said gently, "any

more than you feel your millions."

"You certainly don't look them," he answered, as if with a kind of personal pride in her beauty. "You never will. You've got beautiful bones, and, of course, the famous eye-

"Shall we turn in here?" she said, "and have a gallop round the old track?"

"No," said he. "I want to talk. Let's stick to the straight road."

"The Whisky road," she murmured under her breath, and aloud: "Why do they call it the Whisky road?"

"Because it's straight," said Wantley, "which we're not, my dear. We are evading the issue."
"Suppose, Adrian" (she plunged at it), "that the

Ryder boy has touched my heart! What then? "Even then," said Wantley gravely, "I say: Back-pedal.' Nature, though responsible for these Indian summer inclinations, is against them, Evelyn. Marry him and in ten years. . . .

"I know, I know," said she. . . . "How do you do, Mr. Summers! . . Yes, it is very dusty. . . In ten years he will be just about old enough to know his own mind. . . . But it's been fun. . . . It's been the best fun I've had, almost the only fun, since-"

"I know, I know . . . ." said Wantley, with great gentleness. "But just because we've been hurt, we mustn't hurt ourselves worse-must we?"

They rode for a little space in silence.
"Then it's a bargain," she said suddenly.

"A bargain?" "Of course. I give up Ryder; and you make

your farewell bow to Little Vincent." Wantley smiled up beautifully.

"You think that nec-

essary?" "Of course," she said,

coldly. Wantley studied her

profile for some moments, and several times smiled as if over some sudden thought.

A wood road, sweet and shady with wild crabapple and jasmine, invited.

"Shall we turn in here?" said he.

"Where does it come

"I don't know," said . "Do you care?"

She smiled at him, a smile that had in it something a little pathetic and tired.

"No," she said. "Do you?" "No."

Jack Ryder had reason to believe that he would find Mrs. Barr - Stokes somewhere in her garden. And he felt at liberty to look for her without the intervention of a domestic. So he tied his horse to a china-berry that grew at the side gate, and passed between two generous clumps of bamboo, into a maze of sanded squares and circles connected by paths, and hedged about by well-fed plantings of broad-leaved evergreens and springflowering shrubs.

In the very center of the garden, an octagon of pale green tiles surrounding a white marblerimmed pool, into which a tiny nymph without clothes poured water from a conch-shell, he

found her. She had on something loose and mauve, delicately encrusted with weak - tea colored lace, and she sat in a deep wicker chair that was padded with little white

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linen and lace pillows, and that had been placed in the heavenly sweet shade of a tea-olive. She had her lap full of sewing that matched her gown. And she lifted her lovely crooked eyebrows at Ryder and smiled.

"I don't see my chair," said the bold youth.
"My butler," said she, "has frowned on your

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antemeridian calls, Jacko. He has put his foot down. He is a terrible stickler."

"I don't care who frowns," said Jacko stoutly, "if you don't."

"But I do frown," said she, and showed him. He laughed his clear boyish laugh.

"But I do," and he detected a quality in her voice quite new to him. The bold youth did not know just what to say;

so,he blushed to the roots of his yellow hair,
"But I'm ghad of this morning call," she said. "Can't you make yourself comfortable on the ground? . . There. . . That's the way you famous people always sit in your team pictures. You were football and crew, weren't you, or was it track?"

"I've forgotten," said Jacko, blushing stift harder. "It was so long ago; nearly a year. . . So many more important things have happened

since, . . . You!"

"My dear," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes, "you flatter
me. I haven't happened since, . . . I happened when the men of your generation had no tails to their shirts, but buttoned them direct to their knickerhockers. I am what is called a has-been."
"You laren't," he contradicted. "I did flunk

my Greek time after time, but I learned enough to know a goddess—an immortal—when I see "That is cruel," she said.

"It would be cruel if it made any difference," he said, "but it doesn't."

"Jacko," she said, "do you know the word that is most used lately in connection with me! The word is 'ridiculous.' . . . It's time I carned a better reputation for myself."
"I don't understand," he said. "I only under-

stand one thing."

She looked at him gravely.

"And that one thing, Jacko, mustn't be said." "But I've said it every minute that we've been together since we've known each other. It must be said."

"Every educated person," she answered, "passes at some time or other through a phase of worship for the antique. With one person it is old snuffboxes; with another it is old books; with a third, Jacko, it is old women."

"Don't you think," he protested, "that I'm old enough to know my own mind?"

She laughed very frankly in his face, and he didn't like it. He wished to explain to her that he was no callow youth; but a man grown who had seen something of life. She read the wish in his face.

"Every boy," she said, "who has done a few things of which at heart he is heartily ashamed

likes to think that he knows life. I grant you your late suppers and your notes and flowers via the stage door, and whatever else there is to be granted. But I affirm your years, Jacko, And these are green and blind. It isn't the crimson ribbon on your hat and the broad a in your very pleasant voice that proclaim your Harvard training, but the rather comical fact that you funcy yourself a man of the world and a student of human nature."

"Thank you," he said. "I had better go now." But he didn't move.

"Most often," she said, "it is the innocent who learn life at first hand, and not the swashbucklers of temperament and intemperance. . . . a good woman, Jacko, as women go. But I know life, a little. I've had to learn. . . . Do you know there's only one episode in my life of which I am heartily ashamed?"

"There is none," he protested. "There can't be. There mustn't be. "Bless me," she said.

"It's nothing dreadful, It's nothing that can't be mended. . . ." She looked at him for a long time, and said: "It's you. . .

"It isn't nice," said the young man, after a while, "to learn from the only woman in the world that

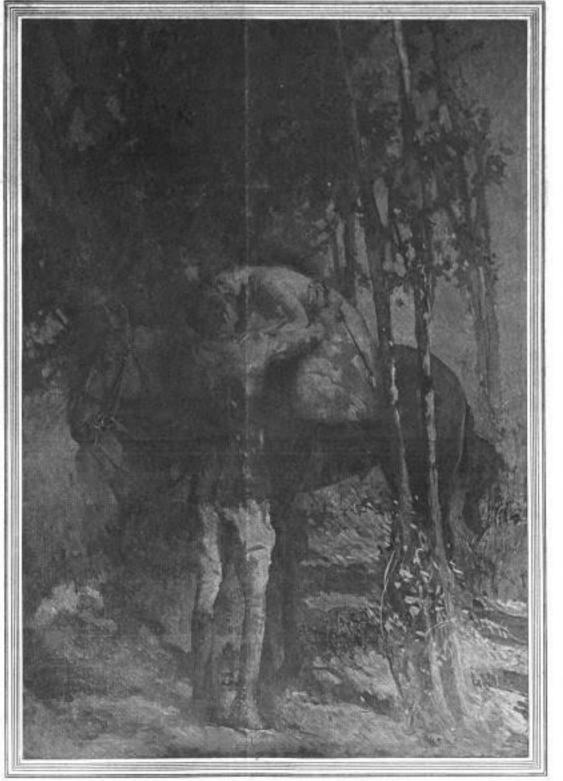
one is an episode."
"Jacko," she said, "you have touched the very heart of the matter. Let me continue to be the only woman in the world. while you, like Sir Galahad of old, go forth to seek the Holy Grail."

"And just what do you mean by that?" he asked, "By that," said she, "I mean the only girl."

He rose to his feet, somewhat stiffly.
"At least," said be,

"give me the satisfaction of knowing that I have served to amuse you.

"You have amused me," she said seriously and without offense, "to such good purpose that I have come very near playing the fool for you. Let us thank God, Jacko, that there is no longer any danger of that. A woman can face scorn.



"To seal our compact I really think that our faces ought — to shake hands"

one. 'Verily in her walk she showed herself to be a goddess.' That was in Latin." He laughed. "All the Greek I know," he said, "I got out of Latin."

"It would shock your tender years," said she,

"to learn how old I am." In a small voice he said: "But I know." 大大公司大学的大学的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象的对象。

drink, treachery, and childbirth and neglect.

But she can't face laughter."
"I am hanged," said Jacko, "if I'd let
what the world thinks bluff me out of what I think.

"Neither would I," said she, "if I were your age. But then if I were, the world wouldn't think anything."

Then there was quite a long and miscrable

silence between them.
"Was it really the butler's idea," he said,
"not putting my chair out as usual, or was it

"Does it matter?"

"No."

He drew a deep breath of resolution, stepped awkwardly but forcefully toward her, bent and caught her in his arms, "You mustn't," she said. "It comes off!" This served to check the arder of his barbaric en-slaught. He drew back. "Comes off," she reiterated, "and is said to be dangerous if taken inter-

She rubbed her cheek with the tips of her fingers, and then looked at the tips; and then smiled steadily in the

young man's face.

"It's a good ending,
Jacko," she said. "At the end of our little romance, a crimson period, a scarlet exclamation point.

He shook his head, and though he was shaken in his beliefs and illusions, he threw conviction and devotion into his voice, and said:

"No, neither the one nor the other . . . but a pink question mark."

With that he left her, and mounting his horse at the garden gate, rode with his anguish and his humiliation, at a gallop, for the nearest woods.

The sky turned from clear to gray ; and to so thick a gray that no spot of brightness marked the whereabouts of the sun. When the south wind had accomplished this transformation in the weather, it stopped blowing. A drop of rain made a dark splash on the pommel of Ryder's saddle. A tear would have made a similar mark. Ryder's mure looked as if she had been soaped; she was all suds and lather.

It was half-past one e'clock; and a naturally healthy appetite had changed the current of Ryder's thoughts. He intended to remain friends with blight and despair; but would have liked nevertheless to have sat down to a square meal with them. He had urged his mare hither, by ways devious, involved, circling and unknown to him. There was no help in the sky. He was lost.

Scrub-oak with an occasional towering pine extended for miles in every direction; traversed every which way by roads of deep sand, none of which were straight for more than fifty yards, and none of which had any beginning or end except in other roads just like them." He came to a little clearing, in the midst of which was a deserted mine, with rotted quarters and upper works. Whether the mining had been for gold, silver, iron, copper, zine, or coal, Ryder was not engineer enough even to guess. The claim now belonged to a covey of quail. These retreated with great modesty at his approach.

Beyond the clearing, in a stand of tall, long-needle pine, he came upon a girl in riding clothes. She lay face down upon the pine-needles with her head on her arm. By her hair, brown

to have Ryder think that she had fallen asleep. And he did not tease her about it, because she seemed so very discouraged and sad, which was just the way he felt himself. No. She didn't know where Aiken was, and she didn't care. Did he know? No. Did he care? Well, not for

"Still," he said, "we've got to make some sort of an effort to get you home. Your horse will arrive without you and frighten your family to

"No," she said, "they've gone for the day to Mr.

Proceed and the state of the st How can I doubt that He is risen indeed, Since at the Spring's exultant birth Through His green earth

I see the flowering of each hidden seed. And feel again the old immortal need?

How can I doubt, when through white lanes I pass, Seeing the ancient beauty on the boughs In God's great house, Hearing the bells at this Aprilian Mass, Seeing the congregation of the grass?

How can I doubt? Nay, let me bow my head, Before the wonder of the April flame. Since for one instantion of I dared to think that the great discommender, it made a dark tear It's a wonder-

"But you'd love it," he said. "It's a wonderful place."

"I know," she said, "but I had a blow. And I don't love anything, or"-she couldn't help shooting a glance from the corners of her eyes
"or anybody. Life," she finished, with the conviction of one who has the most of it to live, "is a hollow sham.

"If you were as hungry as I am," said Ryder, 'you wouldn't be so tactless as to mention hollows.

"I'm just as hungry as you are," she said, "now that I think of it. But I don't care. Besides, it's going to rain; but I'm sure I don't care." "The last time I talked to you," said Ryder,

"you thought the world was a lovely place."
"That was yesterday," she said. "Since then

I have had a blow." "Well," said he, "you needn't be so proud. The world doesn't look the same to me as it did yesterday." He smiled a rueful smile. "I, too, have had a blow."

"Is that why your borse is in such a lather? Did you jump on, and ride you didn't care where, as fast as you could? I did. It's funny we should have gotten to the same place."

"Shall we take hands," Ryder suggested, "and weep? But I'm glad I found you. It gives me some one to think of besides mysel?

"Since when," she as all "time you lacked some one to think of bestd - y arrest?

She nodded with grave or techension. For Ryder's romance had never to a ladden under a bushel any more than 'a read had. And she

"Being lost is another," show all "And getting back to Airen," said be, "if we ever do, will be a third."

"Why try to go back?" said she. "It seems that there's nothing in Aiken for either of us. And besides, we're going to get the laugh." "Oh, I suppose so," said he gloomily.

There was an awkward silence. Little Vincent broke the silence if not the awkwardness. "What did she say?" she said.

Ryder blushed to the roots of his hair. "I'll tell you," he proposed, "if you'll tell me."
. "There's one comfort," she said. "You and I will never laugh at each other."

"She said," said Ryder, "that people were talk-

ing, and that I'd better clear out."
"He said," said Little Vincent, "that people were talking, and that he'd better clear out."

Here the young people shook each other heartily by the hand. It is unknown why.
"And now," said Ryder, "if you'll let me

put you up, I'll shorten leathers, and we can set out for Aiken or any other old place we can get to.

"Can't we both ride!" she sug-

"No," said Ryder, rather curtly. "It isn't done. It wouldn't be a genuine rescue,

"Then," she said, "we'll take turns." "We'll see about that," said Ryder, "when my turn comes."

Ryder's turn never came. He "loved" to walk, he said, looking up into her face; his feet were hard as nails. At that moment a blister that had grown like a mushroom on his left heel broke and inundated his boot. But he was the kind of man who enjoys being hurt in a good cause. Little Vincent was a good cause. She didn't mind rain; she didn't mind hunger; she didn't mind being lost; and the oftener you looked at her the prettier she got. But what served chiefly to draw them together was the fact that they were pretty sure

to be laughed at for similar causes. Already there was less of blighted affection in their mutual misery than indignation against those who had, so to speak, sent them ignominiously from the drawing-room back to

"It's beginning to get dark," said Ryder. "I'm sure if you leave the reins loose and kick Bellaire she will find the way home; and you will be there in time to save your people anxiety."

"Do you think I am going to desert you," she said, "just to save other people anxiety! Won't

you ride now, and let me walk?"
"I only wish," said Ryder, "that it hurt me
to walk and made me tired. Because that would make the act a real sacrifice. 'Stead of that, I'm really enjoying it.' "Don't your boots hurt?"

"I'd take them off and carry them if they did." "Will you tell me a secret thing?" she said suddenly. "What?"

"What it is about Mrs. Barr-Stokes that sets all the men raving?"

"Experience," said Ryder. "I've been asking myself that question, and that's the answer. . . . I thought I was hard hit," he said, and then shook his head.

"Wouldn't it be horrible," said she, "to think you cared, and go too far, and find that you

didn't?... Gould you eat? I could...."

FAge does make a difference," said Ryder.

"There's no use exhibiting in the class above."

"Or in the class below," said she.

"It's a pity we weren't born with that knowl-

"It would save us the discomfort of being laughed at.

Meanwhile the rain fell steadily, and the night.

"I'd give something to be sure," said he, "that Bellaire knows the way." "Would you? The wetter it gets and the

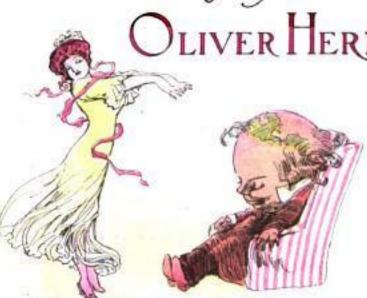
darker the better I like it." "Soon," said he, "it will be so dark that I can't see you. I shan't like that."

"And I shan't be able to see you. But I (Continued on page 50)

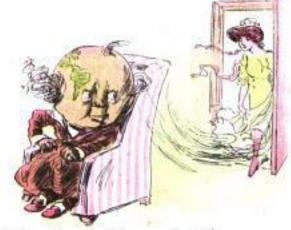
# A Spring Spell Verses and Drawings by OLIVER HERFORD



By his cold hearth, sans Youth, sans Mirth, Sits poor old shivering Daddy Earth.



s"Cheer up! "cried Spring, "I bring for you The Spell of Youth: Gold - Silver - Blue."



e. A knock, a footstep on the floor. "Come in!" he growls - "and shut that door!"



Sun gold, sky turquoise, silver rain, And Daddy Earth was young again.



 Two soft hands on his eyelids press; A laughing voice:"Who am 1? - guess!"



z Hedanced, he sang: "Hail Spring divine! Ethereal Spring---him-wine?--pine-shine?"



Tis Mistress Spring! Alas, my dear, You find me sadly changed, I fear."



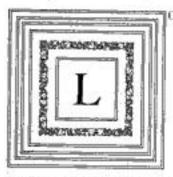
Too late the rime popped in his head; "Be mine!" he sang but Spring had fled.

# The Thespians

The Story of a Chorus Girl's Experience with an Amateur Dramatic Company



## By CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS



CKPORT was quite as proud of her mateur theatrical club as is every good American town, and with just as little cause. It must also be under-

stood that The Thespians was very much the town's most exclusive social club, and that the rôle of the leading woman was bestowed, according to ancient tradition, not so much for superior lyric accomplishment as it was as a prize to the most beautiful and popular girl in town. As New Or-leans crowns her queen of the carnival, so Lockport placed this histrionic laurel wreath on the brow of her fairest daughter. Not to be in even the chorus of The Thespians' annual performance was not to be in Lockport society.

On this particular occasion the choice of the leading woman had been most difficult and, in fact, came well-nigh disrupting the entire organization. Miss Blanche Yardley could sing better than most amateurs, and at the annual entertainment for the Home for the Blind she had performed a Spanish dance which, so gossip said, had made even the sightless inmates blush with confusion. On the other hand, the grandfather of Miss Evelyn Bend had been one of Lockport's pioneer settlers, her father was now president of the town's first national bank, and if ever a girl had enjoyed the privileges of wealth and culture it certainly was Evelyn Bend. Added to all this, there was the unaccountable breaking this, there was the unaccountable breaking of her engagement to Philip Gardner, one of Lockport's most pupular, best-locking, and poorest young men. It is, therefore, not difficult to understand that as this unfortunate captured by the sympathy of Thespians' annual pury the sympathy of the committee, although inspoken, had no doubt much to do in reaching the decision to award the principal rôle to this decision to award the principal role to this very attractive young woman if only as a balm for her wounded feelings.

The rehearsals, once under way, dragged along in a most uneven, not to say balting, manner. For the performance of the previous year the club had imported a professional coach from Chicago to direct the rehearsals, but he had turned out to be a very rude, although apparently well-meaning, young man, who insisted on constantly addressing the young men as Beau or Budd and the daughters of some of Lockport's oldest families as Kiddo and even Meh Babe. Under the existing demoralized conditions, however, the committee was not sure that even the obnoxious presence of the tough young man from Chicago would not have been preferable to the present state of complete chaos. Every member of the committee had taken charge of the rehearsals and resigned at least half a dozen times, and the composer had more than once picked up his score from the music-rack and in complete disgust stalked out of the theater. The author of the book claimed that Miss Bend

was altogether too anemic both as to voice and manner for the heroine of his brainchild, and whether it was on account of her recently broken engagement or for some other cause there could be no doubt about it that her performance was sadly lacking in the proper spirit of warmth and color. It was, indeed, most discouraging, but the heaviest blow was yet to fall. The actual performance was but a scant ten days away when the manager of the opera-house informed The Thespians that he had rented the theater for the following week to the Jarbow Comic Opera Company, and hereafter, while the amateurs might use the stage during the day, it would, of course, be closed to them at night.

In the vermicular of the theatrical world the Jarbow Comic Opera Company was known as a turk of troupe, that is, it flew in no particular direction as far as it flew in no particular direction as far as it could and then record until once more ready to patience at these riain flight. It included in a ria to be principals and ten chorus arts and the expertoire consisted of the weekly and "The Mascot." Not from any standard of successful organization, autorics, were extremely low indeed. tion-salaries were extremely low, indeed often in arrears—and to dodge the town sheriff was for the entire troupe a most

The company arrived at noon on the day previous to their first performance, and with perhaps one exception the members were wholly unaware of the fact that it was Palm Sunday, and had they been so informed it is doubtful if they would have understood the significance of the day or cared enough to inquire why the people they saw returning from church should be carrying the long green leaves in their hands. The one exception was probably the most insignificant member of the company-known to her home folks as Maggie, but to the theater-going public as Inez MacTavish. For reasons of economy Miss MacTavish had refused to take the trolley car at the station with the other members of the company, and, carrying her heavy suit-case, was wearily trudging along Lockport's most fashionable thoroughfare to a boarding-house which had been recommended as cheap and respectable.



HE crowds not only greatly impeded her progress, but her worn and ill-fitting clothes were certainly most uncommonly conspicuous contrasted with the gay plumage of the female di-

vision of Lockport's best society. As a matter of fact, the route was no more to the liking of Inez than it was to the proud promenaders, but she had been told to follow the car tracks, and one was strictly carrying out her directions. Away back in the rose-tiuted past she too had carried a long green leaf along the main street of her own little town, but then the crowds had been her friends, and in I smiled with her and not at her as the did now.

It was late in the afternoon following the day of her arrival when lines paid her first visit to the Lockpers overa-house. She had walked about the town until her feet were tired, had incorpor in the un-

usual luxury of a moving-picture show where she had rested for two hours and had then decided that it was time to go to the theater to see if any mail had arrived for her. In the letter-box just inside the stage-door she found the pigeonhole marked M as empty as usual, and she was about to leave the theater when, hearing a great commotion inside, she turned back and opened the door which led to the stage. Here she found The Thespians hard at work, and as the apparent state of complete pandemonium struck her as most diverting, she groped her way through the passage back of the private boxes and soon found berself in the dark auditorium. With the exception of a few whispering mothers and maids, the place was quite silent and deserted, and so she took a seat in the last row of the orchestra and proceeded to thoroughly enjoy the first amateur rehearsal she had seen for many years, On the brilliantly lighted stage the entire chorus of girls was ranged in two long, ragged rows; a young man in his shirtsleeves seated at the piano was playing the refrain of "That Beautiful Rag," and another young man, also in a state of dishabille, was trying to bring the chorus down to the footlights in a series of coon steps, in the execution of which even the leader himself could hardly have been called expert.



ROM the view-point of the professional, every chorus girl on the stage should have been discharged at once for incompetency and insubordination. The young man who was direct-

ing them, thoroughly discouraged and wholly exhausted, wiped the perspiration from his brow and, looking over the foetlights, called for Miss Evelyn Bend. Once more the chorus was arranged in two very shaky lines, and Miss Bend having been placed far down stage proceeded to sing the first verse of that very spirited song, "That Beautiful Rag." That Miss Bend had a clear, well-cultivated, and sympathetic voice was just as evident to Inez as was the fact that the girl was wholly lacking in the necessary spirit even to give her audience the slightest inkling of what the song was all about. In fact, Evelyn was so thoroughly bad that Inez became suddenly conscious, blushed violently, and would probably have left the theater at once from sheer embarrassment if she had not at that moment heard voices from the broad passageway directly back of her. Two young men, who on account of the inky darkness were evidently unaware of the presence of any one besides themselves, were apparently exchanging their views concerning Miss Bend with extreme frankness,

"That should be the big number of the show," said one of the voices.

"Sure," said the other. "It comes at the very end of the piece and ought to be a knockout. Evelyn Bend has no spirit or snap at all, and just look at her now trying to do that dance. It's awful."

Inez looked at the stage, and the young man was quite right. It was awful.

"She wasn't like that before," said the first voice. "I believe it was breaking off her engagement to Phil Gardner that took



She was quite unconscious of the presence of the young girl leaning against the newel post

the life out of her. I have a sort of an idea that she cared a lot,"

"Anyhow it's a crime," said the other, "That dance ought to be done by a ball of fire—Evelyn does it as if it was a minuet," And then the two young men walked on down the passageway and left Inez alone with her newly found knowledge. A few minutes later the discouraged stage-manager brought the rehearsal of the song to a close, and Miss Bend walked listlessly across the stage and disappeared behind the wings.

the stage and disappeared behind the wings.
"It's too bad," sighed Inez, "too bad. She's
such a sweet, pretty-looking girl, and I'll bet she
likes Phil a lot, whoever he is. But if Phil ever
hears her sing 'That Beautiful Rag' and catches
her doing that dance, it's good-by, little girl,

good-by, to sweet Evelyn."

With the disappearance of Miss Bend from the stage, Inez very shortly lost interest in the rehearsal, and to avoid the long, dark walk back to the stage entrance she opened a door to a sort of lounging-room through which it was necessary to pass in order to reach the front of the theater. Here, under the glare of a blazing chandelier, she found Evelyn Bend entirely alone, her dresses pulled up to her knees, a door-die expression on her pretty face, indulging in a most sincere effort to acquire the steps she had so signally failed to perform on the stage. So interested was Miss Bend in regarding the movement of her own black silk stockings and patent leather shoes that she was quite unconscious of the presence of the young girl who. with her hands stuck deep in the pockets of her long gray sweater, was calmly leaning against the newel post of the stairway which led to the balcony.

"That's a rather difficult step," Inez suggested. Evelyn looked up, very much surprised at the interruption, promptly dropped her skirts, and blushed violently. During the next few moments, while trying to regain her breath, she east several glances of polite inquiry at the stranger's queer little face, the untrimmed felt hat, and the short, lithe figure clothed in the illfitting sweater and short skirt.

"I suppose it is rather difficult," Evelyn gasped at last. "It certainly is for me. Can you do it?"

"I can as a matter of fact," Inez laughed,

"but dancing happens to be my business." Evelyn's pretty figure seemed to grow suddenly

taller, and the smile went out of her eyes.
"Oh, I see, you're an actress,"

"I'm with the Jarbow troupe," Inez explained.
"I'm in the chorus."



ELYN inclined her well-poised head in the general direction of the chorus girl. "I understand; and as a professional do you really consider it a very difficult step?"

"It's like this," Inex said, and moving over so that she stood directly under the chandelier, pulled up her skirts, so that Evelyn could see her feet. "It's not only that the step is difficult, but the man I saw teaching you on the stage just now put a step before it that makes the combination almost impossible."

And then with much nimble grace, and a perfectly evident knowledge of the matter in hand. Inez proceeded to show Miss Bend the practical difficulties of the steps and just how the trouble might have been avoided.

"I fear," she said, finishing her demonstration with a graceful little hitch-kick, "I very much fear that you and the other young ladies have bitten off more than you can chew."

For a moment Miss Bend was inclined to resent the frank criticism of the young person in the long gray sweater and ragged skirt, but there was something so essentially comic in the little figure and the girl's manner was so entirely sincere that she decided not to be resentful, but to accept Inez's unpleasant truths in the same friendly spirit in which they were evidently spoken. Smiling and with outstretched

hand she advanced toward Inez. "I'm very glad to know you," she said; "my name is Bend— Evelyn Bend." Inez took the outstretched hand in both of her own and pressed it warmly, "My name is Mac-Tavish—Inez MacTavish—and I am mighty glad to meet you, Miss Bend."

"Now that we know each other, Miss Mac-Tavish," said Evelyn, "do you think that you could possibly teach me that dance in a week? Of course, you understand that I would be glad to pay you and pay you well for your time and trouble."

In the brilliant light of the chandelier Miss Bend saw the pale checks of the young girl become very pink and the big blue eyes flare up

with sudden anger.

"I'm no dancing teacher." Inez managed to stammer at last between her elenched teeth, "I'm an artist, I am, even if I am in the chorus. I haven't always been in burn shows like this one. I've been on Broadway, I have. And anyhow, Miss Bend, if I was a lady professor I'd as lief, take money for trying to teach you that dance as steal a cooky from a blind baby. It would be grand-larceny, that's what it would be, grand-larceny."

Miss Band took the few steps that separated her from Irez, and then, laying her hands very gently on the girl's shoulders, smiled down pleasantly into the pale, tear-stained face. "I'm sorry I said that," she apologized, "very, very sorry. I wouldn't have hart you for anything—not to be the greatest dancer in all the world—really I wouldn't. Won't you forgive me, Miss MacTavish?" And, tucking Inez's arm under her own, she led her toward the broad stair-

The two girls sat on the lower step, Evelyn looking very tall and beautiful, her straight back against the newel post, and Inez facing her with her arms folded and her narrow shoulders resting against the wall,

"Now," said Evelyn, "I ask you as an expert.

Miss MacTavish; What are you going to do

Inez shook her head and looked as if the future was entirely without hope, "I tell you, Miss Bend," she began, "you can't do anything

Miss Bend," she began, "you can't do anything with that dance. It takes what we call a wild dancer to do "The Beautiful Rag" right, and I guess there are two such thing as an amateur wild dancer."

The general gladen that pervaded the staircase had with the hiss Bend. "I suppose you're right, the suppose you're right, the suppose you're right, the suppose you're right, which had a suppose you're right, which had been and I hate the old song anyhow."

"Now if I was patting on the show," Inexwent on, "I'd rip that number right out the

went on, "I'd rip that number right out the first thing and put in something that would help and not make my leading woman look foolish.'

"Is it as bad as that?" Evelyn sighed. "I don't want to look foolish-you don't understand, but really I can't afford to look foolish that night, anyhow."

Incz shook her head sympathetically. "There's no use side-stepping—it's plain bad. I tell you it's the fault of those amateur stage-managers. It's just like trying to put a thirty waist in an eighteen-inch corset. It hurts the corset and it don't do the waist any particular good. If a girl has ginger in this business, I say give her a coon song or an Apache dance; if she has good legs, make her wear tights; and if she has nothing but a pretty face and a welltrained voice, as you have, why give her a swell ballad."

Miss Bend saw a glimmer of hope in the suggestion, and her drooping spirits took a sudden turn for the better.

"If we only could do something else," she said eagerly, "but we haven't time to learn another dance. Now if--"

"Well, you certainly haven't time to learn that one," Inez interrupted, "not in this life. Why do a dance at all? Why not a nice love-song with the chorus standing or sitting about you in a pretty picture, eh?

"It sounds wonderful," Evelyn exclaimed; "do you know a song like that?

Inez nodded gravely: "Lots of 'em, but we want to go slow and pick out the right one, the kind that will do most of the work itself. In show business, good parts make good actors and good songs make good singers. All you want to do is to look pretty and let words and music do the real work.

For a few moments there was silence, and then a smile crept into the pale lips and the blue eyes of the chorus girl, and she drew her doubled-up hand hard into the palm of the other. "I've got it," she said; "did you ever hear 'Come Back, Ma Honey Boy, to Me'?"

ISS BEND shook her head. "I'm afraid not," she admitted.

"It's one of those old Strom-berg songs," Inez ran on excitedly, "and it's just the thing for you. It's a peach. You let me stage it for you, and I'll bet

we'll make 'em sit up."
"If I only could," Evelyn sighed; "what sort of a song is it?"

"Oh, it's just a simple little song about a colored wench calling for her man to come back to her; but, you see, even if she was a colored wench and he was just a common stable. the was her man. That was all she cared for in the world, and she wanted him back recordly bad. I'll hum you the words of the fife

By a boyon far away in Lauisi Where de sweet manier breeze. Dar's a cullud gat a worth to her sweet-

heart. An' a-sighin' like de sof' win " She am blacker dan de inside ob yo' pocket, But den color's only skin-deep anyway; An' ter me she am de faires' ob de faires

"Fine, ch?" Inez ran on; "now you listen to

An' I think I heah her callin' night an' dan.

the chorus," and in a clear, low voice she sang the refrain:

Come back, ma honey boy, to me; I lubs yer truly, 'deed I do; Yere at de cabin do l'se waitin' an' I'se langin'. Ma arms stretch'd out dis way to you, When you'se away de birds don' sing; De win' through de old magnolia tree, All day an' night time, too, seems sighin' an' seems mournin', Come back, ma honey boy, to me."

"It is a nice song," said Miss Bend, "and, as you say, so simple. Did you ever sing it?"

"I sang it every night for an entire season," Inez laughed; "a whole long season when I was with The Parisian Burlesquers—that is, I sang in the chorus. Pauline La Rue did the song.'

Evelyn inclined her head toward Inez in a polite effort to appear interested. "Was-was Miss La Rue good in the song?

Inez pursed her lips as if in deep thought and stared at the chandelier. "Sometimes," she said, "sometimes, but not at first. You see, it's one of those songs that may mean a great deal or nothing at all. I heard her sing it for three months running before it ever meant anything to me or to La Rue either, I guess,

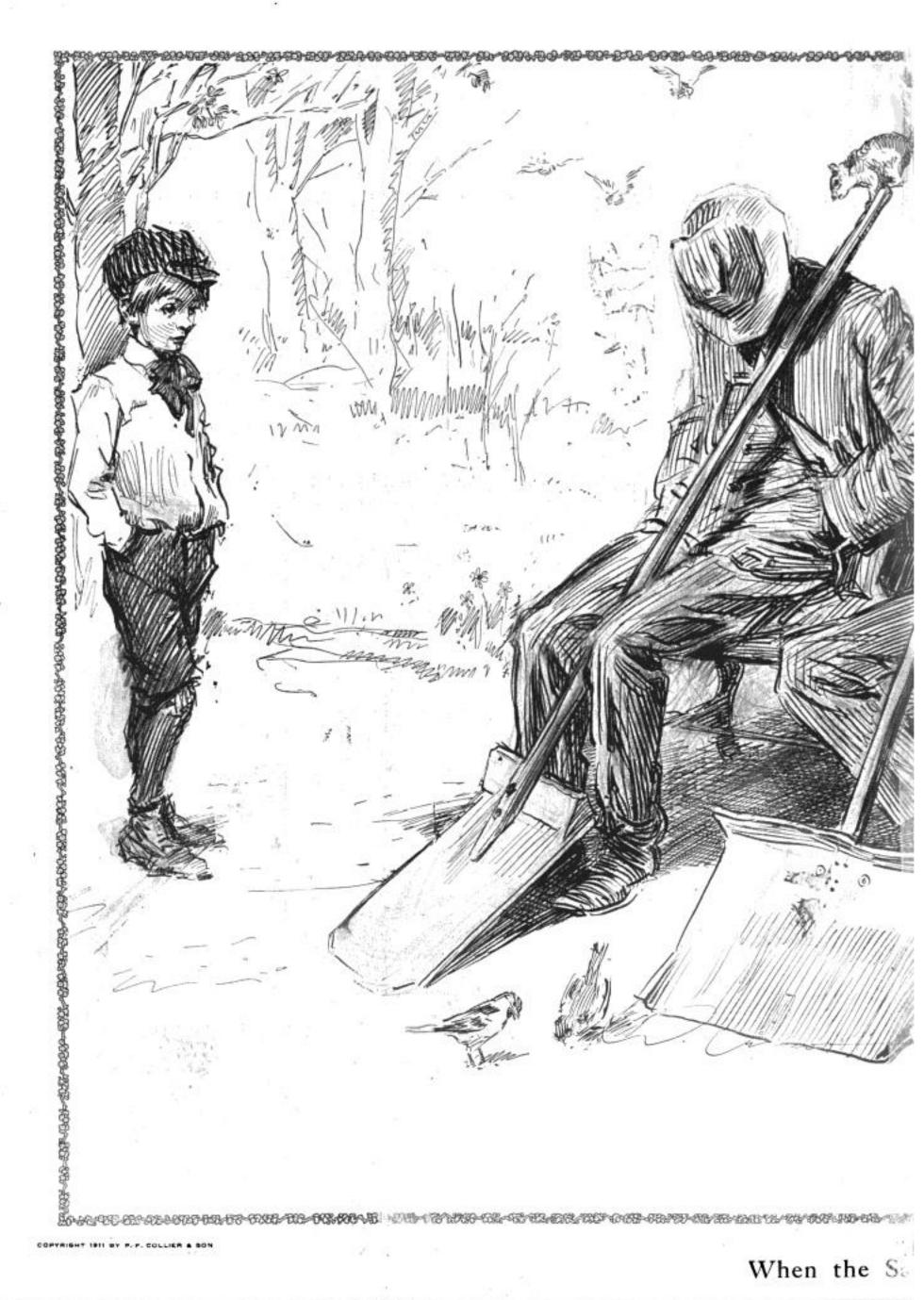
"And then," Miss Bend asked, "I mean after

the three months?"

Inez gathered her knees between her clasped hands and continued to stare at the lights of the chandelier. "Well, that was sort of funny-one of the queerest cases I ever knew in the show business. You see, Pauline La Rue had a nature that was about as soft as a cement floor with iron trimmings. Believe me, my dear, she was a desperate character even for a burlesque troupe. She could talk without stopping for half an hour and never use a word that wasn't a cuss word, and when she got a bit peevish all the girls used to run away from her. I guess we thought she was going to bite us. She really wasn't very old, but her face looked just like a battle-ax going into battle, and she had Zaza-Continued on page 417

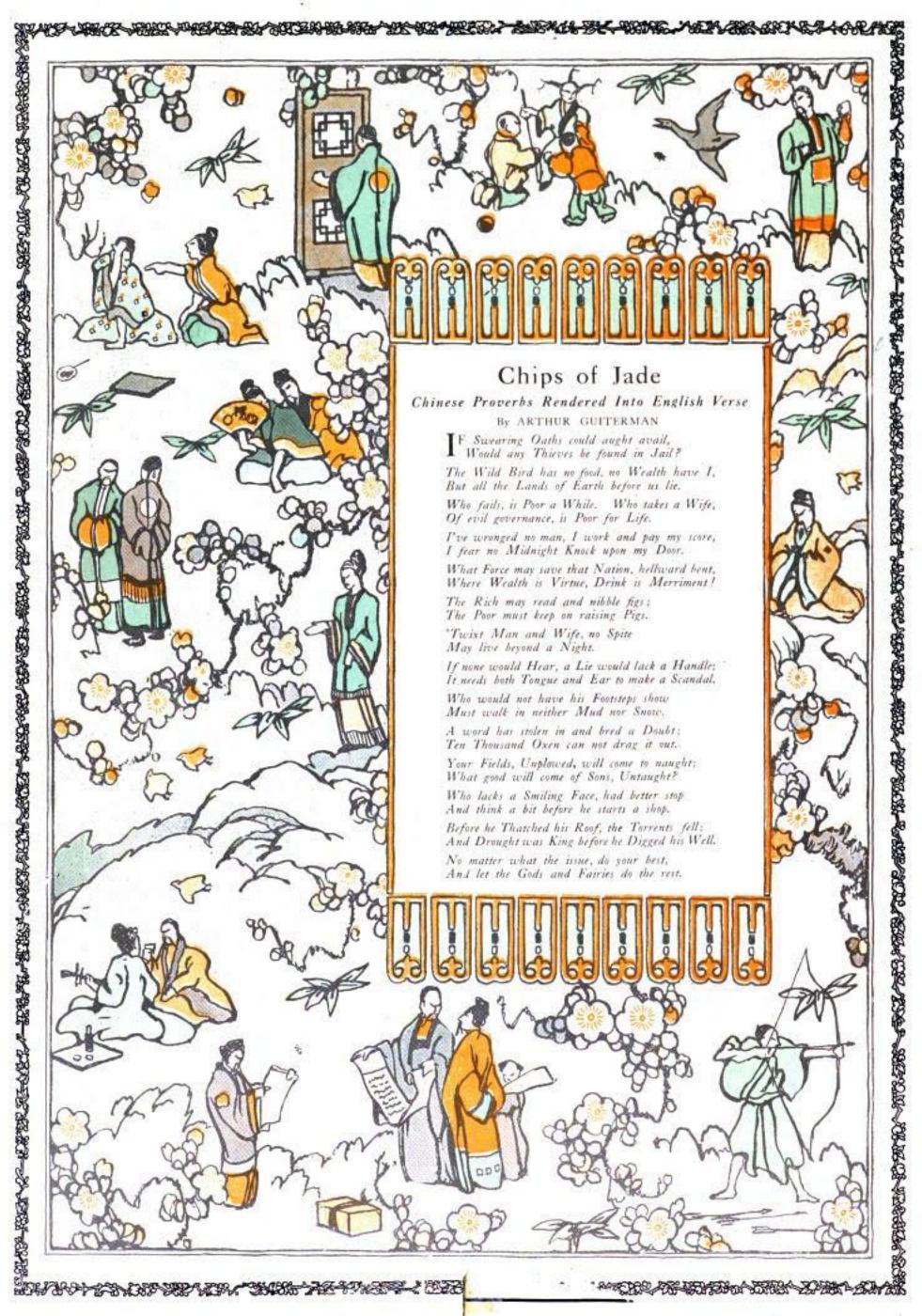


Notwithstanding her violent protests on account of lack of proper raiment, they brought Inez to the supper at the beautiful Bend home



When the Sa







The House Builders

DRAWN BY MILO WINTER





A man whose face seemed to be all whiskers led them, and a little fellow with gold earrings brought up the end of the procession

# Delilah



## The Widder Egge Destroys the Ideals of the Pirate Crew of the Polly



**《西班牙》的《西班牙》的《西班牙》的《西班牙》的《西班牙》的《西班牙》** 

IE frost was out of the ground. The long winter of 1827 was at last well over. Ayoung moon silvered the pretty little New England beach now known to all readers of summer resort advertising by a pretty little Indian name that no real Indian could

possibly hope to recognize. But there were then neither hotels, nor cottages, nor even a bungalow nothing but the dark, encircling woods, the idly rippling water, and a solitary pirate, sitting on the edge of a boat and smoking a solitary pipe of tobacco. Now and then he curled his long yellow mustaches with a small pocket comb, cast an eye seaward where a smart, rakish-looking schooner lay comfortably at anchor, or pushed the boat off a little to keep pace with the falling tide. But, for the most part, he looked nowhere in particular and seemed rather bored than otherwise by his lonely situation-so much so that he presently took out his cutlas and began writing words with the point of it in the wet sand: "Pig," "dog," "cat," and finally a whole sentence: "It makes a man sick to stay here and watch the boat while his friends are all a way on a good time." And then he added, as if by inspiration: "I think I will go a board and let them swim out, curse them." Pirates, in fact, were often fellows of the most rudimentary book learning, and the mere ability to form these simple sentences seemed to afford the handsome rascal a lively satisfaction. But he had hardly finished when he cocked his head and listened intently. Somewhere in the dark woods a half-dozen or more harsh voices raised a rude and melancholy ditty:

"We buries it at midnight, A grim an' horrid band. To mark th' place, With sollum face, We paces off the strand. Mebbe a skull with hairless brown A-starin' downward from a bough, Or else an ampytated pair O' kanda pint bony fingers where Th' buried treasure be An' then we make not on type.
In case some thin we might say
Where can that treasure be

"We buries it by moonlight Onder a riven tree, Th' lightnin' hit An' rivened it: It's gallus-like to see! Mebbe a carrion crow or two Looks down an' wonders not we do— An' oft, from out th' shadder dim. An owl will screech on withered limb Where buried treasure be. An' then we makes a cryptygram In case some day-"

STATE OF STA

#### By RALPH BERGENGREN

Seven men came out the woods, and the young moon silvered the spades and pickaxes that they bore on their shoulders. A man whose face seemed to be all whiskers led them, beating time



He dug out some article of wearing apparel

to the savage melody with upraised forefinger, and a little fellow with gold earrings and a sensitive but wicked way of lifting his feet brought up the end of the procession. They crossed the

beach at a rapid pace, threw their utensils into the boat, and laid their big tanned hands on the gunwales, ready to hove her off into deeper water.

"Whisker," demanded the man with the yellow mustaches stormly, "wot's become o' Piggy?"

The man thus addressed wheeled about anxiously. He turned a startled eye upon one after another of his wicked companions, and found each of them attempting to turn a startled eye on all of the others. Then he took off his hat and scratched his head thoughtfully. It was a red head, now you saw it in the moonlight, and his bushy beard came up so close to it that only the tip of his nose was visible. At this moment it called attention to itself by moving rapidly like the nose of a rabbit, such was the concentration with which the owner was thinking.

"Ef you've a-massacered th' pore feller jest acos ye hadn't anybody else to bury with th' treasure—" began the man with the yellow mus-

taches indignantly.

"Massacered yer grandmother to bury with treasure!" said the other with equal warmth. "Wot with only nine able-bodied seamen in th' jolly company, Yaller Mustaches, an' with young piruts as scurse as they be nowadays, 'tain't no time to massacer messmates. I ain't sayin'," he added reflectively, "as half th' fun o' buryin' treasure ain't massacerin' of th' pore feller as ye buries with it: an', in th' ole days o' pirucy, th' proper thing for a pirut cap'n to do when he went a-buryin' were to massacer everybody else as had a hand in it. But there 'tis! Times is changed, an' ye have to put th' pooty leetle treasure in th' ground without no ghosties to guard it whatsomever. Wot's become o' Piggy is a conundrum as beats me, messmates, and there's the truth on't."

The little fellow who had brought up the rear put in his oar vivaciously. He hopped up and down on the yellow sand until his gold earrings twinkled with an uncanny suggestion of godless

merriment.

"I have-a eet," he explained excitedly. "I

know a heem—that Piggee! He iss loafer."
"Loafer yer bloomin' self, Pedro," said another of the brutal but interesting company-and glared sharply at him through a pair of hornrimmed spectacles whose ends disappeared earward just above a neat little set of mutton-chop whiskers. "H'I knows ole Pig, h'I do, as h'I knows me own stommick. Loaf 'e never did. Set in 'is leetle ways is Piggy, but to call 'im a loafer-

"Wot Pedro means, Mutton Chop," put in a long, small-nosed scoundrel, tapping his cruel front teeth with his large brass nose-ring to attract attention-"Wot Pedro means is lover. I love. You love. He, she, or it loves. Savvy!

"You speak-a eet," agreed Pedro. "I loaf. You loaf. Piggee—he loafs."

The red-whiskered man uttered a profound and variegated curse.

"Who's th' woman?" he demanded bitterly. 'an' how comes as I've never heard mention o' it? Every spring reg'lar I has to trounce that



The ex-pirate shot so rapidly through the tap-room that Experience (invisible but determined) and nard work to keep up with him

kind o' nonsense out o' him, cos th' silly fool gets minded to go ashore an' live honest. Who's th' woman?" he repeated.

Brave as they all were by nature, and inured to danger as a matter of business, none of the seven wished to answer him. Well they knew what moved him; for in 1827 piracy was no longer the well-filled profession of the preceding centuries, and the loss of a single member of their little company would be a serious blow to their chosen occupation.

"The widow Egge," they chorused together in their rough, discordant voices.

"She as keeps th' tavern ten miles to nor'ard?" asked the captain grimly.

None ventured to say it; but they all nodded, and gave the boat a mournful push seaward, for the tide had dropped several inches.

"Come with me, Yaller Mustaches," said Red Whisker briefly. "The ground's soft an' we'll be able to trail him. As for th' rest o' ye," he added, "get ye aboard th' Polly an' lay to 'til ye sees us a-signalin'." He picked up the painter of the boat, drew his cutlas, and severed some three or four yards of hemp, which he coiled grimly over his sturdy forearm. "We'll save him yet, Yaller Mustaches," he declared hopefully—and a moment later the two brave figures had crossed the beach and plunged into the forest. The beach lay empty, for the six remaining pirates were pulling stout ears toward the waiting schooner.

For perhaps five minutes the two pirates advanced rapidly, Red Whisker leading and Yellow Mustaches close on his heels. The brush crackled under their feet, the moon peered down anxiously at them through the budding branches: but suddenly the leader paused, finger on lip, and listened intently. They had just crossed a knoll and stood on the edge of a little valley. Somewhere below them they heard the sound of spade-work and a barsh but lonely voice caroling cheerfully.

"Mebbe a skull with hairless brow A starin' docenvard from a bough, Or else an amputated pair O' hands pin! bonn fingers where..." "He's a diggin' of it up!" whispered Yellow Mustaches—and they advanced cautiously until they were at last able to part the lower branches of a thick fir and peer out at the solitary singer.

He was busily at work in the middle of a little clearing, not far from where a dead pine pointed its withered top mournfully skyward. Lightning had not riven it, but it was evidently the best pine they could find under the circumstances. Its dead branches bore appropriate fruit, for, about as high up as a man could clamber without becoming a dangerous risk for a modern accident insurance company, a grim white skull peered down at the digger with a gretesque kind of inhuman curiosity. He had already excavated a considerable hole, piling the treasure methodically beside it as he worked a miscellaneous heap of candlesticks, old boots and shoes crocks ery, hats, marine instruments, bottles, umbrellas, and such other articles as a pirate might be expected to capture from the average vessel treasure is treasure; and if the only use you have for it is to bury it under romantic conditions, it really makes very little difference what kind of treasure you have to bury-a simple and human side of piracy which has been generally neglected by piratologists. Now and then he dug out some article of wearing apparel that seemed to appeal to him, for he climbed out of the hole and hung it neatly on the withered pine, where several already selected garments hung suspended as if from a hat-tree.



RESENTLY his stout but active figure disappeared altogether in the excavation. He lifted a little leather trunk to the surface, climbed out of the hole, and sat down on the trunk to rest after his labors.

"Now's th' time, Whisker," whispered Yellow Mustaches, "ef we creeps up behind him easylike—" And he was out of his covert, his long graceful figure wriggling like a serpent as he crept toward his victim. He moved on his helly,

advancing rapidly with little, hardly perceptible hitches—but the big, strong hand of his respected captain followed him like a flash, caught him firmly by the ankle, and drew him back into his covert with the swift, clean celerity of an archer drawing his bow. Had a large enough bow been present, one might have imagined that Red Whisker was about to transfix Piggy with the arrow-like form of Yellow Mustaches, "Not yet, ole feller," he hissed in the aston-

"Not yet, ole feller," he hissed in the astonished ear of his indignant subordinate. "I've thought it over, an' I've a leetle plan as is better than tyin' of him up an' carryin' of him back to th' Polly. Leave th' fool to his folly," be added bitterly, "—an' then come an' fish him out on't."

Meantime the tired pirate, quite unconscious that he was being left to his folly, had recovored his animation. He got up smartly, took off his picturesque pirate garb, and threw it carelessly with the rest of the treasure. Then he solemply turned his attention to the garments that he had selected and hung on the pine. Soon he was arrayed in a pair of plaid pantaloons, a frock coat with brass buttons, and a tall hat, somewhat the worse for having been buried, but still presentable after he had brushed it thoroughly on his coat sleeve. Into the pocket of his coat he dropped a stout leather bag that jingled merrily, and then, placing a compass on the smooth ground, he studied it carefully. Finally he shouldered the little leather trunk and marched away into the forest.

"Straight course for th' widder Egge's tavern!"
remarked Red Whisker contemptuously. "All
dressed up for th' wooin', with money in his
pocket an' his trunk on his shoulder." He began
piling the miscellaneous articles that the careless Piggy had left behind him back into the
hole. "Take th' spade, Yaller Mustaches, an'
shovel in th' earth lively. "Twon't do to leave
good treasure lyin' round this way." They
worked in silence, taking turns with the spade,
till the job was finished; then Red Whisker, still
thoughtful but occasionally chuckling harshly,

turned toward the forest, and Yellow Mustaches shouldered the spade and followed.

The firs hid them. Soon the early dawn touched the tops of the trees, and an early swallow perched on the dead pine and meditatively regarded the grim fruit that grew on it. Another swallow followed; and they chirped excitedly, seeming to say, one to the other: "What a lovely place for a nest!"

In the back yard of the widow Egge's tavern a stout ex-pirate chased a hen with an ax. Spring had advanced another three weeks, and now the woodland behind the tavern—which stood conveniently between two thriving scaport communities—was all a-haze with cunning haby leaves and all a-twitter with mating bird calls. Nature was full of tenderness, except the ex-pirate; and full of happiness, except the hen.



位在中心,他们们们是是一个人,他们们们是一个人,他们们们们的一个人,他们们们们们们们们的一个人,他们们们是一个人,他们们们们们们们的一个人,他们们们们们们们们的

RS. MARTHA EGGE, watching the interesting spectacle from her kitchen doorway, responded placidly to this general ecstasy, and shook hands with herself under her blue gingham apron. She

was a handsome woman in a neat buxom way that suggested both the sweetness and heartlessness of a large china doll, miraculously come to life and running a tavern. Many guests had made love to her. But this ex-pirate (whom she knew only as an uncommonly thirsty gentleman with an almost amusing facial resemblance to her best pig) was the first admirer who had ever offered to do the chores-and, although she could get them much better done for a small outlay, she was not the widow to miss so excellent an opportunity of getting them done for nothing Experience and the widow, having already taugut, the good-natured fellow how to milk a cow, had this morning undertaken to teach him how to kill a hen. But here the reckless captain had insisted that he knew more than the widow. Accustomed professionally to killing people in a free, offhand way with a cutlas, he had vaingloriously twirled the unfamiliar ax round his finger and approached the hen in the same spirit. But hens are not people. She had seen the ax. The widow, not caring to exercise so soon after breakfast, had withdrawn to the door-step. And Experience, that best of teachers, had the new pupil all to herself with the whole back yard for a schoolroom. They pursued the hen together, Experience pointing out what not to do as soon as the ex-pirate had done it-and such was the expression of murderous ambition that already filled the greedy countenance of the pupil that, had the hen turned and seen it, she would undoubtedly have fainted in her tracks and the cruel deed could have been mercifully accomplished before she recovered consciousness. It was a pretty thing to watch and the widow hated to leave it; but the bell rang in the tap-room, and she hurried in through kitchen and parlor with such reluctance that even this careful woman left all the doors open behind her.

The tap-room faced east. The morning sun flooded the sanded floor, sparkled with a gay intexication of its own on the polished bottles behind the bar, and reached a long, golden finger into the corner where Grandfather (for so she called her tall Colonial timepiece) ticked with an almost reproachful sobriety. But the first object that would have caught the eye of any new arrival—as indeed it was meant to—was a large placard that the widow had herself worked in fancy worsteds. Its pretty letters expressed an unalterable business policy:

## NO PAY-NO STAY

Add even the dainty border of red, green, and yellow forget-me-nots had not been allowed to obscure the meaning.

A stout, fashionably dressed man stood at the bar and examined the tavern register, moving an incongruously tarry finger from one name to another. He was a depraced but hearty-looking fellow—hardly a gentleman, thought the widow, despite the London and of his coat and trousers—to whose round face and nondescript little features a deep layer of fan gave something the aspect of an intelligent but untrustworthy potato. Two small blue eyes followed his thick finger and twinkled with satisfaction as it stopped triamphantly on the name "Cap ten Jane Bond," plainly written in a large, childish handwriting. Mrs. Egge had berself studied the name with considerable curiosity, for it belonged to the lively gentleman whom Experience was now teaching how to kill a hen.

"Calls hisself Jane Bond," chuckled the investigator, "cos it's the only name as he knows how to spell, bless him?"—and he looked up from the book and found Mrs. Martha Egge regarding him with professional hospitality. One strong hand lifted his beaver even as the other dived into his pocket and lifted a coin. He bowed solemnly to the widow, winked at the placard, set the tall hat jauntily on his bald head, and spun the coin dexterously on the top of the counter, "Mornin', m'am," he remarked cordially.

"Mornin', m'am," he remarked cordially,
"Mebbe ye might be persuaded like to mix me
a leetle portion o' rum an' water."

Mrs. Egge jumped—for such were the identical words in which Captain Bond frequently ordered the same satisfying beverage. But she managed to transform the motion into a brisk, top-like revolution toward the bottles behind her. Even as she revolved she recalled the new arrival as one of the group of transient customers in which she had first seen the Captain.

The stranger raised his glass, sampled the contents, smacked his lips approvingly; one might almost have said that he was kissing the Demon. "Wot I likes about a mornin' like this," he continued ingratiatingly, "is to walk in th' pooty woods, m'am, an' listen to th' leetle birds a-singin'. Th' he-bird a-serenadin' of th' she-bird, so to speak, afore they makes it up an' calls in th' parson. A marryin' season, m'am! An' it's been my obsarvation," he added, putting down the glass and pushing it toward her with a gesture that needed no explanation, "as th' happy business is as catchin' as measles."

The widow Egge shrugged her pretty shoulders. She was accustomed to silly conversations over her bar, and counted them all in the day's: business. But behind this silly conversation she felt instinctively that something threatened the Captain. And little as she really loved him—or was ever likely to—she had no idea whatever of losing him so long as he continued to pay his daily reckoning and helped to do the chores in middition.

"You don't get the measles but once, sir," she replied prettily. "And as for an old thing like me—and twice married already—"

Bald Head the Pirate, evidently a diplomatic fellow in his own opinion, closed one eye and allowed his wicked soul to look mischievously at the widow out of the other. Then he closed the eye out of which his soul had been looking, opened the other, and the quickness with which the poor lost thing got across and looked out of this new window was a first-rate compliment to the widow's attractions.



VE heard tell," he said thoughtfully, "as how the children o' Riyal Fam'lies was married in infancy, but I didn't know as it were ever done in this country." And a deep gurgle of rum mingled melodiously with the happy

giggle of the surprised and delighted widow.
"A duck, m'am, ef I do say it," he continued less delicately, "an' ye've had an ole friend o' mine a-stayin' in th' tavern as I'm bound would agree with me. Cap'n Jane Bond, I see by th' leetle book as he put his pooty name in. Mebbe he's here yet, m'am?"

"No," said the widow promptly. "He was here."

"Allus a-makin' love," said the stranger.

"Not sayin' much cos he were born bashful afore women—but allus a-sittin' round, as ye might say, an' lettin' of his heart speak for him in shy glances. An' a great feller for rum an' water," he went on more confidently. "A leetle cracked on th' subject—not o' rum an' water, o' course, but feemale women. An' partic'lar bad in th' springtime—pore Cap'n Jane Bond!"

The widow Egge leaned her rounded elbows on the neat bar.

"I think he said something about being a retired sea captain," she said reminiscently, "with a large fortune." (Continued on page 26)



A wild exclamation burst from the clock. "De-liler!" it screamed vindictively; and Captain Jane Bond thrust his face forward





No.1"It seems to me it orter work," Said Farmer Hiram Beggs, "By feedin' hens on Easter dyes To deckerate their eggs."



No. 2. And sure enough for several days

The eggs were many-hued

With stranger markings on the shells

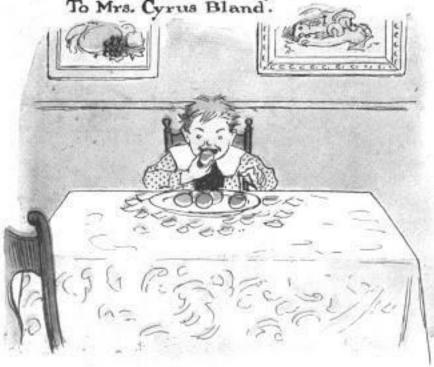
Than Beggs had ever viewed.



No.3. He peddled them about the town And found a brisk demand. He sold a dozen lovely ones



No.4. On Easter morn she gave the eggs
To Bob, her precious boy.
Oh, but the baubles pleased the lad
And made him shout for joy.



No 5-Now Bobby's appetite was great, And being unrestrained, He fell to eating Easter eggs Till not a one remained.

が最大のなり、個人の方は、個人工作なの関係が必要なな、自然ない、自然のなり、自然のなり、自然のない、自然のない、自然のない、自然のない、自然のない、自然のない、自然のない、自然のない、自然のは、自然の



No.6. Next morning mama climbed the stair
Her sleepy son to rout,
When horror! what a sight he was.
The dyes were coming out!



# MULTIGRAPH

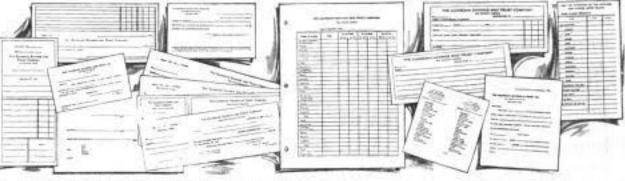
#### How it Adds to the Profits of Banking Houses, Large or Small, by Getting More Business and Reducing Expense

The fourth of a series of advertisements desi-ing with Multigraph applications to vari-ous lines of endravor. Prior subjects: Retailing transportation and wholevaling. Others will follow - but don't wait. Write us now for the application to your line of business.

N considering how it can increase its profits, a bank is a good deal like a store. True, the thing it sells is service instead of merchandise; but it has the same two principal ways of increasing profits-first, by getting more business, and second, by reducing its percentage of expense.

The Multigraph is helping banks to do both of those things, just as it is helping manufacturers and merchants. And it is so easily operated in the privacy of the bank's own premises that it is a wonderfully efficient means of extending business, lowering the cost of printing, and saving delays.





Building, Multigraph cum and Multigraph printing of The Guardian Satings and Trust Company, Cleveland.

#### Two Instances that Show the Adaptability of the Multigraph to Banking Needs

HE Guardian Savings and Trust Company, of Cleveland, with its capital and surplus of \$2,000,000, presents a typical instance of the ways in which a large bank can profit by using the Multigraph.

It uses Multigraph letters for the furtherance of its business in every department, and especially in securing and developing small savings accounts. For example, one Multigraph letter sent to two thousand members of a labor organization brought new accounts with initial deposits amounting to \$3833,00. It also uses the Multigraph for printing many of its forms—including those reproduced above. Here is what the bank's advertising manager says of the Multigraph:

There was some very strong opposition to the machine in the beginning, but after we had succeeded in showing satisfactory work, at a saving of about 50%, the objection gradually turned to commendation, so that now (I am sorry to say) we are constantly asked to do so much more printing that it interferes with my own department work; but of course, all orders are 'cheerfully received' and executed. The Multigraph has become a permanent feature of our bank, and it would be impossible to dispense with its services.

THAT a small bank will grow larger if it makes right use of the Multigraph is shown by the experience of J. F. Wild & Co., State Bank, whose office is located at Indianapolis.

The development of this bank has come largely through Multigraph letters. Its business-getting methods also include folders and letterenclosures printed on the Multigraph. It reduces expense by using the Multigraph to print deposit-slips, receipts, counter-checks and other stationery; and this saving permits it almost to double the

amount previously spent on publicity. The cashier writes thus:
"Our mailing-list was originally 5,000. After we installed our first Multigraph we increased it to 19,000. From the time the new combination letter and circular printing outfit was installed, we have been steadily increasing our list until it now numbers about 20,000 live prospects. We produce our literature in clean-cut, attractive shape at a saving in printing-cost that more than pays for the big increase in mailing-cost,

"In addition we are producing, right here in the bank, blank forms at a saving of 85% on our former printing-bills.

#### The Multigraph-What it Is, and What it Does

RIMARILY a rapid means of producing typewritten forms, later improvements have made the Multigraph a complete rotary printing-press for office use, without in any way interfering with its use as a multiple typewriter

It occupies no more space than the average typewriter desk. Your own employees can quickly learn to operate it. Driven by hand or electricity, it turns out from 1200 to 5000 typewritten or printed sheets an hour. It can be fed by hand

The Multigraph: Complete Unit.

or automatically; and its operation is as simple as it is tapid. Used as a multiple typewriter, it

turns out as many sheets in an hour as an ordinary typewriter could rurn the same - the impact of metal type, through an inked ribbon,

#### Write today for "More Profit with the Multigraph"

It is a browlet of crucies behaviors about the Militgraph. Write solar on your land-ness stationers, and with it we'll send some

upon a small rubber cylinder; but through the rotary movement you get a full form, instead of a single character, at each movement of the machine. The type-setting is semi-automatic-move the indicator to the character desired, depress a key, and the character is transferred to the printing-drum, without touching a finger to type. Just one proof-reading, and every impression is right-a perfect specimen of actual typewriting, matched to the ribbon of your correspondence typewriter, and even to the touch of its operator.

Used as a rapid rotary printing-press, it will turn out real printing, with real printing ink-oraniline if you prefer it. You can print from the initial equipment of typewriter or Gothic type, set semi-automatically. You can choose from ninety-seven different sizes and styles of display type, to be hand-set. And by means of electrotype plates you can reproduce any style or size of type you wish, besides line-engravings, good printer.

And you can save 25% to 75% of your average annual printing cost.

#### You con't buy a Multigraph unless you need it

Below we sell you a Mulitgraph, our representative's report must prove to our sathfact from as his demonstration must be yours, that you have a profitable use for it.

#### The Universal Folding-Machine for Office Use

Makes all costomary folds in letters, citra-lars, folders, besiders, and the files, at a cost of 26 to 3c a treasured 5-da, as against hand-folding cost of 10c to 45c a thousand.

#### THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.

Executive Offices and Factory, 1818 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio

H: Sperrefield, Winniper, Man.

European Representatives: The International Multigraph Co., 79 Queen St., London, E.C., England

IN ANSWERTED THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



Office, Multigraph room and Multigraph printing of J. F. Wrid & Co., State Bank, Indianapolis.

-



he butler's manner takes on an added deference when he formally hands you a Roelofs "SMILE" Hat. He's trained to know niceties.

#### Roelofs "Smile" Hats

DERBIES & SOFT HATS 14 to 20 Each

are hats of unusual caste in mode, material and making. Their refinement of style and richness of finish single them and you out in any assemblage.

Only the bloom-o'-the-fur is used to make them. Hence, their ivory-smooth nap, to which the dust sticks less than to ordinary fur. Hence, also, the satin-like "feel" and the consummate style, which is all hand-work all through.

The Twenty-Dollar Roelofs "SMILE" Hat is the highest-priced soft hat in the world. More than 200 other styles. If we can make the best hat, isn't it logical, that we do make the best hats?

HENRY H. ROELOFS & CO. Sole Makers 1200 Brown Street Philadelphia

MEMO.-Write to us for "Smile All The While," at tauch-and-go soultz jong for the sphule family. It's free!



(Continued from page 31)

"With a large nerve?" said the other laconically. -"Wot I don't onderstand," he went on presently, "is how Cap'n Jane went on presently, "is now Cap's June
ever got away from this tavern with a
feemale woman like you a-runnin' of it—
of ye'll excuse me th' truthful word, m'am.
Mebbe he's still lingerin' in th' neighborhood an' jest drops in occasional an' cozylike"—and as the gallant fellow hopefully
waited for the widow's answer, he idly
twiddled her plump, pink fingers.

M EANTIME Experience and the ex-pirate still chased the hen. Together they had followed her rapidly three times around the back yard, twice over the hen-house, once over the fence, four times quicker than ever around a stump on the other side of it, and then once more over the fence and home again. Had the hen been human and the ex-pirate armed with his old familiar entles, he would have made short work of her; or had Experience been willing to cut across the back yard and head the hen off, they might have done something together. But the best of teach-ers never leaves a pupil whom she has under instruction; the ax bandicapped the ex-pirate; and now that the three of them had all got their second winds, it began to

look as if the session might go on in-definitely.

"The reason you don't catch the hen," said Experience, as side by side with Cap-tain Jane Bond she again clambered up the side of the hen house, "is because you can't flutter"—which, like many of her teach-ings was really almost foolishly obvious ings, was really almost foolishly obvious. The ben rested. She examined the roof carefully and looked in vain for a worm while the determined Captain and his wise but invisible companion were mounting la-boriously to the same level; and then, with one of those sudden transitions of which only a hen is capable, she shricked with terror and fluttered excitedly down again. The two leaped after her. A moment later, and one behind another—the hen, the Captain, and the best of teachers-they fled with exactly equal speed along the side of the tavern.

But now Experience compelled her wicked pupil to listen. "The mistake you are making," she panted, "is to make this poor creature afraid of you." Captain Jone stopped—and so, almost at the same instant, did the hen. He con-

cealed the ax craftily behind him and sat down on the doorstep, mopping his fevered brow with a red bandanna handkerchief. But he was evidently learning his lesson, for presently he put away the hundker-chief and did his best to assume the atti-tude and expression of one who feeds

poultry, "Chick?" he said briskly in a hoarse voice that he tried to render inviting and even affectionate, but only succeeded in making affected and silly, "Chickchickchick-

THE hen had stopped at a little distance. She scratched up a worm and refreshed herself with the dainty morsel. But despite the complimentary inference that Captain Jane Bond had suddenly fallen in love with her and regarded her as a chicken, she scorned the friendly hand that he now held out to her.

"What she wants is real corn," said Ex-perience. Together they went to the barn to get it, and returned just in time to see

the hen proudly strolling into the kitchen. Ordinarily, knowing what he did about Mrs. Martha Egge's opinion of hous in the kitchen, this sight would have horrified the ex-pirate. But now he welcomed it. A kitchen is a small place, with little room to flutter. He forgot his invisible companion, picked up his ax, holdly entered the kitchen and closed the door so promptly that it was as much as over that the local that it was as much as ever that the heat of tenchers managed to someoze in after him. The hen turned from the stove, while she had been examining with a natural femiliane interest, even as the expirate with a bitter and involved outh, leaped for ward and made a trinnglant dewnward

"The trouble with that ben," said Expe riones a moment later. In that she is so usuch smaller and quicker than you are. Now if you could show her into the corner and then approach quickly enough on your hands and kneess." But the disappointed Caption was again mucilling to listen to the entirer observations of his invisible constantion. Waving the ax furbuists, he elembed his tooth and again started madly in pursuit of the hen. She first confer-actly from the kitchen into the purbuy, but, often us she lind perhaps anothered in her timble way about that forbidden apartment. she had now no time to stop and examine The awful appear of a ben fleeing for her life proceded her into the tap-room-and the widow's plump fluxers tightened



#### -With Sweatshop Misery Left Out

#### A New Light on Clothes - and Their Making

A mental picture that comes with the thought of clothes-making is that of a dirty, dingy sweatshop-where misery and poverty prevail. Exactly the opposite of these conditions are those of the famous Adler-Rochester plant-a contrast similar to that which exists between Adler-Rochesters and other clothes.

#### ADLER-RCCHESTER-**CLOTHES**

"A concrete structure with windows for walls, and equipped with everything conceivable for the comfort, health and happiness of the workers within."

So has been aptly described the Adler-Rochester plant. It contains, too, facilities for good clothes-making that are matchless. And it employs the ablest skill of the tailoring craft. Hence its fame as the finest tailoring institution in the world today.

Here, each season, the choicest materials procurable are cut as good fashion decrees but always is this cut distinctive. So with pattern and shade.

1911's fashionable colors—Light and Dark Greys, Tans, and Plain and Fancy Blues-are individualized in Adler-Rochester clothes.

You will find Adler-Rochesters where the best clothes in your town are Always in the hands of a reliable merchant.

Ask his advice as to the greatest clothes economy-whether it is wiser to pay the Adler-Rochester price, or pay less and get cheap clothes.

Mind you, there's no greater profit for the merchant in Adler-Rochester cluthes-but there is more profit for you.

#### Is Your Appearance Worth a Postal?

The Book of Men's Fashions-for Spring and Summer, 1911-is more than a mere style book. It is a guide for year clothes selection. It tells what is correct in clothes-in color, in fatters and in cat. And its information is absolutely authoritative.

It you consider your appearance worth a postal you'll write for this book today. Ask for Edition B.

L. ADLER, BROS. & CO. - - Rochester, N. Y.



#### **CompoBoard**

#### The Modern Wall Lining

COMPO-BOARD IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR LATH AND PLASTER, IT IS BETTER IN MANY WAYS AND MORE ECONOMICAL IN MANY USES.

#### ECONOMICAL

Outlasts lath and plaster several times-first cost is last cost. Can be put on in the time it takes to lath. You pay for just what you use, doors and windows are not figured in. No expense for repairing.

#### DURABLE

Compo-Board will be in good condition when your building in ready to be polled down. Will not crumble, chip off or may when jammed with furniture.

COMPORTABLE
Compo-Beard, being a non-conductor of hear, is as warm as a plaster wall 12 inches thick. Keeps the recors coul is summer and warm in winter. Cannot crack. No chance for drafts. Put on dry and is moisture proof—roces always dry and sanitary.

#### EASY TO PUT ON

Part it on in any season of the year suc-cessfully used in all climates. Anyone who can saw straight and drive a nail can put it on. Saws like a board and is easy to cut to shape. Easily painted, papered or kalsomined.

ES Not only is it better than lath and planter but you can use it for back planteling, partition, boxes, use it in the ham or hen-boxes, for othinger, dividing off the basement, finishing off an extra

#### TO MANUFACTURERS

Conton Board in being used all over the country by manufacturers in their products and around their factories. Possibly you can use it to your advantage.

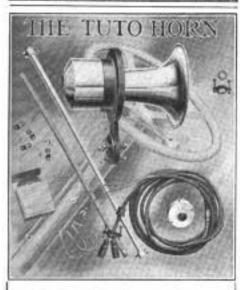
FREE SAMPLE AND BOOKLET

Write for sample and booklet and you can see just what Compo-Board in and learn its many uses and advantages. Sold in strips 4 feet wide and 1 to 18 feet long by dealers in nearly every city and town.

#### NORTHWESTERN COMPO-BOARD COMPANY

4222 Lyndale Ave. No. Minneapolis, Minn.

The border of able adversionment is a slightly reduced cross section illustration of Compo-Based.



#### Two Auto Horns in One

Two Positive Signals—Low or Loud— With One Push-Button

Adds beauty to the car-always effective never offensive—instant in operation works all the time-operated wholly with the thumb of the free hand-changes from low to high pitch with the same operation -starts and stops instantly. Shipped complete with all parts, screws, clamps, tape, etc., ready to install.

#### SO SIMPLE IN EVERY WAY YOU CAN INSTALL IT YOURSELF

Write today for our Introductory Offer

The Dean Electric Company 810 Taylor St., Elyria, Ohio

held it firmly: leaning on the bar as he was, it was impossible for him to turn and look behind him. But a mirror hung over the bar and reflected the tap-room. In it he saw the pitcous hen dash from the parlor, scurry across the sanded floor, and fly clucking out of the window. In it he also saw Captain Jane Bond, ax in hand, dash from the parlor, scurry across the sanded floor, and clamber hastily—he, too, seemed to be clucking!—through the same peace-fully sunlit opening. Looking neither to right nor left the ex-pirate shot so rapidly through the tap-room that Experience (invisible but determined) had hard work to keep up with him.

Martha Egge released the captive hand, "The way that boy chases the poultry all over the house!" she exclaimed pettishly. "Yes, the Captain does drop in occasion-ally"—despite herself she couldn't help adding it. "Part I she couldn't help adding it. "But I really never know just when I am likely to see him."

Bald Head the Pirate nodded. He was a man capable of putting one thing with another, and he made no comment on the spectacle which he had just witnessed.

'Mebbe ef I left a leetle note for him,'

he suggested, "ye'd see that he got it."
Five minutes later Martha Egge watched him out of sight in the distance and bal-anced a letter thoughtfully on her recently twiddled fingers. Then she struck a match, softened the seal, and spread it open. "dear pig." it began, in a large, school-boy hand strikingly like the Captain's—

"I take my pen in hand to tell you that the time is up. I am here and I saw you chase the poor hen through the room. All so I have saw this 2 times wed girl that you love. She is a hen too, fair but crew ell. She makes you do chores, and takes your gold, but she does not love you. That is straight. Pig, be a man, not a love sick jack ass and slave to a hen. The ship is in the cove that you know and I come to tell you to join us now. If you are not there soon we will come and get you. Oh! Cap ten Jane Bond. So no more your good friend, "his X mark." now from.

T was a puzzling document any way that Martha Egge looked at it, but one thing was certain: here was no letter for the infatuated Captain. She hid it behind the bottles and turned to smile at him as

"I've killed th' hen, ma'am," he an-nounced with a weary kind of triumph. "An' wot I needs now is a leetle portion o' rum an' water to kind o' cool me off like." And with a vindictive glance at the placard above the bar, he dragged a little leather bag from his pocket and re-luctantly produced the necessary coin.

Spring had advanced another week, and night, wistfully pale under yet another new moon, had brought no wayfarers to enjoy the Widow Egge's professional hospitality and interrupt the Captain's quiet but determined wooing. The only sounds in the cozy tap-room were the click of knitting-needles behind the bar, where Mrs. Egge was leisurely fashioning herself a plump but graceful stocking, and the occasional smacking of chronically thirsty lips as Captain Jane Bond moistened them at regular intervals from the glass of rum and water at his elbow. One familiar note was lacking, and presently the Captain himself noticed it.

"Don't seem nat'ral-like without ole Granther a-tickin'," he remarked sociably. A humlike sound to my way o' thinkin', Mrs. Martha Egge.

The widow nodded. Truth to tell, her thoughts were busy with the letter that she had concealed behind the bottles. Al-though not a "worrier," the more she thought of that letter the less she liked it, for she realized fully that something was going to happen, and to a decisive nature there is nothing more annoying than an indefinite statement.

"He'll be ticking again come this time to-morrow," she said carelessly. "The clock man promised them works back by this afternoon, and that means twentyfour hours afterward. Everything wears out in time, Captain Bond, even a clock's inwards. Shan't I mix you another glass of rum and water?

Captain Bond hesitated, for of late he had shown a morbid and unnatural tendency to think before he drank. But the widow already had his glass and was busy with the ingredients. He glanced helplessly at the placard over the bar, unbuttoned his coat, produced a fat leather bag from his inside pocket, and slowly ex-tracted a small silver coin from very near the bottom of it. If the widow feared that something might happen to the Captain before the little bag was empty, the Captain was becoming equally apprehensive that nothing would happen with his wooing un-less it happened before the same psycho-logical moment. Experience—who is al-ways with us, although we often little suspect it—was beginning to whisper that



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it was now or never if he hoped to become

a permanent lodger.

"Humlike," repeated the captain pres-ently. "Humlike's a word as I loves to dwell on. Here be I, Mrs. Martha Egge. an' there be you, an' wot I hopes is as we don't have another guest th' hu!l blessed

"Selfish, Captain Bond!" said the widow. "Selfish, selfish!"

"It's now or never, Cap'n," repeated Ex-perience. The Captain heard her. He gulped his entire glass of liquor, wiped his month branch on the lower than the his mouth bravely on the back of his sleeve,

his mouth bravely on the back of his sleeve, and squared his shoulders.

"Love's allus selfish," he declared fiercely, "Love's allus selfish, dear Widder Egge; an' wot I likes best in th' world is to set alone with ye, an' time a-slippin' away regardless-like, an' payin' no more attention to us than these 'ere level's sintests of regardless like, an payin like more activition to us than these 'ere leetle sippets o' rum down my gullet. It's a pooty thought, now ain't it? An' seems if we'd a knowed each other ever sense we was leetle infants a-cooin' an' a-cussin' in our mother's arms;

TO look at Captain Jane Bond nobody would have suspected so poetic an outburst. Even he seemed surprised at it; but it gave him courage. He get up suddenly, put one big hand over his right lung, and extended the other passionately toward the amazed and anxious widow.

"You're so awful quick at getting ac-quainted. Captain Bond:" she exclaimed warningly. "The way you go on after a

month's acquaintance

"Quick I allus were," cried the Captain, "'n' quick I allus will be. An' quicker'n ever when I loves a feemale woman. Not as I ever loved one afore I see you, Widder Egge," he added quickly. "an' that mebbe has made me seem a bit slow a sayin' of it. But here I've been a hull month a courtin' of ye, an' ye can't say as it's anything but yer wunnerful modesty an' maiden bash-fulness-for all ye're a widder-as keeps me still at it. Now can ye-!" and with a sudden excess of tenderness the anxious lover leap-frogged over the bar and came down on his knees in front of her. For once in her life, Martha Egge was a speech less widow. She tried to get her hand away from him-but now that Piggy, the ex-pirate, had found it possible to express affection in words, not one widow, nor a dozen, could have stopped the deluge. "An' ye've let use help ye about th' tavern," he centinued hopefully, "milkin' th' cussed cow, killin' th' silly hens, doin' a chore here an' a chore there in a humlike way as if th' hull business were done an' settled. Ah! widder, widder—I couldn't a-done more work around th' place of we had been married. An' now as we've got so well used to each other, wot's th' matter o' makin' a settled thing on't afore folks gets to talkin' about us? All ye have to do, ma'am, is to shut yer pooty eyes an' say th' dear leetle word, ma'am, when th' parson axes of ye—an' it's all done an' over with quicker'n havin' a tooth pulled. Love's a gentle tyrunt—"

SOMEWHERE, and very near the tav-ern, an owl screeched wildly and another owl answered. Love might well be a tyrant, but the wild and unexpected sound seemed to shock his latest victim into sudden disobedience—for if the tyranny of love commands us to think only of the beloved object, Piggy, the ex-pirate, was now evidently thinking chiefly of him-self. Another owl hooted, this time behind the tayern.

"Whisker!" exclaimed the ex-pirate bit-terly, and then "Yaller Mustaches! They're surroundin' th' tavern'—and with a wild ery the surprised lover released the widow, leaped back over the bar, scuttled nimbly across the floor, opened the door of the clock, and crowded himself backward inside of it. He was a tight fit, but he managed to close the door behind him.

In all Martha Egge's experience it was the first time that she had ever known any man to tear himself from her in the very midst of a proposal of marriage and disappear into a clock. But although time had thus visibly swallowed her lover before her very eyes, she kept her wits about her; and in some circumstances wits are very much more important than lovers. She instantly associated the act with the letter-but there were still a few coins in the Captain's leather bag, and Martha, as we have seen already, was not the widow to neglect trilles. Methodically, but with some little difficulty, she locked the door of the clock, dropped the key in her pocket, and smoothed out her features and her apron as she turned to greet the group of men who now entered the tap-room.

At first glance they were all men of con-siderable fashion, but they carried their frock coats with a rolling air altogether freer and more manly than the somewhat mincing manners affected by the dandies of the period; and their tall beaver hats were worn at a rakish angle that would have been no less disturbing to a timid



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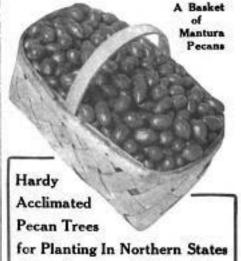
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observer than the wild and (what was worse) untamable faces that looked from under them. A mingled odor of tar, rum, and salt water came with them; and by this odor, as well as by their appearance, Martha Egge recognized them as part of the company in which she had first seen the Captain. Others, as she surmised from his otherwise unintelligible exclamation,

were surrounding the tavern. "Rum." commanded the leader. leaned a bulky figure against the bar, thrust a cigar skilfully into a neat, welldefined hole in his bushy red beard, lit the eigar, and gazed admiringly at the widow. The others leaned on the bar beside him. Soon the smoke of five strong eigars went up toward the ceiling, and the mellow invitation of liquor being poured into glasses penetrated even into the clock, and would have made the stout, imprisoned Captain stir uneasily had such action been possible. Directly in front of him his nose felt what he knew to be the back of the dial, and he twisted his neck in an effort to peer through the little aperture at which the hands of the clock usually centered. Had he been wiser, he would have stopped to think that the mere sight of a glass does not satisfy thirst; but he kept foolishly at it until, to his surprise and horror, the dial itself joggled and then slid softly, contentedly down until it rested on his own bosom. Now he could see far better than through any mere hole in the dial, but he was apparently far from satis-The frame of the clock shook and shuddered with his fruitless efforts to bend his knees and lower his body. But the very violence with which he had entered the clock had wedged him firmly into it; and although of doubtful value as a timepiece, the clock and the Captain seemed to have been made for each other.

Meantime Red Whisker leaned gracefully on the bar and smiled engagingly at the

"Wot we're a lookin' for, ma'am." be said with pleasant kind of frankness, "is a harnsome, likely feller with a penshant for marryin' an' bringin' up a fambly to sit round th' evenin' lamp like ye see 'em in pictur books."

A likely, able-bodied feller," added auother, playing coquettishly with his large, nose-ring as if to call the widow attention to that admirable feature: "with a nose on him as makes him look like an oncommon intelligent swine." It was a recognizable description, but hardly the a sensitive lover likes to hear himself described to his mistress. A wave of emotion swept over the face of the clock,

and it elenched its unseen hands angrily.
"Ye see, ma'am," said Yellow Mustaches pleasantly. The's an escaped licenatic, We're his keepers, to put th' matter plain an' simple. An' wot we're after is to keep th' pore demented critter from marryin' anybody afore we comes up with

"Married six times already," said Red Whisker: "au' it makes complications like."

N EVER, perhaps, has a man in a clock heard himself made the subject of so base a calumny and been so altogether unable to get at the calumniators. A drop of perspiration rolled tormentingly over the forehead of the imprisoned Captain, pursued its slow way down his nose and up over the end of it, and then fell with a splash on the sanded floor of the tayern. For a moment be feared that some of them must have heard it, but nobody turned in his direction, and soon his momentary panic vanished in the suspense with which he writed for the widow's answer. Oh! if she would but look in his direction and let one brave, tender glance assure her of his sanity, his devotion, and his unmarried condition! It would be hard to get it all into one brave, tender glance, but the des-perate effort would at least be better than this enforced inactivity. But Martha Egge deliberately reddled the glasses, rested her ellows on the bar, and lowered her voice

"If you are offering a reward for him," she said meaningly, "I shouldn't be at all surprised if I could tell you of somebody who would be glad to get it.

At that statement a wild and bitter exclamation burst from the clock.

"De-liler!" it screamed vindictively; and in his rage and indignation Captain Jane Bond thrust his face forward until it completely filled the aperture and he could neither speak nor withdraw it. Such was the amazement of his five former companions that they stood and stared at him in silence for a full minute; and, had be been able to tick, his ticking would have been painfully audible.

"Wot in blazes be you a doin' of in there, Piggy!" asked Red Whisker pres-ently. He was the first to recover, and the simple, natural question made them all feel better.

"Settin' round th' fambly lamp with th' missus an' th' leetle ones, most likely," suggested Nose-Ring with a touch of sarcasm. But it was only when Yellow Mus-

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"Is this far enough to show that I'm game—for any distance?" for Young Men.

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taches considerately pinched the Captain's nose between thumb and foretinger and pushed his unhappy face back into the clock that Piggy was able to make a com-

prehensible answer.

"Don't talk to me o' fambly life," be replied chokingly. "I've had enough already, an' seen enough o' women. Wot I wants now is rum an' wickedness! Just you let me out o' this -

Grandfather, Red Whisker-an' I'll put th' cussed woman into it!"

Two hours later the tap-room was again without a public. The cash drawer stood mournfully open; the bar was littered with empty bottles; the room at first glance seemed deserted after the recent visitation of an enthusiastic cyclone. But Martha Egge glared bitterly over the edge of that very circumference which the face of Captain Jane Bond had lately filled so completely; and what she looked at often-est and most discontentedly was her own cardboard motto.

Ink and a brush had added new sentiments:

"No Wife-No Strife,"

and, apparently with much labor, perhaps by Captain Jane Bond himself:

> "A Fool is He Who Trusts a She."

#### Misery Loves Company

(Continued from page 19)

shall know that you are there, and that I am safe. Safe from everything but—the laughter. I like it to be dark, because you can say things that you don't like to say in the light. Tell me, what have people said about Mr. Wantley and me?"
"Just what they've said about Mrs. Barr-Stokes and me," he answered.
She whistled. And he blushed in the

"Young man," said Little Vincent, propose a defensive alliance between us

"Young girl," be answered, "it is con-summated."

They shook hands.

They shook hands.
"I shall pretend," she said, "that it was you all along, and that the Want!ey episode was to make you jealous. . . . I

om glad it's dark."

"It's going to be mighty obvious to everybody," said Ryder, "that my episode had a similar foundation."

"But," she said, "you know we'll have to keep it up any way till the season's

"Of course, I know it," said he; "that's why I'm dancing instead of walking.

hard clay, a little slippery with the rain, a road raised like a railroad embankment

Half-way through the lane he said:
"I can't see your face. Are you still there? Or have you really vanished?"

Her hand touched his shoulder.
"Soon," said he, "we'll be in Aiken, and this will be over. . . Do you know, I've half a mind to take Bellaire's bridle and 'end you back the way we've come—into the wight and the rain. the night and the rain. .
"Do it, then," said she.

Without a word be caught the bridle, turned the protesting Bellaire, and led her along the back track. For a quarter of a

"Are you?" he asked.

Young Men.

You can see the finished there are lights, and food."

"If am," said she, "But that being so, I think we'd better go where it's dry, and there are lights, and food."

"If," he said judicially, "you are absorbed."

the ends of the world in the rain, and the dark-"

Once more they turned toward Aiken. "Do you know," she said, "I think it's rather fun to be back in the nursery.

"If you had said Eden, now-"Well, wherever it is that we belong; I think it's fun to be there."

A long way shead an outpost light of Aiken twinkled in the rain. "When we get to that," said Ryder, "I

shall see your face. . "It's a wet, hungry little face," said she, 'but a merry one,"

"Mine," said he, "is a happy face," When they had passed the light and were in darkness beyond, he spoke in a gruff. embarrassed voice.

"To seal our compact and make it legal," he said, "I really think that our faces ought-to shake hands?"



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"Perhaps we'd really better go in," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes. "It's really raining. And at our age-

Wantley smiled comfortably. "Even at my age," he said, "I don't mind a little rain."

"It will ruin my gown and my pillows and my sewing," said she. "But, of course, if you don't care."

And she smiled very pencefully and beautifully, and went from smiling into laughter.

"Adrian," she said, "aren't you ever going to realize that the Ryder episode was for your benefit? To make you jealous? And

lead you on? . . . I am shameless."

But he laughed aloud.

"And what," said he, "do you suppose my pursuit of Little Vincent meant?"

"We're a couple of old geese," said

Mrs. Barr-Stokes, who resembled a swan. "Still there's no real damage done. At their age they get over things."
"Yes," said Wantley, sententiously.
"Even if they had it pretty bad, youth

is resilient, and in six months or a year

they'll have gotten over the sting."
"Poor kiddies," said Mrs. Barr-Stokes. At that moment Ryder was waking Little Vincent in the pine wood,

#### The Thespians

(Continued from page 23)

dyed hair, but her figure was fine and her voice was pretty good, too, although I must say that that was through no fault of her own. There was one thing, though, you couldn't take away from the girl, and that was a kind of love she had for the second comedian. His name was Johnnie Megrue. and he was about the toughest guy, I guess, in the whole world. He used to drink something awful—don't suppose Johnnie was ever quite sober. And besides that, he looked like a gorilla, and he wore the same old sweater every day and all day, and a golf cap pulled down over one eye. I don't know, but they said he used to bent La Rue, and I shouldn't won-der if he did at that."

"And she stuck to him through all

this?" Evelyn asked.

"Sure," said Inez, "and worse yet. You see, in the closing burlesque he had to do a comic fall and disappear down a trap, and one night-we were playing Newark at the time Johnnie was a little worse than usual and he missed the center of the trap and got a fearful fall. They took him away in an ambulance to the hospital and La Rue went on awful, then it seems that the day after that, just before the show at night, La Rue went to the manager and asked to let her cut out 'Come Back, Ma Honey Boy.' You see, she'd been up to the hospital after the matinee and Johnnie was all in-a regular wreck, but the manager wouldn't stand for cutting the number, and so she had to sing it all right. I can remember it just as well as if she was standing there under that chandelier now. I used to have to sit on a bum canvas rock at her feet and look up at her, and that night I could see the tears rolling down her bat-tle-ax face and over the grease paint just like rain-drops off a tin roof. I tell you it was pretty tough, and when she got to the refrain—gee! but how she did sing that 'Come Back, Ma Honey Boy, to Me.' I guess that was the nearest La Rue ever got to a real prayer in her whole rotten life. Anyhow, at the finish she broke down altogether and went off the stage sobbing like a child. And I'll tell you a funny thing. Miss Bend, that, though she sang that song better that night than she ever did before or afterward, and I believe better than anybody else ever sang it, she never got a hand—not a single band. Sometimes, you know, I've won-dered if the audience wasn't on."

PERHAPS," said Miss Bend with her eyes on the pattern of the stair car-

pet. "you can't always tell."

"That's right," Inex went on. "Of course. they didn't know anything about Johnnie's lying there dying in the hospital, but I figured it out that when they heard La Rue sing the song as she did that night that it might have made them think of somebody that was sick or, perhaps, gone altogether. That's what I meant when I said to you that the wench and her man in the song didn't really have much to do with it. It was just what the words happened to mean to me or to you. I do wish you'd try it. I know it would suit those deep, velvety notes of yours, and I could put it on for you in no time-that is, of ourse, if your stage-manager would stand for an outsider butting in."

"Don't worry about that," said Miss Bend, "he'll be only too glad to get rid of that awful rag song and have a regular

professional help him out."
"That's great." Inez cried. "We'll telegraph to-night to Chicago for the song and





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#### NORFOLK

Hosiery & Underwear Mills Co., Norfolk, Va., and 366 Broadway, N. Y. the orchestra parts and start in with the piano rehearsals to-morrow. I wish you'd give me half an hour with you in the morning to work on the solo, and then we'll be ready for the full chorus in the afternoon. I'd like to have every girl and man they can spare me—I won't keep them more than twenty minutes."

"Are you going to tell them about Pau-line La Rue:" Miss Bend asked.
"Not much I ain't. I don't care what they think the song is about—they won't cut any more ice next Monday night than if they were painted on the scenery. There'll be just one face on the stage when we pull off that number. We are going to light it up with blue from the borders and blue from the foots and blue mediums from the ares and flood, and a white spot light from the O. P. bridge, and then all you'll have to do is to sing and sing as if you meant it."

F OR the remaining days of the week the Bends' new and glistening motor car called every morning at the boarding house of Inez MacTavish and carried that young lady to the gorgeous home of Lockport's first citizen. For at least an hour, and some times for two or three hours, Inez sat in the commodious lap of luxury, enjoyed the novelty hugely, and incidentally instructed Evelyn Bend in the art of singing a coon love song. For half an hour every afternoon the chorus of The Thespians was given into her care, and in three rehearsals she had

it ready for the performance.
"I don't know," said the amateur stage-manager despondently to Blanche Yardley,
"whether they're afraid of her or just plain sorry for the poor little thing, but which-ever it is I wish they felt the same way about me. Also if I knew as much about lights and grouping and producing as that kid does I'd run Belasco out of the busi-ness. Why, at the orchestra rehearsal this morning she told every man in the band how to play his particular instrument. I tried to get her to help us out with the rest of the show, but she just laughed and said she was especially engaged to put on that one number. She's a wonder."

On the Saturday morning before the all-important Monday Inez held her last re-hearsal on the opera-house stage, and when it was over she bade farewell to her new-found friends. In the case of Miss Evelyn Bend, at least, the parting was not an easy one. When Inez had departed by the stage-door she did not return to her boarding-house at once, but walked around the corner to the front of the theater and inquired at the box-office for the manager

of the Jarbow Company,
Pulling at a half-smoked cigar, Jarbow
came out into the lobby and vouchsafed

Inez a smiling greeting.
"Well, little girl," he asked genially,
"what can I do for you?" "I just wanted to tell you," Inez said, "that I can't play Monday night at Free-port. I'll join you Tuesday morning at the next stand."

Jarbow's geniality suddenly disappeared, and he raised his fineer in angry protest.
"I'll dock you," he threatened, "and I'll fine you, too."

Inez tried to laugh, but the effort was of particularly successful. "No, you not particularly successful. "No, you won't, Mr. Jarbow. You'll dock my wages, but you won't fine me for just having one night's fun. And even if you did fine me and dock me, too, a whole week's pay, I couldn't play Monday night. I tell you I just can't."

The manager turned bruskly on his heel and walked away, but when he had reached the door of the theater he looked back and the door of the theater he booked back and grinned at the pathetic, defiant little lig-ure in the lobby. "All right, Inez." he said, "have a good time. We play Thomasville on Tuesday. Have you get your face?" Inez nodded her head in assent, and then, as the manager closed the door behind him,

went over to the box-office window and from her very meager savings bought a seat in the last row of the orchestra for the annual performance of The Thespians.

ON THAT fateful Easter Monday night from eight o'clock until about ten-thirty the amateurs of Lockport had a splendid time on the stage of the opera-house, disporting themselves as only amateur actors can, and receiving the enthusiastic if indiscriminate, applause of their relatives and friends just as if it was really deserved, At the last-named hour, and when the performance was about drawing to a more or less successful close, came the last musical number of the leading lady, and which, according to all the traditions of The Thespians, should be the "big" num-ber of the entertainment. For a few minutes the stage was in darkness, and then the concealed rows of deep blue lights that circled the borders and those of the bluecolored globes in the footlight trough were slowly raised, and the audience saw, as if through a mist, the chorus grouped about a girl standing in the center of the stage dressed in a soft, white, simple frock which clung closely to the lines of her tall, levely

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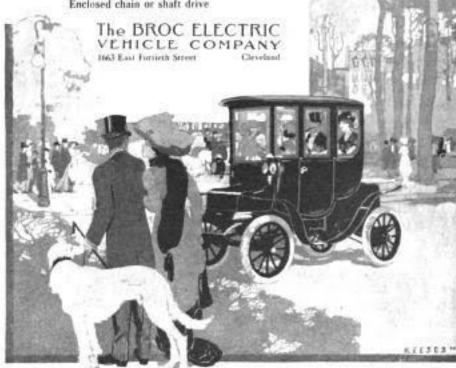
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As the orchestra began the first strains of "Come Back, Ma Honey Boy, to Me" a broad shaft of moonlight from high above the painted foliage fell full on the pretty face and the tall white figure. It was afterward reported that on this occa-sion even Evelyn Bend's mother gasped at her own daughter's loveliness, and the report was generally believed, especially by

those who were present.
In the silence of sincere appreciation, not to say astonishment, that followed the first verse of the song, Inez MacTavish nudged the old gentleman who sat in the scat next to her and whispered: "Can you tell me the name of that young man leaning so far out of the left lower stage-box? I mean the goodlooking one who seems to be hypnotized?"

The old gentleman, thoroughly annoyed at the interruption, however glanced at the box. "His name, I believe," he snapped, "is Philip Gardner."

"I thought so," said Inez. "Thank you."

T is not known just how many times Evelyn Bend had to sing the song, for the people who were on the stage or in front that night forgot to count. They were wondering then and continued to wonder long after where the girl had had such a wealth of feeling stowed away for so many years. Evelyn went on singing until she could sing no longer, and several encores after she knew and every one clse knew that she had turned the evening from a doubtful success into a real triumph. During the few lines of plot that followed, and before the company had lined up for the grand finale, Inez slipped out of her seat and started for home. As she opened the door leading to the same lobby where she had first met Evelyn Bend a young man rushed by her, and in his haste his arm brushed against hers. It was Phil Gardbrushed against hers. It was Phil Gardner, and it was quite evident, at least to Inez, that he was bound for the street on

his way to the stage-door.

"I beg your pardon," he apologized; "it was so dark in there I didn't see you."

"Don't mind me," Inex said, smiling; "go

to it, young man. There's only a few Evelyn Bends in this world."

With wide-open eyes Gardner looked down at Inez and wondered where this strange, poorly clad young person could have known his Evelyn, but Inez only smiled and waved him away,
"Beat it," she said; "on your way," and

Gardner took her advice and hurried on to

the stage-door.

Her work done, and well done, so it seemed, Inez continued on her way home to the boarding-house. Once in her own room she opened a drawer and took out a tin box which contained a piece of Swiss cheese and some crackers. It was not a very de-lectable meal, and not the kind of supper that chorus girls are usually supposed to enjoy, but it was the only kind that Inez knew, and besides that, the events of the night seemed to demand some kind of a celebration. She had begun on her third cracker when the door-bell rang, and, realizing that she was the only person in the house who was awake, decided that she had best go to the door herself. On the steps she found Evelyn Bend, and, standing back of her, even in the dim light of the street lamp, she recognized the broad shoulders of Philip Gardner.

"This is Mr. Gardner," Evelyn said. "He told me about meeting a young lady in the lobby after my song, and I knew at once from his description that it must be you. We both feel that we owe you a great deal, and we've come to take you home to supper with us, you dear kid, you."

ND notwithstanding her violent protests A on account of lack of proper raiment, they carried Inez away in the new Bend automobile to the beautiful Bend home. Thez sat at a long table, on which, at least so it seemed to her, there were a thousand candles under little pink shades and a great many good things to eat and drink, and tall, colored glasses and particularly heavy silver forks and spoons and great masses of flowers everywhere. She recognized many of the girls and men whom she had trained to sing "Come Back, Ma Honey Boy," and they all seemed particularly anxious that she, more than any one else, should have a good time. Mr. Gardner sat next to her and Miss Bend just beyond him, and of all the gay crowd they were easily the gayest and happiest of all. When the party was over, Evelyn took Inez to the door to start her back to the boarding-house in the automo-

bile which had been kept waiting for her.
"Good-by, Maggie," Evelyn whispered
and kissed her. "I owe you such a lot, my

dear. It's been a fine Easter, hosn't it?"
"It has that," Maggie said. "I've done
more churchgoing some Easters a long time ago, but I never knew one where folks took so much trouble to make a kid that don't have much fun happy.

"that's just another way to celebrate Easter." "Run along with you," laughed Evelyn,

"It's a pretty good way, too," said Maggie.



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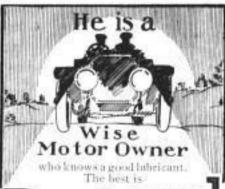
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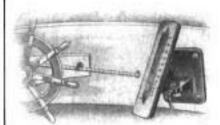
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#### Origins of Easter

The Application of Jewish and Pagan Festivals to the Christian Celebrations



NSTEAD of wasting their efforts in a vain endeavor to root out heathen celebrations of long standing and great popularity, the Fathers of the Church, in their wisdom, pursued the

sagacious course of adapting them for Christian usage. For instance, the Saturnalia, the Roman festal holiday lasting from the 19th to the 25th of December, was naturally an institution which the people were exceedingly loath to abandon. It was not abandoned as a period of rejoicing, but, instead of continuing as a celebration of almost obsolete heathen rites, it took on new life at a time of great spiritual gladness for all Christians. Among barbarian tribes some held the same period in honor as the passing of the winter solstice.

A like course was followed with regard to Easter. Modern criticism has established the fact that the day on which Christianity to-day celebrates the Resurrection of Christ is not the real anniversary.

#### Fixing the Date

THE actual date of the Crucifixion is claimed to have been in December. about the time that is now called Christmas. Consequently, if we were chronologically accurate, we would observe the anniversary of the Resurrection on or about the 25th of December. The reason given for this is that the mock ceremonies in which the Roman soldiers indulged when they made sport of the Christ were altogether typical of the kind of pranks practised in the Roman army during the Saturnalia. Furthermore, it is said the Crucifixion could not really have taken place during the Passover because the Jews were forbidden at that particular festival to contaminate themselves by suffering the proximity of Gentiles. Neither could they have entered the presence of Pilate at that time.

As everybody knows, Easter now is relebrated simultaneously with the Jewish Passover; in other words, on the first Sunday after the full moon following the spring equinox, which is the 21st of March. This rule was laid down by the Council of Nieses in 325 a. p. Thus Easter Sunday can not fall before the 22d of March nor later than the 25th of April. It came to coincide with the Passover of the Hebrews because the earliest Christians were of Judaic origin, and consequently had been brought up to keep the old Jewish festival. From the Jewish Christians the custom spread to the Hellenists. It was not until the second century a. b. that it became an official festival of the Church.

Many Races Had a Spring Festival

I T is evident that this feast was common to nearly all races long before the Christian era, and its agriculous origin is also obvious. Long before the advent of the new faith, barbaric tribes celebrated at this time of the year the coming of spring.

With some it took the form of hmar worship—the date in all cases is dependent on the moon-among the Anglo-Saxons it was the feast of Eostre, goddess of Spring, whom the Germanic peoples called Ostara. Thus it was eminently appropriate that the festival of the Resurrection of the Saviour should coincide with the celebrating of the resurrection of the Earth's fertility. It was from the Germanie races that it acquired its present joyful character. In the East it was originally associated more with the Passion than the Resurrection. Its name in Latin countries (Paques in France, Pasqua in Italy) derives from a Greek verb meaning "to suffer."

It is generally supposed that the Passover was ordained as a Jewish festival by Moses, in celebration of the Exodus, and this theory is maintained to-day by Jewish scholars. French savants, however, claim that it existed long before the day of Moses.

However this may be, the full moon following the vernal equinox has been the occasion for celebration as far back as the history of man can be traced, especially among agricultural peoples.



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Very respectfully, J. F. Parmish.

It now turns out that the most serious charge lodged by his captors against the "Herald" man made a prisoner of war by Mexican Federal troops Friday was that he was reading a copy of Collieg's.

—El Paso (Texas) Herald.

I don't think it is necessary to tell you with what interest I have read the articles, recently published in COLLIER'S, touching on and appertaining to the tri-umphant march of American journalism. H. H. TAMMEN, Denver (Colo.) Post.

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I believe the newspapers of this country are, as a rule, truthful and give the news as they get it, and depend on that fact to make themselves popular with the reading public, in marked contrast to your paper, which is sometimes spoken of as the "book-pedlers" weekly," a sort of annex to your book-peddling business. D. O. McCray.

Collier's Weekly is running a series of articles on newspaper making. They expect to continue the series throughout the year. The articles so far have been splendid and are attracting the attention of newspaper men everywhere. —Des Moines (Iowa) Capital.

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The articles are well written, and show a deep investigation into this always in: teresting subject. Collum's is the most independent and influential journal in the United States.—Abbeville (La.) News.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY is merely seeing ghosts again .- Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

wish to express to you the satisfaction I felt, as a newspaper man, when you announced Mr. Irwin's great series and my gratification at the way he is fulfilling the promise. I wish every one in my community could read the series.

Very truly yours, CHAS. M. VERNON. Editor, Manhattan (Kans.) Mercury.

The youthful editor of COLLEG's is one of the several individuals who were recently made to look very silly by Mr. Taft. -Pawtucket (R. L.) Times.

Collier's Weekly, which likes to be known as the National Weekly because of its inclination to dabble in everybody else's business, has just given an exhibition of crass ignorance that is attracting widespread attention.-Butte (Mont.) Review.



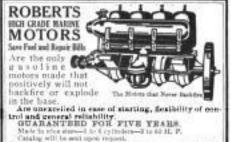
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Referring presumably to Ballinger's resignation, the "Record-Herald" of Chicago says: "The country expects Collier's to triumphantly exclaim: 'We did it.' " Then the country must have a pretty clear idea of who collected most of the ammunition and bore the burden of the fight.

-Columbia (S. C.) State.

It seems only yesterday that the first little editorial, quiet and dignified, ap-peared in Collier's Weekly, headed "Bal-linger Must Go." And now Ballinger has gone.-Indianapolis (Ind.) Sun.

We may not close comment on this de-liverance from evil without acknowledgment of the tremendous part, patriotically, played by Gifford Pinchot, Louis Glavis, and Colling's Wickly. Were it not for what they nobly did, Ballinger would still be Secretary of the Interior and Taft still be groping about with wool over his Presidential eyes, while the syndicates were stealing Alaska.

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more plausible. In order to prevent a recurrence of such advertisements in our columns, we will after this week print the "Alabamian" entirely in Jackson.—Jackson (Ala.) Alabamian.

One would think, to read COLLIER's and similar sheets, that they had been chosen by the people to censure every act of the Government. No one appears yet to have stopped to ask who chose them. Yet that is a very important matter. Collern's WEEKLY is no such immaculate institution as to have its snarls accepted as truth because it says so. For many years it was practically given away as a pre-mium to purchasers of books in cheap bindings on the instalment plan. After its present owner married into the circle of the "predatory rich," it allowed the book part of the transaction to be relegated into a secondary place, but it is still there. Collier is a millionaire with money made in the same way as other millionaires have made theirs.

-San Jose (Cal.) Times.

If COLLIER'S WEEKLY lied, its editor should be placed behind the bars. -Dallas (Texas) Herald.

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-Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press,

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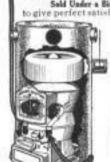
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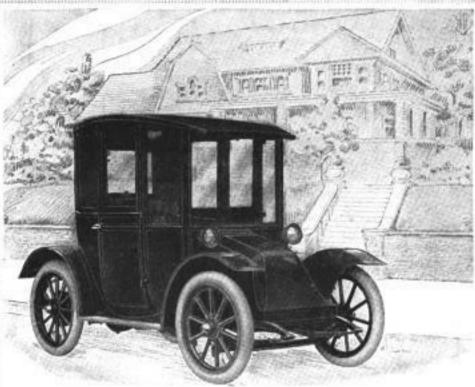
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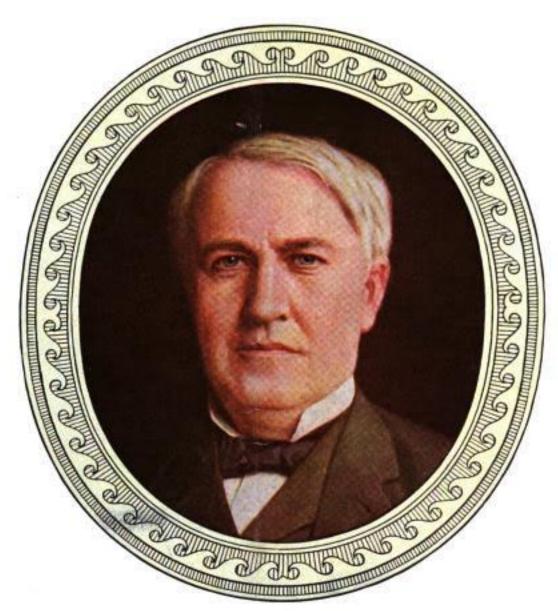
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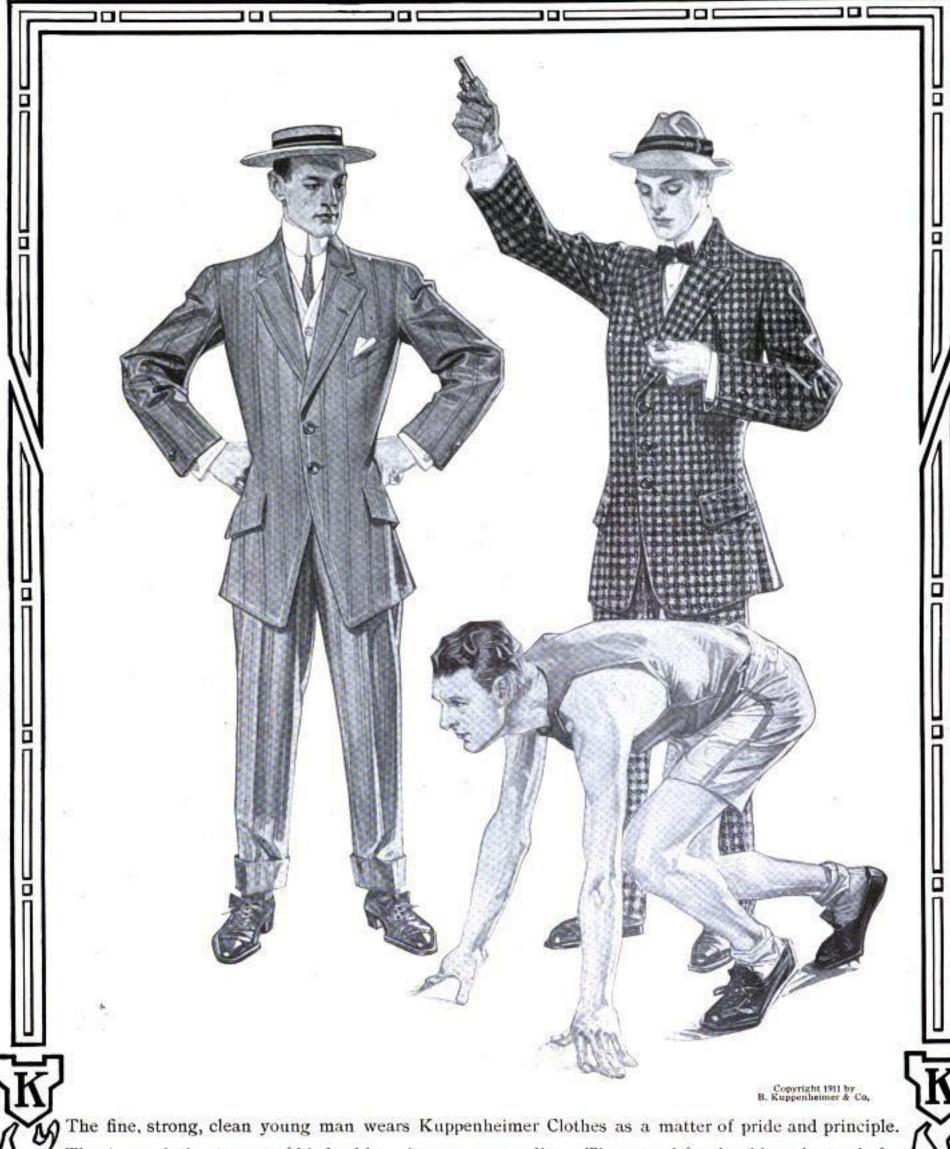
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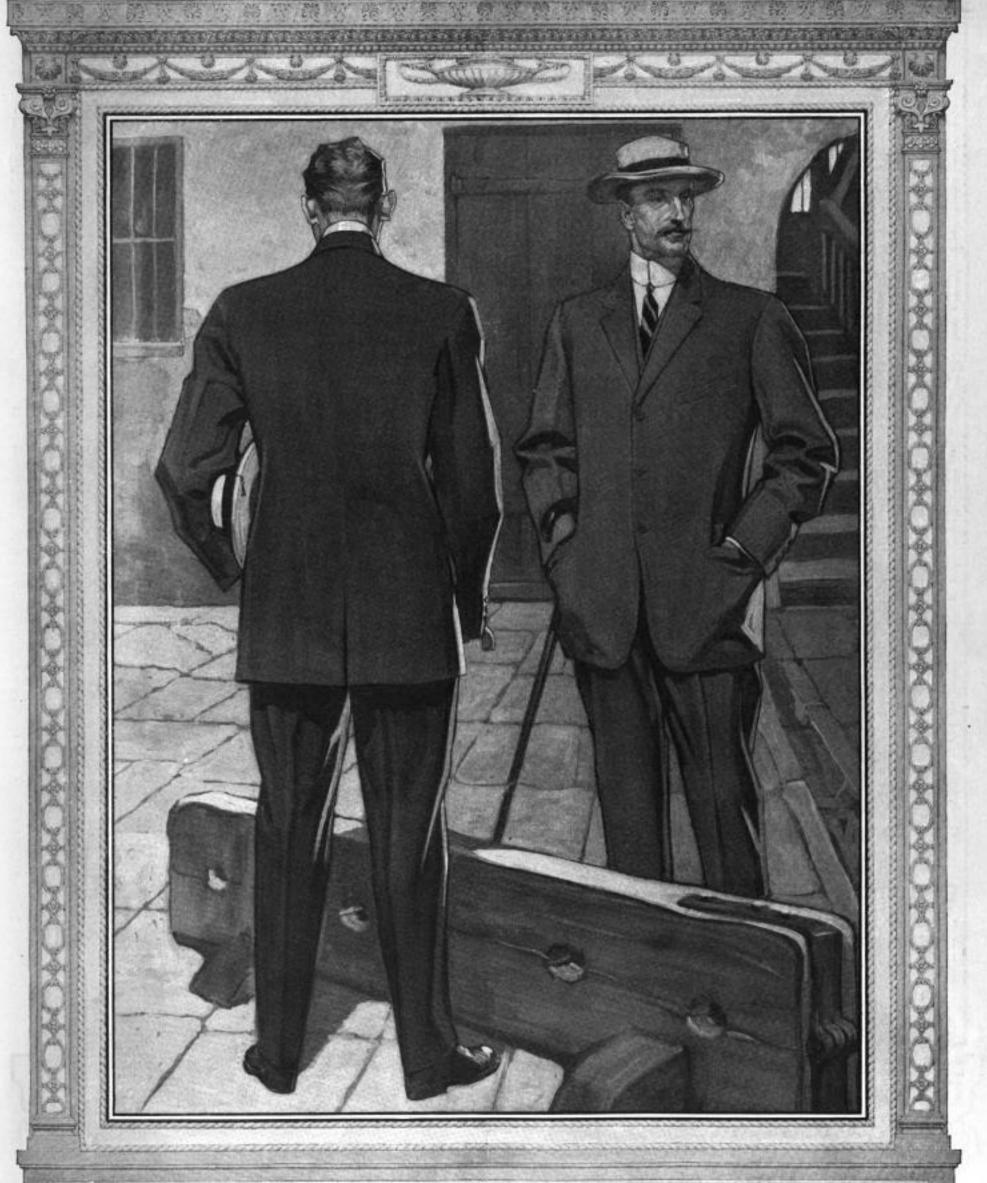
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We are pointing out ways by which a product can be made more attractive and salable without any increase in the cost of finishing.

These and other money-making and money-saving opportunities are well worth your while-no matter how far removed you may be from the actual use of the

Look into the purchase and use of materials in your finishing department.

If you don't find Berry Brothers' label on

the cans or stenciled on the barrel-heads, call us into consultation with you.

You can never be sure that your finishing problems have been satisfactorily and economically solved until you have exhausted the resources, knowledge and experience of our organization.

Send for our booklet, "Choosing Your Varnish Maker," and learn briefly what our goods, ability and service are.

Better still, ask us to send one of our specialists, who understands the finishing problems of your particular business. It will place you under no obligation whatever.

#### Berry Brothers' Varnishes Shellacs, Japans, Lacquers, Stains, Fillers & Dryers

Berry Brothers' Products not only meet the complete requirements of nearly 300 classes of They also include everything needed in Architectural Finishes for floors, doors, and wood-work in homes and all other buildings.

There is no varnish need we do not understand; none that we cannot meet with goods that mean great ultimate economy. As the largest varnish makers in the world, with 53 years' experience, we occupy an authoritative position that

commands the business confidence of millions of users-large and small-the world over. If you want the most accurate and reliable information about varnish for any use or purpose ASK BERRY BROTHERS

#### FOR HOMES AND OTHER BUILDINGS

SOLD THROUGH LEADING PAINT DEALERS AND PAINTERS EVERYWHERE

THETHER you use varnish for buildings in a small way or large way, it is important that you-you personallychoose the varnish and then see the label. Your choice will always be right if you insist on having one of the following four leading Architectural Finishes.

Be sure the can bears the Berry Label.

#### LIQUID GRANITE

For finishing floors in the most durable manner possible. Its quality has made it the best known and most widely used of all varnishes. There is no substitute.

#### ELASTIC OUTSIDE

For front doors and all other surfaces exposed to the weather. Dries dust free in a short time and possesses great durability under most trying conditions.



#### LUXEDERRY FINISH

For finest rubbed (dail) or polished finish on interior wood-work. It has for years been the standard to which all other varnish makers have worked.

#### LASTIC INTERIOR

For interior wood-work exposed to severe wear and finished in full gloss, such as window sills and sashes, bathroom and kitchen woodtands the water to an unusual degree.

NY dealer or painter can supply Berry Brothers' Varnishes and will gladly get them for you if he does not carry them in stock. You can always tell them by the well known label on the can, used by us for so many years that it is virtually our trade-mark-your

protection against substitution,
Send for free book, "Choosing Year Varnish Maker." On receipt of 10c in stamps we will send Denslow's interesting and instructive 56-page book — "Around the World in a Berry Wagon." It contains 25 full page drawings in color by W. W. Denslow (of "The Wizard of Ox" fame), representing the journey of two children to the leading nations of the world, with descriptions.

#### FOR ALL MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

SOLD BY US DIRECT TO THOSE WHO **BUY SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES** 

EVERY manufacturing requirement in Varnishes, Shellacs, Air-drying Black Japans, Baking Japans, Stains, Lacquers, Fillers and Dryers can be filled under the Berry Label.

The following list contains but a few of the 300 classes of large users in whose needs we specialize. Whether your line of business is mentioned or not, write us for list of products made for your use.

Agricultural Implements Automobile and Carriage Builders Bedstead Manufacturers Beass Goods Manufacturers Candy Manufacturers Electric Railways Electric Supplies Manufacturers Foundries | Furniture Manufacturers (of all kinds) Hardware Manufacturers Hat Manufacturers Jewelry Manufacturers Lithographers Machinery Manufacturers Metal Ware Manufacturers Piano Manufacturers

UR special representatives will call on any manufacturers interested in better and more economical finishing. Write us about your varnish problems. It will place you under no obligation and may mean a great deal to you in the end. You will never regret starting your active campaign for better varnish-but start it rote. Every day's delay may mean losses that can be saved.

At least send for "Choosing Your Varnish Maker," the book that tells why.

It contains a list of all important classes of users whom we are equipped to serve.

Pin Manufacturers Pump Manufacturers Railroads Range and Stove Manufacturers Rattan Goods Manufacturers Refrigerator Manufacturers Rubber Goods Manufacturers Safe Manufacturers Ship and Boat Builders Straw Goods Manufacturers Tool Manufacturen Toy Manufacturers Trunk Manufacturers Wagon Builders Wire Cloth Manufacturers Wooden Ware Manufacturers



BERRY BROTHERS, Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Warnishes, Shellacs, Air-drying and Baking Japans, Lacquers, Stains, Fillers and Dryers

Finterics. Detroit, Mich., and W. Stains, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Ch. ago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco IN ADSWERING THIS ADVERTISES OF PLEASE MENTION COLLIES'S



#### They're still good chairs-They simply lack A brand new coat of Jap-a-lac

Don't sell your old furniture to the secondhand man. A little bit of Jap-a-lac and a little bit of time will make them look like new.

You can't keep house without

Renews everything from cellar to garret

For hardwood floors; for restoring linoleum and oilcloth; for wainscoting rooms; for re-coating worn-out tin or sinc bath tubs; for brightening woodwork of all sorts; for coating pantry shelves and kitchen tables; for varnishing pictures (when thinned with turpentine) and glding picture frames and radiators; for restoring go-carts and wagons; for decorating flower pots and jardiniere stands; for repainting trunks; for enameling sinks; for restoring chairs, tables, ten bette bookerses

iron beds, bookcases, and for a thousand and one uses, all of which are described and explained in a little book which you can have for a little request on a post card.

For sale everywhere; it wears forever. Look for the name of Glidden as well as the name Jap-a-lac. There is no substitute.

The Glidden Varnish Co. Geveland, U. S. A. Toronto, Canada.



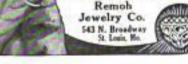
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Not Imitations

The greatest triumph of the electric furnace - a marvelously reconstructed gem. Looks like a diamond - brilliancy guaranteed forever-stands filing, for and acid like a diamond. Has no paste, foil or artificial backing. Set only in 14 Karat Solad gold mountings. Light the cost of diamonds. Guaranteed to contain no glass-well cut glass. Sent on approval. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory. Write today for our De-Luxe Jewel Book-it's free for the asking. Address-HOUSE WAY

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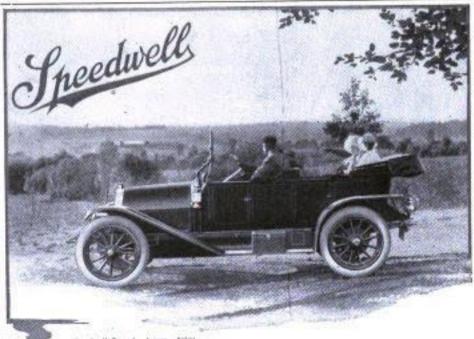
## Collier's

Saturday, April 15, 1911

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"Here is a car that no man has ever worn out."

#### We picture below an incident that is only one of many illustrating the wonderful staunchness of the Speedwell

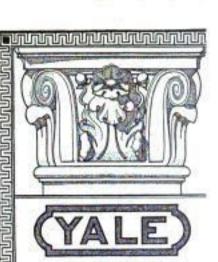
A driver of a Speedwell car coming down a Cumberland Mountain road by moonlight, mistook a ditch dug across the path for a shadow, with the result as shown in the picture—the car going up over the dirt and rocks at least three feet and then plunging forward into the ditch, nearly turning

somersault. And to quote the owner, "The only damage done was the glass broken out of one headlight, the under pan mashed and the front axle bent back about one inch at one end. The staunchness of this car is wonderful.

> A request will bring you the entalog, showing all models in tall colors; also "The Speedwell," a little motor paper full of interesting motor car information.

The Speedwell Motor Car Co. 280 Essex Avenue, Dayton, Ohio

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It has the Design-the work of artists trained by long experience. Men who know how to apply to Hardware the Ornament of any School.

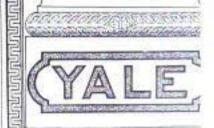
It has the Workmanship-for skilled hands, aided by every known modern appliance, follow it through every process

It has the Inspectionskilled eyes reject every piece not up to the Yale Standard-which is Per fection.

There are hundreds of designsin every School of Ornament-at every price and for every purpose. And each piece carries the Vale Quality.

Let us send you - free - out finely illustrated book about Yale Hardware-it is worth many time the price of a postcard.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co The Makers of Yale Products 9 Murray Street, New York, U. S. /



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EVERY boy should have a KING Repeater for outdoor targetpractice after school hours, and on the long, bright Saturdays of Spring.

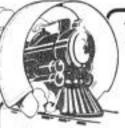
On rainy days, the KING "Long Range" Rubber Ball gun will provide sport at indoor games in the house or barn. It shoots far and accurately, but the soft rubber ball will not injure anything.

KING No. 5-1000 Shot-magazine repeater, with lever action, nickel-plated steel barrel, black walnut stock, \$1.00. (Gun metal finish, \$1.90.)

KING No. 14 "Long Range"—
Rubber Ball Gun-shoots soft sub-ber ball, & lach in diameter, accu-rately 25 feet. Price, 50c.

Other KING models for boys and girls of all sizes and ages. Send for Catalog, and see the gans at any hardware, toy, of sporting goods store. If not found in your town, seed us the money and we'll ship direct, express prepaid.

The Markham Air Rifle Company PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN



The Smoke and Dust of Travel Won't Soil

> Litholin Waterproofed Linen Collars

They are permanently clean and the most satisfactory and practical collars that you can possibly wear. They will save you \$16.00 a year in laundry bills. Launder them yourself any time, any place, with a damp cloth.

Collars 25c each Cuffs 50c a pair At your dealer's, or by wall an receipt of price.
Write for booklet.

The Fiberloid Co., 7 & 9 Waverly Place, New York

#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 14

WANT you to pay particular attention to the advertisements in this issue.

Read them carefully, every one—not necessarily with any thought of purchase-but with the spirit in which you read the editorial matter.

I ask this for a particular reason.

When you have finished you will realize, what you have always subconsciously felt, that the advertising pages are unique in their fund of information, of interest, of news value

-the universal appeal of the market-

I believe there is hardly one among you readers who would not keenly regret the absence of advertisements from any magazine.

I'd greatly like to hear from any one who disagrees with me.

F. le. Catterson.

Manager Advertising Department

Chalmers Talk Number Seven



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car.

Chalmers "30" \$1500

Chalmers "Forty" \$2800

A Chalmers "30" won the Massapequa triphy in the 1909 Vanderbill, setting a world's speed record for light cars of 38.5 miles per hour.

AROUND the edge of the radiators of Chalmers cars there is a bright blue line.

Chalmers stock cars, when sent into motoring contests, are always painted Azure blue, and from this they have come to be known everywhere as Chalmers "Bluebirds." These bright blue cars won, during several seasons of competition in all kinds of motoring events, more victories in proportion to the number of events entered than any other make of car.

Motor trade publications last year gave the Chalmers the title of "Champion Cars of the Year" in road racing. This year our cars further justified the title by winning the 1910 Glidden Tour -- the longest, hardest endurance contest ever held.

It is in commemoration of what Chalmers cars have achieved on road and track and hill that this blue line is placed on the radiators. It is a badge of distinction -- a symbol of victory -something for every owner to take

We have never put Chalmers cars into contests merely for sport. We put them in that they might be proved for what we claimed them to be--speedy, reliable and enduring cars.

Chalmers Motor Company



The quality feature that is the keynote to service predominates in every YALE motorcycle. 1911 YALES are the highest type of QUALITY PRODUCTION known to present day mechan-

1911 4 H. P. YALE \$200 With Boach Magneto \$235 19117H.P.YALE TWIN \$300

Long stocke motor, specially heat treated cylinder, ground to thousandth part of an inch, valves drop hammer forged from highest quality nickel steel, perfectly sented and of generous size. New positive grip control (patented) and offset cylinder.

CONSOLIDATED MFG. CO., 1701 Ferawood Ave., Toledo, O.

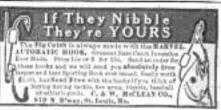
#### Water Ballast—"Any-weight"

The "Any-weight" Love Heller is built, with heller Jenn which not be partially as completely filled with many or mod (see a book), was a head, waiting the roller ANY weight. Filled or coupling to a pilly.

Just right for a soft "Spring" lawn, Just right for a hard "Summer" lawn, A cracker-jack for the Tennis sourt. Some mady on harded land, conveniently carried when every, last a silveren. Those size, 213, 224 & 124 the ampter pring "Azy-weight" up to co-half am when tilled.

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"The Care
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Wider-Strong Implement Co.
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Convert Your Bicycle into a Motor-Cycle outer. Pita any whose Steffer Mir. Co., 2940 Grand Ass., Phile, Pa.

#### THE SEMEMBERA CAR

The result of more than 35 years of experience in inventing, producing and building automobiles

ORE than 35 years ago
George B. Selden began
work on his first motor
car. Since then this inventive
genius—"The Father of the
Automobile"—has worked unceasingly to produce the best in
the motor car world.

After he solved the problem of the self-propelled vehicle, his sole idea was to produce a car more nearly perfect than any other.

In the 1911 Selden Car he has reached his goal—his ambition has been realized—in a car that's sturdy, powerful and easy riding —and best of all a car inexpensive to maintain because built with scrupulous care.

The 1911 Selden is ready to at all times satisfactorily perform any service you may ask of it.

Whether you intend buying now or later you should post yourself on this car. It sets an absolutely new standard of value in automobiles.

A variety of body styles, sizes and models to fill every motoring desire.

116 to 125 inches wheel base—with complete touring equipment from

\$2250 to \$2600

Send for catalogue B and name of nearest Selden agent

Selden Motor Vehicle Company



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Stary through one-half forth pine easily

Easy throw five powerful than spring

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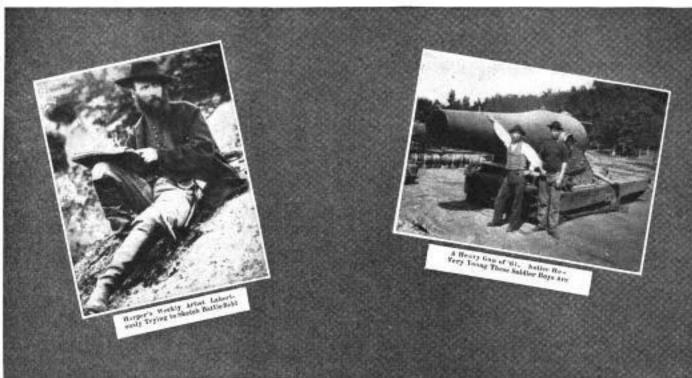
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#### Look at these Photographs of Civil War

We Have Discovered 3,500 of Them!

You did not know the Civil War was photographed? Neither did we—until we discovered the Photographs shown on this page and 3,500 MORE. And with that discovery we came upon a great man's losing struggle, a true story stranger than fiction. But more important—there unrolled before us the one vivid, real history of the Civil War; for the camera recorded exactly what it saw—no more and no less.

FIFTY years have come and gone since this nation was convulsed by the greatest conflict between brothers the world has seen, and fifty years have passed since Mathew Brady—photographer genius—took his cameras and his men, and set out to get the most precious historical documents of our history. Under protection of Allan Pinkerton and the United States Government, he accompanied the armies and navies into battle, into camp, into hospital, into fort and prison; and everywhere his camera elicked—clicked—producing an unidying witness of our great war.

#### AS WAR REALLY IS

He took thousands of photographs showing every phase of the struggle—perhaps especially those intimate aspects that have never been caught before or since. Merry-making in camp, lingering in hospitals, lying in prison, spying on the enemy, hanging the Lincoln conspirators, manning the battleships, punishing the deserter, drilling the awkward squad, the dead on the field of battle, fighting in the trenches; all is shown in this ever-shifting panerams of those four momentous years.

THESE photographs make a history that all can read-the youngest as well as the oldest, and around them there is written a

at, and around them there is written a story of the War like none you ever read before. We have placed the whole \$,500 photographs and the story of the War in ten large volumes which you can have at our low before-publication price, and pay for in small payments.

Mail the coupon and we will not only give you 18 of these pictures free, but will send you an illustrated pamphlet telling Brady's strange life story,

At the same time we will tell you how you can get the 3,500 pictures in ten big yolumes at less than one cent a picture.

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Each 9 Times as Large as These Pictures

To bring before you the wunder of this collection, we will send you free prints of 18 of these photographs in a portfolio. Each of the pictures is 9 times the size of the little pictures on this page and is ready for traming.

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When the startling existence of these negatives is generally realized we shall not give away pictures, so send the coupon with 10 cents to cover mailing cost for your portfolio at once.



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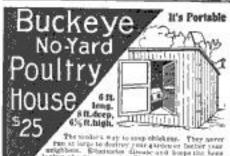
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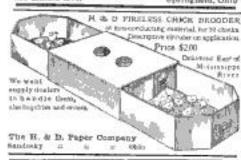
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THE SUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.





#### Amazing Profits Made in Mushrooms

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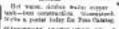
#### Greider's Fine Catalogue

of parasited postbyr, for [21], one 200 pages, 35 large colored plateau of forth, enter 200 pages, 35 large colored plateau of forth, enteroda for such large, colored plateau of forth, enteroda for such large, large pages, and all details renorming the tentions, where and how to large fine positive, ergo for hatchion, supplies, etc., at lowest cost, in fact the genuines positive satisfactor, and particularly statisfactor, and the supplies of B. H. GREIDER, Box 14, Shee



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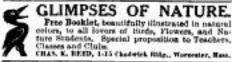




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#### Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, April 15, 1911



#### The American Newspaper

By WILL IRWIN

Mr. Irwin's series on journalism is making a profound impression, not only on the newspaper profession but on many thousands of readers all over the country. His next article will appear in the issue of April 22, and will be called

#### The Reporter and the News

[ It will discuss the following topics: The art of reporting, as first worked out by Charles A. Dana. Where journalism blends with literature, and where it stands apart. The faculty of accurate and minute observation in artistic reporting. How the yellow reporter conceals his lack of art by melodrama and faking. Where technique joins hands with truth. Some great news stories.

One of the two owners of the Denver "Post," after reading the article in the issue of April I, telegraphs to us as follows:

Please accept this telegram as an appreciation. Your story in Collier's is the first acceptable certificate of character-worth which I ever received. I wandered over fifty years successfully without one. The picturesqueness might have been enhanced had Irwin told this story. I was going away to close a business deal when Bonfils said: "Good-by. Remember the last three words in the Jewish Bible, 'Get the Money.' " Please have your circulation manager send two hundred fifty copies with bill to Denver. On figuring, I imagine there are two hundred fifty people in the world who don't take Collier's. I want to mail them one personally. As always,

#### The Talisman By VAN TASSEL SUTPHEN

Hustrated by L. Solomor

Once in a while an author has the courage to break away from the matter-of-fact, realistic material which forms the basis of most of the presentday stories, and to give his fancy free rein. And once in a great while such an author peoples his tale with characters of compelling interest and exceeding charm. Mr. Sutphen in "The Talisman," which will appear in next week's Collier's, has forsaken the materialistic atmosphere which characterizes so much of our current fiction and has allowed his fancy to soar into the realms of pure romance. It is the story of Lady Gilda, a King's daughter, and of Garth, one of the King's guard, surnamed The Dreamer.

#### Problems of Investment

Turn over to page 38 of this issue of Collier's and take a look at "The Average Man's Money"

A prize of \$25 is offered for the best 400-word letter outlining a plan for the investment of money by parents for the benefit of children. The winning letter, and others that suggest practicable and interesting plans, will be printed on "The Average Man's Money" page of Collier's. Investment problems arise in every home of thrift in the country - at some time the average American must turn his attention to the wise use of money. Probably this very question of providing for the future of a son - his education, his start in business - is debated as often in the home as any single subject. You have a definite idea of how to settle it, or you have had a helpful experience. Write the editor of "The Average Man's Money" page. Stick to the 400-word limit and use the typewriter if you can. Send the letter before June 15.

( Next week, on that page, will appear a little article by George B. Cortelyou, former Postmaster-General. It will tell the story of the old "Fund W" swindle, and contain a very positive warning against the getrich-quick gentlemen who sell gold-brick stocks by mail. Mr. Cortelyou's paper is one of a series now appearing on "The Average Man's Money" page. George W. Perkins, Walker D. Hines, Paul D. Cravath, Floyd W. Mundy, whose contribution on "Financial Pyramiding" is printed in this issue, J. F. Crowell, and Franklin K. Lane are some of the men who have already contributed. Among others who are to write are Charles G. Dawes, S. W. Straus, David R. Forgan, Augustus S. Peabody, J. Harry Selz, Arthur M. Harris, and Frederick M. Colston Here is a notable group of authorities on investments - representative financial experts from various cities of the country - whose articles should interest a wide circle of readers.

¶ From a letter written by an investment banker to the editor of "The Average Man's Money" page:

I want to offer my hearty congratulations on the wonderful work you have been doing in your department. I need say nothing more than that I have preserved in my working library all of the articles you have printed so far, and find them of very great assistance to me. . .

( Again, we say turn over to the back of the paper from week to week and read that page.

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#### BRICKBATS & BOUQUETS &

THERE are some features of COLLIER'S A WEEKLY not exactly pleasing, and taking the paper by and large there are others we like better.

—Watsonville (Ga.) Register.

Falsity of an article in the last Colling's, declaring there is a deal to send a solid Taft delegation from Oregon to the next Republican National Convention, is pointed out in a statement issued here by Na-tional Committeeman Ralph E. Williams to-day, backed by apparent proof. —Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

I felt a great and growing delight in its editorial columns until I found you supporting a former attorney of your own for United States Senator. If you do not know how unfit he is for the position, then you are to be pitied; if you do know, then your support is all the more surprising.

JAMES W. REED.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY, ever original and mostly right, is going to do something no other publication has yet dared to do. It is going to write the history of the American press in a series of articles.

-Pocatello (Idaho) Tribunc.

COLLIER's has the reputation for finishing everything it starts, and as the articles are clearly stating both or all sides of the question, the coming ones will be awaited with interest. Will Irwin is the best writer Collier's could secure on this subject, for, no matter what he writes, he always gives it the required study before it goes to his readers.

-Salinas (Cal.) Democrat.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY announces that its work for 1911 will be an examination of American newspapers and their influence

for good and evil.
Whether COLLIER'S does this work wisely or not, a more important undertaking hardly could be conceived.

-Glasgow (Ky.) Third District Review.

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I congratulate you on your courage to investigate newspaper conditions. It has been the greatest need of America for ten years. Do it thoroughly and the people will stand by you. Almost everything else has been investigated and cleaned up, why not the most needed house leaning of all.

REV. W. C. POOLE, McCabe Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

Collier's wants to know what is news? The editor of that magazine might sub-scribe for the "Herald" and find out what is news. And then again be might take the Congressional Record and find out what is not news.-Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald,

Collier's Weekly never published a more interesting and valuable series of articles than those by Will Irwin, now in process, dealing with the history and evolution of the American newspaper. They are written in a much fairer vein, too, than some people expected, which leads us to wonder the more at the single word "slam" given the Associated Press in the current instalment.

-Concord (N. H.) Monitor,

After swatting Messrs. Cannon and Aldrich a knockout blow, curdling the cream in Mr. Post's post toasties, spilling the contents of various patent medicine vials, COLLIER'S is now pulling the wool off the Wool Trust, . . . Collier's is one magazine not afraid of the world, the flesh, nor the devil, and nine times out of ten it is right.-Charlotte (N. C.) News.

The public owes COLLER's a debt of gratitude for the great service rendered in exposing many fraudulent food products, and more particularly the revelations con-cerning the products of the Postum Cereal Company of Battle Creek, Michigan. . . . The "Journal of Labor," feeling that it voices the sentiment of the people, thanks

Colling's for this great service which it has done the public.

When Contries was awarded a verdict for \$50,000 against the Postum Cereal Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, for eriminal libel a few months ago, C. W. Post telegraphed to every newspaper which enjoys his advertising patronage, "suggest-ing" that they not publish anything relative to Colling's suit. However, Colling's has issued thousands of copies of the history of the Post libel, the trial that followed, and the subsequent verdict, which makes interesting reading, and can be had free upon application.

-The At'anta (Ga.) Journal of Labor.

OROVILLE, CAL.

I derive much satisfaction and a corre-sponding enlightenment from Mark Sullivan's "Comment on Congress," while the corner for your "Brickbats and Bouquets" is the keenest and most unique feature of present-day publishing, in that it gives you the distinction of possessing the nerve to publish, without comment, any detraction which may appear in print—something no other publication of my acquaintance has the nerve to do. GEO. P. MORSE, the nerve to do.

BALTIMORE, MD.

For real political information, Mr. Sullivan's page alone is worth the price of a year's subscription. Collica's is the only periodical which I regularly recommend to my friends and acquaintances. This I do

with the utmost enthusiasm.

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS, President, Randall Literary-Memorial Association.

It is no more than the simple truth to say that you are wielding to-day a far greater influence than any university president in the land-perhaps a greater influence than all of them combined—and to your eternal praise it can be said that that influence is on the side of right, truth, and justice. R. E. SMITHER,

Principal, High School, Albany, Ga.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY seems to have the faculty of discovering the "nigger in the woodpile" long before any of its competitors. -Lexington (Mo.) Intelligeneer,

COLLER's is recognized as one of the foremost, most independent, and boldest of our magazines.

Richmond (Va.) News Leader,

It makes no difference whether you like COLLIER'S WEEKLY or not: if you are in the habit of reading its editorial pages, you will find that in the past two years it has singularly established itself as the one publication of general circulation in the United States which stands bravely. consistently, and aggressively for the interests of the people as opposed to "the people of the interests."

-Butte (Mont.) News,

We haven't much hope for Fisher, seeing how he has failed to secure the endorsement of Collier's Weekly ahead of time.-Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

The hard-bitten hostility of Collien's Weekly had put a steel-drawn finish to the work of the daily press. Mr. Ballin-ger was, virtually, found guilty before he was tried.—Denver (Colo.) Times.

The Secretary has resigned, the place has been filled by another, and now Collier's Weekly will have two chances left-one to explode and shoot off all its fireworks within a week, and the other to turn its attention to some other subject than forest reserves, Secretary Ballinger, and Gifford Pinchot.

-Seattle (Wash.) Times.

Who ever heard of any one attempting to stifle a polecat? And yet there are some points of strong resemblance in COLLIER'S and mephitis mephitica. | Does our critic mean putorius feetidus; —En. | No respectable individual with any regard for decency would make any attempt to stifle either of them. If the pests can not be removed with a long-range rifle it is much better to give them a wide berth.

-Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

# A Model for Every Man

At Every Price

Here is one of Stein-Bloch's smart models. Among the many new ones you will find one to meet your especial tastes and requirements.

Please notice this illustration. Here you have reality. It is from an actual photograph.

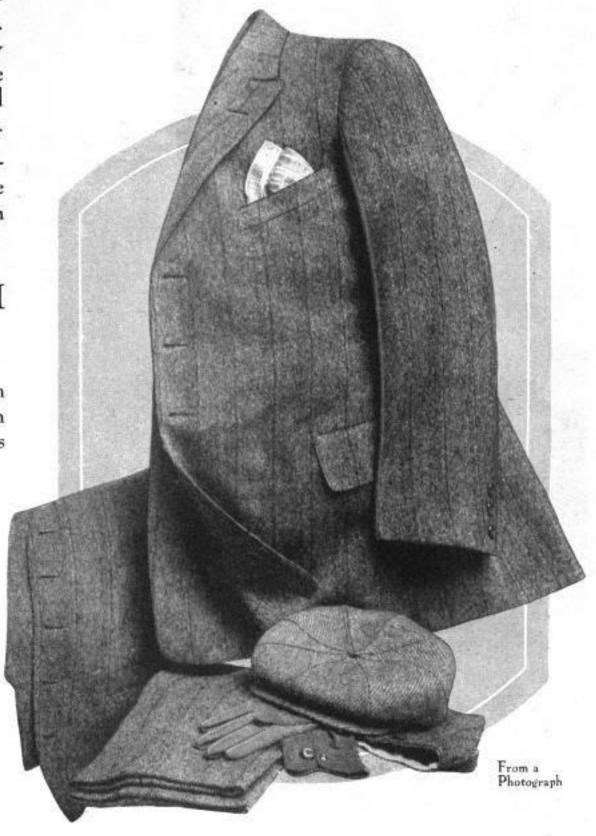
#### STEIN-BLOCH Smart Clothes

Go to the Stein-Bloch dealer and have him show you the season's various styles. Examine their texture.

Observe how they are made. Note their beauty of line.

their beauty of line.
Try them on. They
will fit you with more
style at less cost than any
other make in the world.

In the Stein-Bloch dealer's big mirrors you can see how Smart Clothes become you from head to foot.



Send for "Smartness," a Book of Photographed Spring and Summer Styles. You will learn the nearest dealer's name and address.

This is the Label that Means 56 Years of Knowing How.



Fix It in Your Mind

#### THE STEIN-BLOCH COMPANY

Wholesale Tailors for Men

OFFICES AND SHOPS Rochester, N. Y.

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Marguerite

PAINTED BY PENRHYN STANLAWS



# Collier's

#### The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

April 15, 1911

#### Society and Solitude

UR RELATION to things outside of ourselves," wrote GOETHE, "forms our existence, and at the same time robs us of it." It was a topic on which GOETHE constantly reflected. In "Tasso" he caused one of his characters to say that talent is perfected in solitude, character in society, but, of course, the poet himself can not be held to share every opinion put forward by his creatures. It was in his own person that he exclaimed: "How fruitless a life of distraction is! One learns only what one does not care to know." Goethe's great friend declared, in summing up the meaning of Wilhelm Meister's goal: "He steps from an empty and undefined ideal into definite, active life, but without losing any of his idealizing power." A happy triumph. Mollère's Alceste shows the narrowness which threatens him who nurtures ideals in a hothouse, so to speak; not exercising them in daily contact with his fellow men. One of the most attractive ideas in Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" is that this true blue bird, standing, of course, for an ideal of human happiness, can exist in the open sunlight, while the hosts of false blue birds are creatures of the moonlight, and die when they face the sun. Society, on the other hand, becomes a menace to our inner quality when, like any stimulant, it makes as dependent upon its excitement. George Meredith has expressed the ennui which so often poisons social pleasure-seeking:

The society named polite is volatile in its adorations, and to-morrow will be petting a bronzed soldier, or a black African, or a prince, or a spiritualist: ideas can not take root in its ever-shifting soil. It is, besides, addicted in self-defense to gabble exclusively of the affairs of its rapidly revolving world, as children on a whirly go-round bestow their attention on the wooden horse or cradle ahead of them, to escape from giddiness and preserve a notion of identity.

One of the happiest fancies to be found among the short stories of HENRY JAMES is in "The Private Life." A certain great author's talk in ordinary society is unworthy of his writings, and puzzles an admirer. antil this admirer overhears the author talking vapidities to a young girl on the veranda, at the very instant that he, passing the author's bedroom door, sees a shadowy outline of his figure writing in the darkness at his desk. A contrasting character in the same story is the everpopular and successful society leader, who, when he is absolutely alone, becomes invisible. He exists only when the eyes of the world are on him. We have more ideas upon this subject, but are planning to reserve them for a book.

#### The New Theater's Future

ERELY CHANGING THE BUILDING in which the company MERELY CHANGING THE BUILDING in which the company does its work has given to many the mistaken impression that the New Theater has in some way changed its object and its plan. It still aims to give beauty and meaning a better opportunity on our stage, and to do it by establishing a high-class repertory, acted well. It is already financed for several years in its new and smaller home, and if Americans are as progressively intellectual as we believe them to be, the outlook is most encouraging. "Only poetry," said Schiller, "can produce a taste for poetry." It is only by knowing the best in any art that we can choose the best. That "The Blue Bird" and "The Piper" have been the year's greatest practical successes at the New Theater shows that we now have a public desiring to escape the commonplaces of melodrama, skirt plays, and sugar sentiment, and choose in place the truth that is inseparable from beauty. "The Blue Bird" was rejected by most of the leading managers in America, and yet for months has packed an enormous theater. "The Piper," if read by him in manuscript, would have made an average manager seowl and yawn. In two short seasons the New Theater has affected the whole attitude of the community toward dramatic art. It promises to be an important step in the progress which will enable us to see drama worthy to bear comparison with the music that we hear and the architecture and landscape-painting that we produce.

#### The Actor and the Part

AN INTELLIGENT FOREIGN ACTRESS read in several of the newspapers of New York that she had "saved the part" of HILDA in "The Master Builder." The rôle, they explained, contained little, but had been lifted by this actress. This particular player, it happened, was not blinded by vanity-that peril of the stage-and she retained the faculty of clear thought, even where she was herself concerned. "What do they mean!" she said. "How can they be professional critics and not know that HILDA is a splendid part, in which moderately good work is certain to be applanded !" She added that in

German or Russian criticism nothing so wide of the mark could possibly be found. The uncritical spectator is naturally the slave of the part. If it is a gloomy play, and one girl enters occasionally with a string of sunny lines, the actress distributing the longed-for light is inevitably applauded. If a personage appears only when by prompt and generous act he can rescue others, the part again assures the actor's glory, and a similar certainty greets the player who has the only virtuous rôle amid a group of villains. These instances are gross, but the principle can be seen in almost every play. We can not expect the public to recognize good acting in DON JOHN in "Much Ado About Nothing" as easily as in Dooberry; in Laerres in "Hamlet" as easily as in Osric; in the heroine of "The Great Divide" as easily as in the hero; in the wife in "The Servant in the House" as easily as in the drain-man. Of professional dramatic critics, however, it might fairly be asked that they recognize that HILDA in "The Master Builder" is a fat and easy part.

#### The Meaning of a Word

NOURTEEN DIRECTORS of the United States Steel Corporation are also directors in one or more railroads; the railroads thus dominated constitute, in the aggregate, four-fifths of the country's entire mileage and are the purchasers of one-half of the steel trust's entire output, This situation we ask every business man in the United States to ponder thoughtfully; let each man apply it to his own business and see what it looks like. We are not hurling a reckless epithet, but trying to observe precision and care in the use of the contemporary language of Americans, when we say that this is exactly the situation which the word "graft" was invented to describe.

#### We All Pay

THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION in 1910 did the largest foreign business in its history. Its foreign sales increased twenty-one per cent over 1909, while its sales at home in the United States increased only seven per cent. This foreign territory, in which the corporation made its greatest increase of sales, consists of countries in which it has not the benefit of the American protective tariff.

#### Canada and the Empire

THE UNITED STATES does not need Canada, Great Britain does; and that is one of the essential facts to be considered when Canadians reflect upon the future. In these days serious men consider the welfare of the whole world, not merely of their especial corner. The United States has had its own task in civilization—to work out in comparative isolation a conception of government and freedom. On Great Britain has fallen the destiny of guiding vast numbers of the backward races. India contains one-fifth of the whole human race. Would Canada prefer to see these people governed by Germany or Russia! Germany is now concerned in agitating the Persian question, as the more delicate the position of the Persian guards the better chance of weakening British strength in the North Sea. In the Far East, England has her complications. The Japanese treaty runs out in 1915. Lord Kitchener, it will be remembered, pointed out to the Australians that Japan could land troops on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria more quickly than the Australians could send them from Melbourne. There is reason to believe that Japanese labor can not compete with Korean labor, and therefore needs another outlet. Japan in the last fifty years has increased in population, through the birth-rate alone, as fast as the United States has gained from the birth-rate plus her enormous immigration.

Will the British Empire break down under the financial strain put upon it by this situation! It is, perhaps, more than any other thing, an obligation shared that binds peoples together—as Switzerland, speaking Italian, German, and French, and divided by mountains, was bound together by a common danger and a common end. Great Britain spends to-day, for defense, thirty shillings per man, woman, and child. Ten shillings of this is in the national debt, which means in the main the defense of herself and Europe against Napoleon. South Africa spends for defense three shillings, Canada six, New Zealand ten, Australia twelve. A solid union of the British Empire would mean an additional spending power of £20,000,000. If Canada leads the way toward closer union, the other Provinces will follow, Germany will probably be discouraged from forcing further the game of armaments, and a start toward disarmament may be brought about. It is a mighty world-

question with which the Canadians are confronted.

#### How About Nebraska?

OURTEEN CIVILIZED NATIONS of Europe bound themselves by treaty in 1906 to abolish night work for women, and put the principle in practise on January 1 of the present year. Three of our States have reached a similar conclusion in line with modern judgment and modern conscience: Massachusetts, Indiana, Nebraska. You can not tell what the courts in this country will do. In New York, about three weeks ago, they upset an employers' liability act, which they admitted was well drawn, as ignoring what they were pleased to call "due process of law," an arbitrary and unreal interpretation of the idea, such as the New York Court of Appeals has put forth before, in the Bakeshop case and other cases. Ethical progress in industry will not be stopped by judicial folly. One way or another it will reach its end. This question of woman's work is to be faced by a Nebraska court this month. The Legislature passed a law called for by the experience and intelligence of mankind. Will the court find an asinine way of interpreting some constitutional clause having no possible bearing on the present issue, or will it show that it realizes that American legislatures have the right to do what all the civilized nations of Europe have just done?

#### Not Sorry

A SENSITIVE CONTEMPORARY calls the welcome given in Seattle to Mr. Ballinger "as honest and as sincere" as the "Corruption of Kirby" manifesto of President Taft; and then, with tears in its ink, this contemporary asks:

We wonder if Coller's is really proud of this piece of work? Sometimes it seems to us that an editor, after having bounded a man for years, like Coller's bounded Ballinger, finally accomplishing the double purpose of getting him out of his job and doing considerable damage to the Administration which appointed him, must feel just a little bit worried as to whether he has rightly used the great power of influencing public opinion, the great power which a mighty fine command of the language and a large circulation give him.

May Mr. Ballinger find in Seattle health, diversion, and a competence, but as to helping (with so many other publications, and with so many determined citizens) to drive him into private life, never in our whole existence were we further from regret. One of the first things he did the other day, when he reached Seattle, was to attack the Appalachian law, the most intelligent purchase Congress has made in years, and connect it with the high cost of living! In the same speech he gave direct election of Senators as an example of a "conglomerate compound of Populism and Socialism," and described the direct Government movement in certain Western States as turning our Government "over to the mob." This is the year 1911!

#### To Whom it May Concern

O MANY OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS are hastening to correct what they mistake for an error about Goethe, that it will save a good deal of letter-writing if we state that the Darwin who wrote the theory of colors with which Goethe disagreed was Erasmus Darwin, not the better-known Charles. Hence the confusion into which some of our readers fall about dates.

#### Circus Time

CLOWNS AND TRAINERS, aerobats and artists, have rounded into trim for the season. Where once the solitary elephant reigned, a whole herd trumpet (or may trumpet). In place of a few moth-eaten animals, a confusion of jungle creatures now decorate the cages. The Wild Man of Borneo does not flourish, but a chimpanzee lives in a glass house, uses a fork, and has a valet. Mostly, however, the spirit of the menagerie is unchanged:

There's the lion!—see his tail!

How he drags it on the floor! . . .

That's the tall giraffe, my boy,

Who stoops to hear the morning lark;

Twas him who waded Noah's flood,

And scorned the refuge of the ark.

The ring has seen the greatest alterations. Time was when one family of ground and lofty tumblers might suffice to provide the necessary thrill. The present circus staff of somersault artists, bareback queens, damsels who range the sky in inverted automobiles, delight the rising generation not more than in the days of Van Amberg, the "Lion Lord." P. T. Barnum is immortal, and along with him Tom Thumb and Jumbo. What modern circus hero is immortal?

#### The Mills of the Gods

TYPES FROM THREE STRATA of American society in a city of fifty thousand, as representative as if they had been selected by a playwright (say, by Galsworthy, to write "Greed" as a sequel to "Strife"), were grouped together in a court-room in Wichita, Kansas. Levi Naftzger, rich, a churchman, a graduate of Iowa University, and for eighteen years president of one of the most substantial banks of the city, sat stolid but pale near sneering John Callahan, a convict, whose house for years had been a sort of thieves' hotel. Frank Burt, formerly chief of police, might have taken his place between them, as the location most appropriate for one whose business has been to serve as middleman between the underworld and respectability. This time, however, he was busy trading for exemption from a sentence to the penitentiary. The convict sold stolen stamps to the chief of police at fifty per cent of the market price; the chief sold them to the banker at an advance of twenty

to thirty per cent; and NAFTZGER disposed of the goods at a figure as close as possible to their face value. The evidence produced in court did not suffice to convince the jury that the banker knew exactly how the stamps were obtained, though the judge in his final instructions said: "Decide whether a man of the defendant's intelligence could do this without knowing the stamps were stolen." According to BURT'S story, the respectable defendant's chief concern was to find whether or not it was lawful to sell stamps at a discount. The prosecutor for the Government, in summarizing the case, remarked: "BURT was simply a middleman. He was between the thug and the highest strata of society." When the jury brought in its verdict, Naptzger had been found guilty on only one of the four counts charged against him, and therefore this wealthy and respected citizen was sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary with a \$5,000 fine for a transaction in which his profit was less than \$65. The judge insisted on imprisonment: " To a man in your financial position the fine is not a punishment." " I have been a fool," observed Mr. NAPTZGER to a post-office inspector.

#### Telling the Truth

I T SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE for the opponents of scientific medical progress to make any statement without mixing in an unconscionable amount of explicit or implied falsehood. A poster recently exhibited in Boston began as follows:

#### ATTENTION

Do You Know What Vivisection Means?

It means the cutting up of animals while alive and, in many cases, the torturing of them to death. The dog, the loving, devoted friend of man, who guards his master's property and often is the means of saving his life, is the animal particularly chosen to be the victim of the vivisector's experiments. He is rubbed with turpentine and set on fire; his body is opened and scalding water poured into his intestines; he is made to die from fatigue; he is starved to death.

To a person in just the right stage of maudlin drunkenness this should make a strong appeal. In Boston, however, within a quarter of a mile of the Common, the State-house, and Fancuil Hall, it ought to be sufficiently ridiculous. In the report of the British Royal Commission (1876) you will find that the reference to burning is based on a publication in the Edinburgh "Medical Journal" forty-two years ago. The animals were anesthetized either by tineture of opium or by chloroform. The reference to the pouring of scalding water on the intestines is based on an experiment by Crile when he was working with Sir Victor Horsley in London under the harmfully stringent regulations of the British law, which, among other things, requires that animals subjected to such experimentation shall be insensitive to pain. So it goes through all this species of literature. At a lecture in Boston recently lantern slides were thrown on the screen, and the antivivisection speaker glibly described one after another until he came to a picture of a monkey with an ether cone over its face. He pointed to the cone, hesitated a moment, then turned to the audience, saying: "I don't precisely remember just what sort of torture this is intended to show."

#### Life

"ATURE," says Mr. George Santayana, in one of the most profound and brilliant books of our day, "remains always young and whole in spite of death at work everywhere." What Nature does, man should do also, as far and as long as he is able.

#### Byron Among Others

WHEN A STANDPAT editor attacked us for using a plural verb with a collective noun we moralized a little on why Standpatters are so often ignorant of English, and gave a few examples. One of the comments on this little lesson in syntax was the following:

EDITOR COLLEGE:

You have barrel-staved the Kansas editor enough. But if you want to teach grammar, why not quote the most beautiful line in English with a plural verb for a collective noun, and the one most easily remembered?

"That host with their banners at sunset were seen."

Surely Macaulay must have had that line, among others, in mind when he said Bykon had written some things that would perish only with the language. Very respectfully, Geomes R. Roth,

The "Daily Leader," Allentown, Pa.

Here is another communication: Editor Collier's:

OARLAND, CAL

Deer Sir—James A. Garfield, in his great speech, delivered in Congress on December 16, 1867 (see Congressional Globe), on the subject of the Ninth Census, used these words: "Mankind bare been slow to believe that order reigns in the universe—that the world is a cosmos, and not a chaos. The assertion of the reign of law has been stubbornly resisted at every step." General Garfield was a scholar in the highest sense of the term, and when he uses a plural verb, as he has done in the case cited, with a singular noun, you can risk your bottom dollar that it is right.

J. W. Dutton.

These letters we publish only because the views are expressed with vigor and individuality. The question itself is too simple to be discussed outside of school. This issue of Collier's would not hold the possible illustrations, but we had no desire to do more to Kelley than show him that, however strong be may be in cheerful and enterprising confidence, he would, in English grammar, do better to keep his sword in its scabbard. We bear him no ill will for his animadversions on us, and hope Charles W. Post gave him one of those advertisements he held out to Kansas editors as bait for little slams at us.



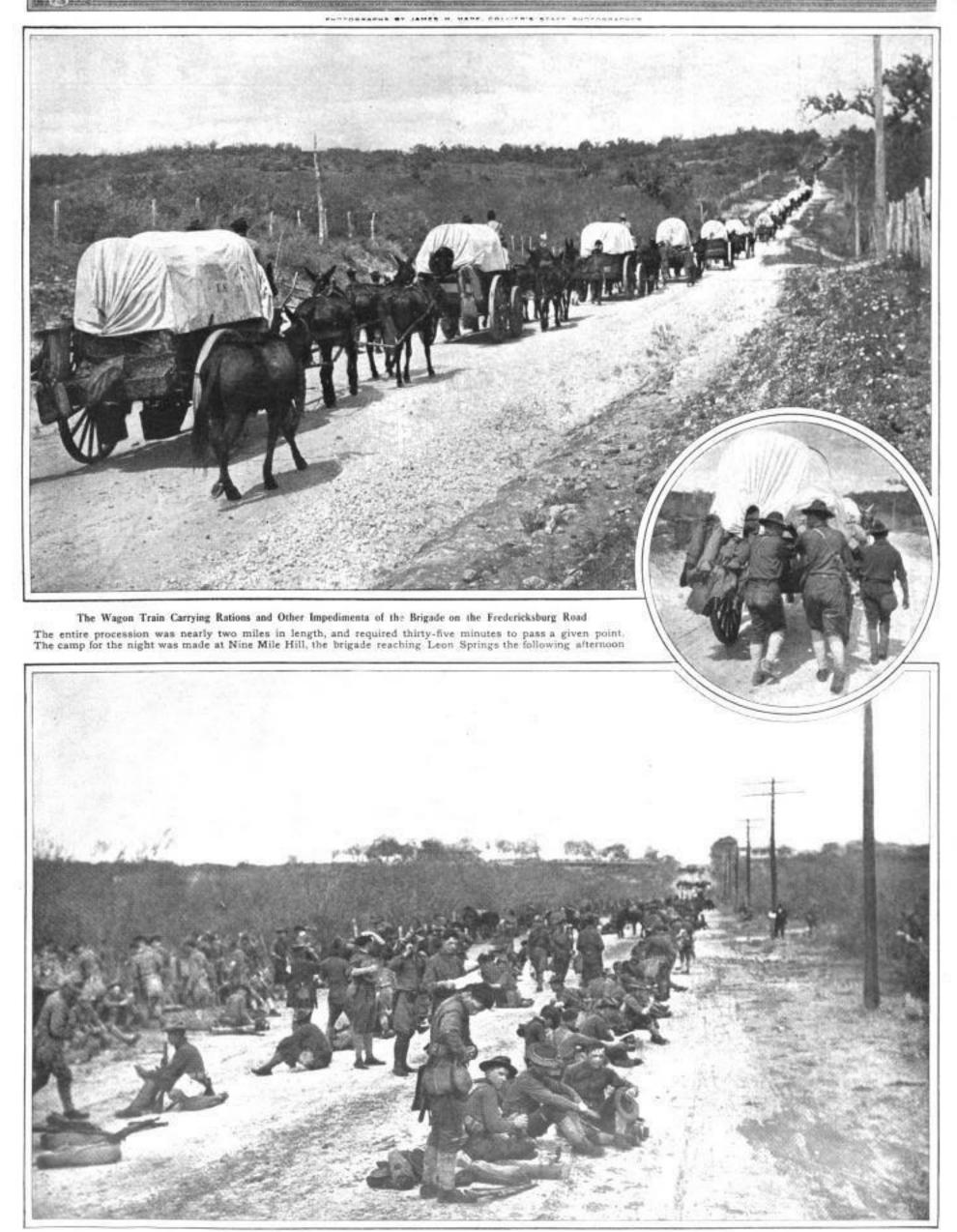
#### A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Effects of the Fire Which Destroyed the West Wing of the New York State Capitol at Albany

About 3 o'clock on the morning of March 29 the fire broke out on the third floor in the rear of the Assembly Chamber. The fire burned eight hours before it was under control, and nearly a million dollars' worth of valuable books and priceless historical papers in the State Library, many of which can not be replaced, were burned. The offices and committee rooms throughout the west wing were considerably damaged by the millions of gallons of water which were poured into the building

#### WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Six miles from San Antonio a ten-minute halt was ordered, and the tired soldiers dropped in their tracks

The First Brigade of the U. S. Army's Maneuver Division Takes a Hike to Leon Springs

#### A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### What Is the Matter with the U.S. Army?

Frank Talks with Army Officers in the Maneuver Camp at San Antonio

By ARTHUR RUHL

Collier's Staff Correspondent

WO very different stories might be written about the quite extraordinary little army now gathered at San Antonio. I say "extraordinary" because it is the first time in our history that a theoretically complete division has been mobilized in times of peace; and "theoretically" because, although the division was supposed to be mustered at full war strength, it came with only about ten thousand of its proper twenty thousand men.

One of these stories would represent the civilian's point of view—what you or I or any ordinary American might think as he stood in the midst of the big camp beyond Fort Sam Houston in the bright spring sunshine; with bugle calls echoing across the wide spaces, a cavalry regiment standing out against the sky-line half a mile away, a line of infantry obeying the command "Open chambers!" with a simultaneous "cli-i-ick!" as you walk past, and the scouting aeroplane sailing around like a bawk overhead.

Here are near a thousand acres of khaki tents, regular streets, water-pipes, post-office, bakeries that daily turn out their thousands of loaves, "incinerators" disposing promptly of refuse, even dishwater, doctors with their vaccination points and typhoid scrum—all of the things which give the careless civilian the pleasant notion of thoroughness and efficiency. Everything moves like clockwork, and every face and shape is reassuring—husky, self-reliant, humor-loving privates and officers, who are the "officers and gentlemen" we expect them to be, and who have had, perhaps, the best theoretical training in the world.

That would be one story and a very cheerful one. The other story would represent the officers' point of view—what the army thinks of itself. This story is so different, and it is told so frequently and so frankly—is so much the burden of all talk and gossip here—that not to repeat it would be not to report the one thing about this mobilization likely to impress the outsider most. I can not pretend to discuss the reorganization of our army from the basis of any profound researches of my own; I merely repeat was is heard from the army itself.

merely repeat was is heard from the army itself.

A little incident which happened the other day
will suggest what I mean. The First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Frederick A. Smith,
started out on a twenty-mile "hike" to Leon Springs.
It was a fine sight—two thousand men in full field

equipment, with machine
guns, ambulances, and the
long white-topped wagon
train clanking in the rear
—all moving up the Fredericksburg road between
green fields in the dazzling
sunshine. As I rode beside
the column, an officer motioned in front of us, where,

Just beyond the flag and the regimental colors, the general rode along at the head of his men. . . . . General Smith is a man who has been in the army thirty years, and this is the first time he has ever had a full brigade under him in the field



tere

Every man carried between sixty and seventy pounds

just beyond the flag and the regimental colors, the general rode along at the head of his men.

"Now, that's what we mean," he said. "There's a man who has been in the army thirty years, and this is the first time he has ever had a full brigade under him in the field—the men he would be expected to command in time of war."

General Smith—and I venture to mention names here merely because the case happened to come under my attention, not because it is in any way unusual-is the Commander of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. The Department of the Missouri includes such important posts as Forts Leavenworth and Riley, and the others in the States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (exclusive of the Yellow-stone Park), and Kansas. The commander of such a department must act as the junction point for a vast amount of correspondence passing between Washington and the various posts in his district. What this amounts to was suggested by an example given me by another department commander, who, counting up once to satisfy his curiosity, found that every man in the ranks was accounted for nineteen times before the record of his existence in his proper place reached its final destination. How much time the head of such a department has for training his men and himself in the art of war can easily be imagined. As a matter of fact, he has almost none. With all his expensive special training, he is forced to give up being a soldier to become a manipulator of red tape. Under the division organization here, this same officer's official staff is stripped down to an adjutant and two aides. Administrative matters are attended to at division beadquarters, and the brigade commander (the brigade is, according to our field service regulations, a tactical, not an administrative, unit) can devote himself to training his men to acquit themselves properly in the presence of an enemy. I spoke of a full brigade, but, as a matter of fact, the recruits - with whom the half-filled division is slowly being completed—had all been left in camp. One hesitates to say what might have happened had they been brought along. The day was hot and humid. It was the first murch attempted, and every man carried, including ritle, luversack, canteen, blanket, rubber poneho, and half a "pup-tent," betwoen sixty and seventy pounds.

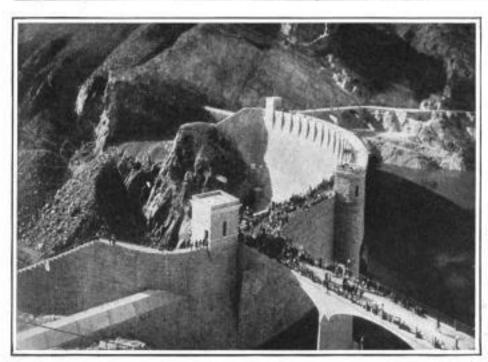
Moreover, all of them had been vaccinated with typhoid serum the day before, and by the time the three-mile mark was reached, men began to drop (Continued on page 39)



By the time the three-mile mark was reached, men began to drop out. Probably seventy-five of them were strung along the road in the next half-hour, and although camp was pitched but ten miles out, a few of them never got there

1. April 16

#### WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING





Ex-President Roosevelt at the Dedication of the Roosevelt Dam

The ex-President opening the mammoth Roosevelt Dam, which the Government has built in Arizona. On March 18 the storage dam, a part of the Salt River irrigation project, was officially opened. This dam, which was completed in February, will reclaim 250,000 acres of irrigable lands, and this valley will now become one of the richest agricultural tracts in the world. It is said that the price of one full crop of this valley will more than equal the entire cost of the irrigation project. Throughout his entire trip, Mr. Roosevelt's reception has been most enthusiastic, and in San Francisco 5,000 people were unable to gain admittance to the great Hearst auditorium



An extraordinary photograph of an English steeplechase. Three riderless horses are among the first in the field



Chauncey M. Depew's Successor, Senator James A. O'Gorman, and His Family

The new Senator was a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York and is fifty years of age. It is reported that, on hearing of the election, Mr. Depew said: "It took seven minutes to elect me and seventy-four days to elect my successor"



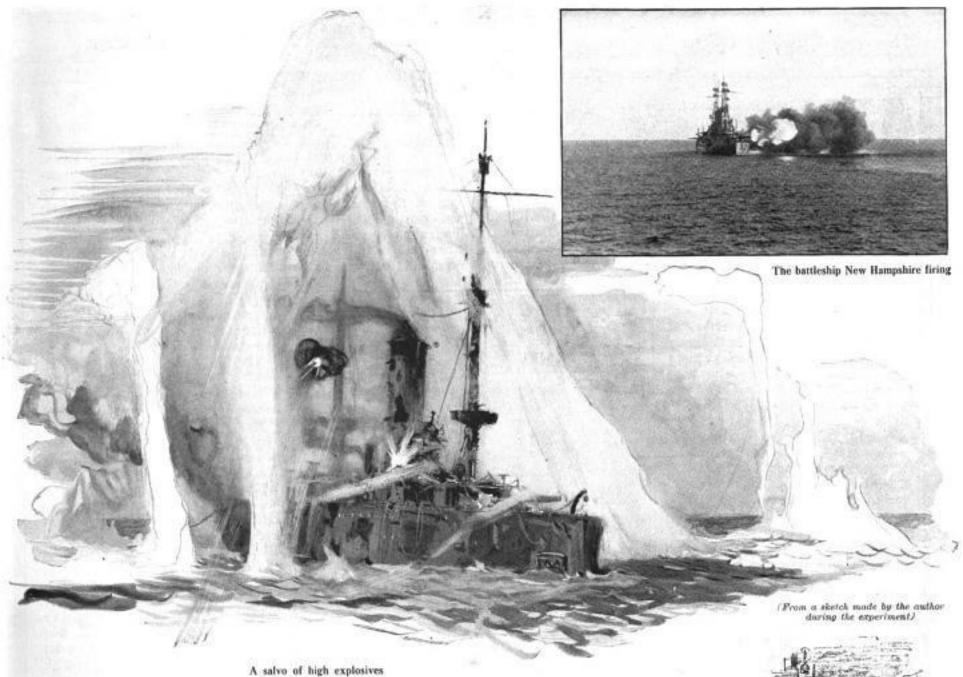
The Camorrist Prisoners Being Taken to Court at Viterbo

It is said that large sums are being sent by the Neapolitans in this country to the Society of the Camorra for the defense of the prisoners. Meanwhile the trial is marked by dramatic outbursts by the accused and frequent charges of perjury

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#### A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS





#### Shooting Up the Old Texas

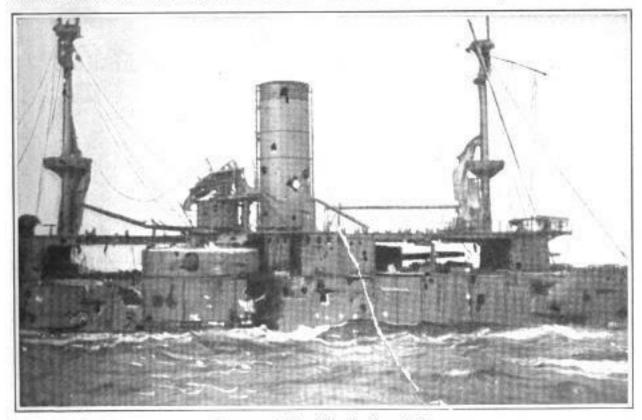
A Valuable Experiment Which Proved the Skill of the U. S. Navy's Gun-Pointers

get the battleship Texas to
life, but only ten minutes for the gun-pointers
of the New Hampshire to send her to the bottom
during the recent spotting practise in Chesapeake
Bay. She is now a hopeless wreek, a mass of twisted
iron and punctured armor, resting on the mud flats

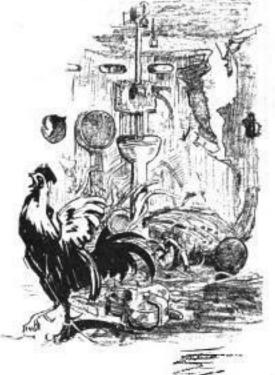
H. REUTERDAHL

venir fiends. The
—but her career
been a ship with a
and the cruisers of
the first line, a re-

TERDAHL of Tangier Sound, a prey to pirating junk dealers and souvenir fiends. The exit of the old ship was dramatic—but her career was seriocomic. She had always been a ship with a past, When the navy was young and the cruisers of the White Squadron represented the first line, a real battleship was wanted, and the



The engaged side of the ship after the firing



The rooster in the conning tower survived the destruction, but the manikin representing the captain was killed

plans for the Texas were purchased abroad. In competition an English naval architect designed this ship, which became a hoodoo to the navy. This curious vessel had a water-line armor of twelve inches, just a stretch of it amidships; above it came the side of the ship, regular steel plating, but still above this the designer had placed another armor belt, apparently believing that no shell of the enemy would be impolite enough to penetrate the unarmored part between.

Occasionally the Texas would get tired of existence and sink alongside the dock. The navy said that she could fire her turrets once in a half-hour, but two of her officers nursed her coughing turret gear and raised the rate of fire to one shot every five or tea minutes. Her heavy guns hit nothing in the battle of Santiago, and the Texas went into the Hall of



## COMMENT ON CONGRESS



By MARK SULLIVAN HEN the Democrats, for the first time in eighteen years, won control of the Lower House of Congress last November, the Republican politicians and papers pictured and cartooned the event as a sort of barbaric dance of the hungry. The comic papers of the period dealt with the Democratic patriot. after eighteen years of exile, packing his lean bag, and taking a train for Washington to be in at the pie-cutting. In the light of all this Republican prophecy, the first official act of the Democratic Congress is significant: They abolished ninety-eight offices, clerkships, and minor positions, attached to the Lower House alone,

aggregating about \$150,000 annually in salaries. This was their own medicine, to be sure, but it was a pretty strong dose, nevertheless. Probably every Democrat in Congress was under pressure from one or more of his constituents, from party workers to whom he is under obligations, for some of these jobs. The renunciation was not easy. The disappointment to hundreds of place-seekers will make every Democrat's reelection next year just so much more difficult. There is, therefore, all the more reason for thoughtful persons, who understand and appreciate economy in Government, to give sympathy and practical support to the party that has accomplished it.

#### More Economy

COME of the committees of Congress which were important and useful several decades ago-for example, the committee on Pacific railroads when the early transcontinental lines were being built with Government subsidies — have been obsolete for nearly a generation. Some of these committees have not held a meeting for many years, but yet they went on, carrying a full equipment of idle elerks and providing so many places for Republican heelers—political graft and nothing else. The new Demoeratic Congress has abolished six of these useless committees, thus voluntarily abdicating about sixty honorary

offices for members, and paid clerkships aggregating nearly thirty thousand dollars a year. These voluntary sacrifices of power and patronage are creditable in the highest degree.

### The Biggest Saving

NHE economies already put in practise by the Democrats apply merely to the Lower House itself. When they get around to the executive departments of the Government, the opportunities will be incomparably greater. The new Democratic Ways and Means Committee, together with the Rules Committee and the Appropriations Committee, have put in motion machinery which, it is confidently believed, will save the Government one hundred and fifty million dollars a year. To any fair-minded observer, the most conspicuous impression of the new order at Washington is the sobriety and intelligence with which the new Democratic majority has approached the responsibility of conducting the Government of the United States.

## Fitzgerald of Brooklyn

THE new Democratic chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is John J. Fitzgerald, who has represented a district in the heart of Brooklyn for twelve years continuously. He, much more than the Secretary of the Treasury, is the financial officer of the Government. Roughly, about a billion dollars a year will be under his control; only with the approval of him and his committee can any Government money be expended. It is a position of

enormous responsibility and power. Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment to this position was resisted by some Democrats and criticized by some Insurgent Republicans because of his opposition to some of the recent changes accomplished by the Democrats and Insurgent Republicans. It is only fair to say that regardless of his attitude on some of the recent progressive legislation, Fitzgerald is by temperament and experience better fitted for this particular position than any other man in Congress, Republican or Democrat. No other man approaches him in fitness. His whole career in Congress has been an insistent fight for reduction of appropriations,

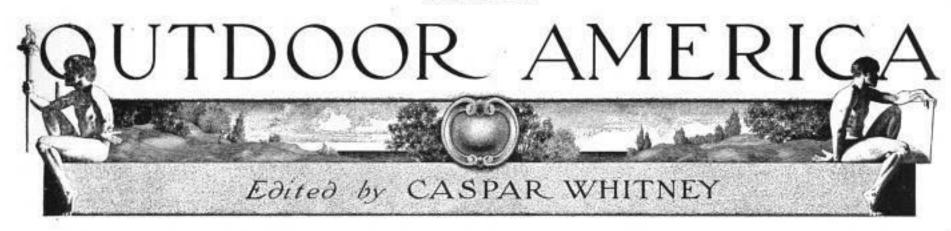
for economy in Government expenditures; it is the best assurance that not a Government dollar will be spent without his vigilant scrutiny. From the standpoint of those who believe in the initiative, referendum, and recall, it is fair enough to call Fitzgerald a reactionary, and probably he does not in the least resent that designation. But the important things about the office of chairman of the Appropriations Committee are not belief or lack of belief in radical legislation, but personal integrity, courage to resist pressure, knowledge of the Government's finance, and belief in economy. There is not a Democrat in Congress, not even among those who disapproved his course in the rules fight and gladly helped to discipline him for it, but knows that there is not a personal or political favor in the world big enough to induce Fitzgerald to let five Government dollars pass through his hands improperly. An injustice from which Fitzgerald has frequently suffered has been the description of him, by ill-informed persons, as a Tammany Congressman. As a matter of fact, the Brooklyn Democratic organization to which he owes allegiance is in bitter hostility to Tammany more often than not, and has at no time yielded more than a perfunctory allegiance to the New York City organization. Probably, at the end Champ Clark, the new Speaker

of a year or two, a good many of our friends who believe in innovations like a national children's bureau, a national bureau of health and the like, will probably be very much disgusted with Mr. Fitzgerald, for he will have resisted

appropriations in behalf of their pet projects-but all that horde who seek Government money for million-dollar post-offices in thousand-dollar villages, for deepening four-foot creeks back in the hills, and the like, will feel the same way about him.

One Way to Know the Senate

N THE course of a single year probably not over twenty thousand different persons have the opportunity to watch the United States Senate in action. For this experience, the best substitute the present writer knows is the performance of Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, a public platform reader. She has sat in the Senate gallery for many hours, she mas observed the individual characteristics of the Senators, she has caught even their gestures and intonations, With this equipment she gives a series of public readings entitled "Seenes from the Senate." She impersonates, with a success that gives an impression of almost startling fidelity, the highpitched incisiveness of Root, the sonorous periods of Gore, the almost brutal Lirectness of Bristow. Her performance is thoroughly amusing and entertaining; at the same time there is not now available a Inore useful agency for bringing the Senate home to the peoply. Her address, for such clubs or managers of lecture courses as may desire it, is 600 West 192d Street, New York City.



## Japan Invades America

A Japanese University Baseball Team Coming to Try Conclusions With Our College Boys

HE invasion of the United States by the Waseda University Baseball Team this spring is an event of unique interest, not only to the fan but to the public. The fan will note with pleasure that our national game, so long looked upon as peculiarly American, has become a part of Japanese recreative life, while to the general public it is significant in the way of building mutual friendship and respect.

The team represents one of the two leading universi-ties of Japan, the other, Keio, being Waseda's only rival for supremacy on

the Japanese diamond.

The Waseda team comes to America at the invitation of Chicago University, and will be practically the same which was defeated by Chicago in Japan last fall, and will be in charge of Professor Iso Abe, director of athletics at Waseda and a man well known in Japan for his advanced

ideas on college sports.

As players, the Waseda men are imbued with a fighting spirit certain to win the admiration of the American fan, no matter how heavy the score is against them. The defeat at the hands of Chicago was somewhat of a surprise to the Japanese, who had considered themselves fully a match for American college teams; but learning their weaknesses by de-feats, they immediately centered every activity on strengthening them. So they come to America confident they

will prove equal to our college teams.
They will arrive on the Pacific
Coast in the last of April, and before
starting eastward meet California and
Stanford, followed by University of
Utah before the series with Chicago.

Games have been arranged for them with all the leading universities of the Middle West, and it was hoped to schedule games with the Eastern colleges, but the limited period of the season did not permit of this being done. However, enough games have been arranged with various university teams for the Waseda players to gain

a good idea of the average American college team. In their own country the Japanese have proved themselves practically the equal of visiting American college

teams. Comparing the two, the American has an advantage in height and weight, which makes him a harder hitter, a swifter thrower, and a faster run-ner in general. The small, nervous, quick moving Jap-anese have done much to overcome their handicap in size by a careful study of the game and a develop-ment of those features to which they are physically best suited. At bat they have sought to curb their natural desire to hit hard, and, instead of attempting to slug, stand well up to the plate and try to chop short hits over the infield, or else gain bases by laying down well-placed bunts toward either first or third. Once on base they are dangerous, as their team-mates sacrifice them along skilfully, and they are quick to take advantage of every opportunity. In addition, their small

stature and quickness make them unusually hard to tag when sliding into a base. In throwing, both from the outfield home, to cut off runners from third, and from the catcher to the bases, to catch base-runners, they are, as a rule, weak.

Their pitchers seldom have the speed of the average American college pitcher, and so must depend for effectiveness upon control and curves.

As a consequence the Japanese pitcher but rarely risks a straight ball over the plate, but seeks to induce By J. J. PEGUES

the batter to strike on slow curves over the corners. In fielding, they are often brilliant.

They move like a flash when the ball is hit, and often

succeed in cutting off apparently safe ones. But it is in the tricks and fine points of the game that the Japanese excel. They may be expected to steal home, atand equipment. Even four years ago they played in their tabi, or socks, as spiked shoes were unknown, and their wooden sandals were, of course, imprac-tical. To-day, however, all adjuncts of the game are manufactured and sold in Japan at very reasonable

Of course, the Japanese public does not respond like the American people, but among the youth baseball seems to be almost, if not quite, as popular as it is with us. Nearly every school of any

with us. Nearly every school of any size at all is represented by a team, and I have even seen little fellows ten or eleven years old playing scrub under an arc light on the main street of Tokyo at eleven o'clock at night. Professional teams do not exist and probably never will, as the public would probably not support them, the general idea in support them, the general idea in Japan is sport for sport's sake alone, and the public often prefers to sup-port contests by contribution rather than by paying admission to the field

of play.

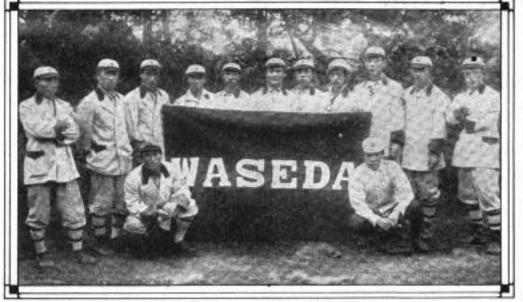
Many features of baseball in Japan
impression on the make a strong impression on the American, but none is more worthy of mention than the sportsmanship exhibited by players and spectators alike.

Games are considered friendly contests between gentlemen, and noth-ing but gentlemanly conduct is toler-ated. Close association and friendship among the rival players is constantly aimed at, and victory, while most engerly sought, is made secondary to absolute fair play. The umpire is su-

Where his decisions are a matter of judgment, as on balls or strikes, or on whether a man is safe or out on a close play at a base, he is never questioned, no matter how important the bearing of his decision may be on the result of the game. Only on the interpretation of a rule may his authority be disputed. Anger is never shown by a Japanese player on the field, and would meet with the instant disapproval of the appropriate North and the contract of the appropriate of the approximation of th of the spectators. Not only do the Japanese play fairly and abide by the decisions of the umpire without a ques-

tion, but they extend every courtesy to their opponent. The Chicago University team was invariably offered the choice of taking the field or going to the bat first in the games in Japan, and only by choosing to take ins was it possible to force the advantage on the Japanese team in their turn. Exemplary as was the conduct of the Japanese players, it was no more so than was that of the spectators dur-ing the same series. Their hopes were centered on a victory for the Japanese teams, but they were ever as quick to applaud a good play made by a Chicago player, no matter how disastrous to their hopes, as they were to applaud a similar play made by a Japanese. And after every victory won by Chicago, they cheered the Chicago team to the echo until the

latter left the field. The Waseda players hope to learn much from us on the fine points of the game. Perhaps we may teach them a few things as regards skill of play, but certainly we can teach them nothing as to the attitude in which gentlemen approach an athletic contest; indeed, in this respect, we can learn from them. So, no matter what the result of the games may be, it is certain they are well worth attention, and it is to be hoped they will accomplish much toward furthering the friendship already existing between the United States and Japan.



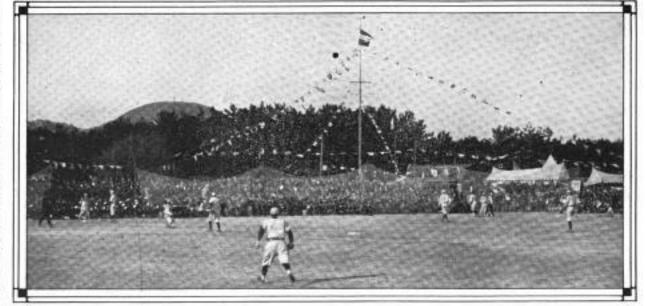
The baseball team of Waseda University

tempt a squeeze play, or work a delayed steal of either

second or third at any time.

When one comes to consider the really short time that baseball has been played in Japan, their progress is really remarkable. Only eight years ago even the word baseball was practically unknown to the Japa-

Some twelve to fourteen years previous a few students became interested in the game by seeing American sailors



An amateur baseball game in Japan

at play, and a half-hearted attempt was made to intro-duce baseball, but was soon given up.

In 1903, about, the game was taken up by Waseda and Keio Universities, and as the students had the advantage of instruction under former American college players then located in Tokyo, it at once became a favorite.

From Keio and Waseda baseball spread to the high schoo's and then to the middle and lower schools. At first there was a scarcity of bats, balls, gloves,

## Reducing the Death-Rate

The Way Science Has Worked and is Working in the Progressive World to Relieve the Suffering of Mankind

O YOU know that the average person lives fourteen years longer to-day than he did in 1850, and twenty-one years longer than in 1800? In Prussia, the home of medical and where antivivisection voices are feeblest, twenty-five years of life have been added for every living person during the last forty years.

The first distinct impression on the old-time deathrate was accomplished by vaccination against small-The pockmarked face of the smallpox survivor is now as rare as it once was common, and this disease, formerly the most dreaded of scourges, barely maintains its existence in the bodies of the unvaccinated. It is unfortunate that most of the achievements of ex-

perimental medicine take the negative form of im-munity to diseases which formerly destroyed human life, even under the best obtainable conditions. Asintic cholera no longer pursues its march around the world in fifteen years, but we seldom stop to thick about it. To-day the cholera germ is bottled up in test-tubes and freely handled by medical students. Bubonie plague, the black death, which carried off 68,526 victims in London in 1665, is now confined to the Orient, and the common rat has been convicted of the crime of perpetuating it. Tuberculosis, the great white plague, is greatly diminished in man, and the way to exterminate it has been pointed out. The guinenpig furnished the solution of this once hopeless problem. This chart, made from the United States Cen-sus, shows the deaths from tuberculosis in various portions of the registration area, per 100,000 population, from 1904-8. It means that

the guinea-pig prevented 25,000 tu-berculosis deaths annually in the United States during this period, and the work is still going on.

Antivivisectionists are trying to convince people that diphtheria antitoxin is a humbug, because it is the most brilliant achievement of Jaboratory experiments on animals. The accompanying chart shows the death-rate in nineteen large cities of the world, before and after the introduction of this "bumbug." Diphtheria antitoxin is also a contribution of the guinea-pig, although now supplied by horses.

The meningitis serum reduces the death-rate over 50 per cent, and thousands of children in Europe and America are thus saved from untimely death; and after recovery they are not so often deaf, dumb, and paralytic.

The tropics have been rendered habitable by the conquest of malaria and yellow fever. Yellow fever does not take in lower animals, so a company of doctors and soldiers, and a woman, Miss Mass, volunteered for experiments, which showed that this disease is carried a single variety of mosquito and in no other way, Here came the heroic Lazear, who sacrificed his life by permitting the bite of an infected mosquite. There were no other victims to experimental yellow fever, but Reed and Carroll returned from their work in broken health and died soon after.

Within a year, Ricketts, the brilliant young patholo-gist of the University of Pennsylvania, yielded his life to the deadly Mexican typhus, whose secrets he was un-

The curiosity of a German doctor, Schaudinn, which led him to experiment with a blood parasite of African horses, brought shortly, 1995, the discovery of the cause of the most destructive of all human diseases, and after a few years, 1910, a specific cure for this disease has just been announced. Yet we hear that observations on animals have no meaning for man. In cancer re-search, ten years of experimental study of the transplantable enneers of mice, rats, and dogs have brought more progress toward the rational cure of the disease than the thousand years immediately preceding. Dogs have already been cared of cancer without the knife, but man must wait his turn.

### Controlling Animal Disease

M ODERN bygiene, exclusively the product of animal experimentation, is the sole guarantee of the permanent growth of great cities, the stability of commerce and finance, and the generally safe tenure of human life. A single epidemic of bubonic plague in New York. would prove the truth of this broad statement.

Not the least important result has been the control of diseases of lower animals, without which it has been impossible to build up in the United States the livestock inclustry, representing a capital in 1907, exclusive of poultry, of \$4,331.230,000. The relief of suffering in lower animals, achieved by comparative medicine, is incalculable. Compared to it the sanctimonious activities of our societies for the correction of open brutality to animals are wholly negligible. Yet the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals spends annually about \$140,000, while our few vet-

erinary schools struggle along on pittanees.

These are some of the results of vivisection which everybody can understand, but they are only the peaks of the iceberg, seven-eighths of which is submerged. There is a score of less known diseases of which the victims find hope only in the general progress of medical

## By Dr. JAMES EWING

"If the opponents of animal experimentation were to. ernse from a text-book of physiology the knowledge gained by animal experiments, one-half the contents would disappear, and the other half would become, for the most part, unintelligible."—Heidenhain.

"The more one really knows of what animal experimentation is doing for neurology, the more keenly he

feels that it is a most beneficent instrument in human progress."—Dana.

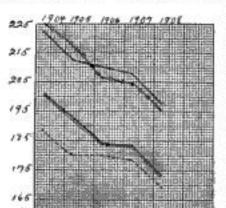
In pharmacology, animal experiments have transformed the giving of drugs from a dangerous jumble of guesswork to a well systematized, safe, and rapidly advancing science. In the science of

nutrition there is hope that the discases of old age may some time be effectually controlled. The experimental study of heredity has given a new meaning to engenies, that science of the future which looks toward the day when human intelligence can guarantee that every child born shall inherit a sound mind in

a sound body.

Yet in the face of this record and prospect, of which they are ignorant, a few people still denounce the practise of animal experimentation, and assert that its results are worthless and its pursuit debasing. Instead of answering yea with nay, it may be well to inquire: What is vivisection?

To-day it requires the sacrifice of one-tenth as many animals as are suffocated or shot by the anticruelty societies. These animals may be legally used for experiments only under the direction of medical or research institutions, most of which



Deaths from tuberculosis in registration area, United States, 1904-8 per 100,000 of population

Whole area Cities-- States ---Other registration cities -0-0-0-

are schools of our universities. The animals employed are a few monkeys, many dogs and cats, and chiefly guinea pigs, rabbits, rats, mice, and frogs, besides in vertebrates. They are protected by the humanity of the experimenters, by the necessity in most cases of painless operations, by the authority of the heads of departments, by the rigid criticism of colleagues, and by the rules issued by the American Medical Association.

### Painless Vivisection

BEFORE the days of anesthetics, vivisection was painful, but since the discovery, by experiments on animals, of ether, chloroform, eccaine, and escaine, the great majority of experiments are painless, while most of them are trivial. Animals suffer from experimental diseases, but less than man, because their brains and their sensory nerves are smaller in comparison to body weight. The demonstration of certain known facts and

principles is to-day regarded as an essential part of medical education because these experiments are upon senseless animals and are painless. The purchasing, housing, feeding, and caring for animals is one of the most expensive departments of medical education and research. The operating rooms are conducted upon surgical principles, and for that reason, and no other, inquisitive visitors are not welcome.

Who are the antivivisee-tionists? Those requiring consideration are certain physicians who have deprecated experiments on animals, and a small class of laymen who ask that the practise be restricted. Regarding the physicians, it must be said that no really distinguished physician has ever been an antivivisec-tionist. Yet several notable men have been falsely placed in this class, as Henry J. Bigelow, who intraduced laboratory physi-

ology into Harvard, and Sir Frederick Treves, who is a vice-president of the British Research Defense Society. Lawson Tait ridiculed experimental surgery as well as the work of Pasteur, Lister, and Koch, but he was a ruthless experimenter on women on the operating-table, and he left nothing of value except his fortune.

Herbert Snow discredited his own testimony before the Royal Commission (Blue Book, 1906), admitting that he was getting "old" and "rusty," ".ad not fol-lowed recent advances," and was obtaining his information about medical topics mostly from lay journals and from "a lady."

The best known layman antivivisectionist is Stephen Coleridge, who exclaims: "We care nothing about the motive of these experiments," and who was fined £2,000 and costs by an English jury for libeling Prof. Bayliss. He secured the false testimony of the notorious Miss Lind-af-Hageby. In New York State the antivi-visection movement is supported chiefly by the fortune of a neurotic woman who lived in seclusion surrounded by pet cats, dogs, and horses, for whose care and burial the also liberally provided in her will, together with

some snug fees for hired agitators.

Here are some of Cannon's autobiographic extracts of other prominent antis from "Who's Who":

Dr. Arabella Keneally, author of "Molly and Her Man of War" and "Some Men Are Such Gentlemen."

Dr. W. G. Stables, author, 136 books, Dr. Edwin Berdoe, editor, "Zoophilist."

Dr. J. Oldfield, lawyer, fruitarian.

Dr. J. D. Buck, theosophist, author, "Mystic Masonry."

Dr. Stephen Townsend, novelist, surgeon, actor.

#### Misstatements of Agitators

REGARDING the methods of the agitators, it has re-peatedly been shown that they rely upon false statements, "Misstatements, interpolations, and worse."— Keen. The character of their literature has experi-enced no change in spite of repeated exposures by Lee, Cannon, and others. It is quite obvious that this discredited literature is the chief cause of amsettlement in the minds of many silent advocates of antivivisection, who fear there may be much truth in the charges against medical science. To that large body of intelligent and sober persons who are in doubt about the question of restricting vivisection, it should be that if they will inform themselves about the methods and objects of animal experimentation, and the very definite restrictions under which it is conducted to day, their fears will be set at rest. There are many who have taken this course. Especially to be recommended is the literature issued for this purpose by the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the State of New York,

That animal experimentation is morally justifiable, that its results are indispensable, and that its control should be left to the honor and humanity of the medical profession, is an opinion publicly expressed by many of the most distinguished men of the day, including clergymen, lawyers, educators, statesmen, and moralists.

Antivivisection has a history, and one that is its complete and final condemnation. The spirit which op-poses the reduction of the death-rate, has a far deeper coundation than the inordinate love of animals, being historically related to religious fanaticism, which it has partly replaced. Religious intolerance made a martyr of Jesus Christ, who propounded a new religious doc-trine for which he fell the victim of uninformed public sentiment. It is significant, as Ian MacLaren pointed out, that the only fast friends of this new doctrine were Joseph of Arimathea, the rich man, and Nicodenius the The populace has never supported biological science, but even as late as the French Revolution, Lavoisier, who discovered the meaning of respiration, it dragged out of his laboratory and beheaded in the Paris

street, because it did not understand what he was

studying.

As medicine is the mother of the sciences, it suffered most from the intolerance of the uninformed. Hippocrates and Galen did some careful thinking, and made some close observations on human diseases, but for a thousand years thereafter most of the logic was crushed out of medicine by popular prejudice. In the Middle Ages, dissection of the body was a capital erime, and surgery was taught only in secret and practised only by nomads. In 1628 Harvey ven-

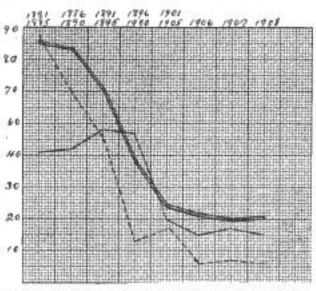
tured to step out of the beaten path, and by experimenting with live dogs found in the arteries not air, as was supposed, but blood. He was immediately ostracized, lost his practise, was driven to a country town, and finally made to recant. Not until the nineteenth century did rational medicine gain any

- Paris----

footing, and only in the latter half of that period did it succeed in making rapid progress. Present medical science is almost wholly the product of the last two centuries, and chiefly of the last half century. What made the difference? It was the invention of

the compound microscope (1824), which revealed how the body is put together, and the introduction of the experimental method of studying its life.

Yet at every stage of progress the experimental method has met violent opposition from its beneficiaries. There was a time when animal experimentation showed meager results and had to fight for its life, but that time is passed. The spectacle of scientific men having to argue for the right to reduce the death-rate is unfit even for the Middle Ages, and a disgrace to the twen-



Deaths from diphtheria and croup in the thirty-three largest cities of the world per 100,000 of population, 1881 to 1908 All cities London

The English antivivisectionists delayed their adoption of antitoxin for ten years. Note the effect on the London mortality, 1895-1900. Antitoxin came into use generally in 1895

## In Marble Time

The Ruling Passion of the Boy, Small and Large, Near and Far, when the Warm Days of Springtime Come

EN dubs."
"Dubs." "I said it first." "You didn't."

"I did."

"Besides, you hunched."
"I didn't."

"You did, you big bully, you."

"Don't you call me that.

"I will, you big bully, you."

"You say that again and I'll knock your block off!"

"You big bully, you!"

I remember, as though with the eye of a camera, the little group back of the Methodist Church at the foot of the crooked willow, a half-dozen urchins in patched shorts and bare legs, stained and bruised to the knee, waiting, erect, fists doubled, looking tensely at Reddie,

## By OWEN JOHNSON

the lining of his cap to the secret rents of his trousers. As he was a good shot, he usually won, but when a turn of luck threatened to sweep all his marbles from him, he would scratch the lobe of one car and ponderously

"Well, I guess it's about time to call on Old Spitfire.

Where in beans did I put him?"
With the utmost deliberation, he would then languidly proceed with a detailed search, paying not the slightest heed to the frantic objections of the eager shooters.

"Oh, come on."

"Hurry up, Beany, will you!"

"Rule him out."
"Ah, he does this every day."

or secret, did not suffice to stop the slaughter until. chipped and cracked by the venomous assaults of other

taws, Old Spitfire was forced into a natural retirement from disability and old age.

Reddie lived opposite me, and the long, rebellious jour-ney to school was enlivened by a daily game of follerings. which consisted in sending one favorite shooter ahead of us with the object of killing the other, always taking care to make reprisals difficult. On one particularly inviting morning the pursuit, due to long rivalry, became unusually aggressive amid cries of:

Fen h'istings." "Fen sidings.

"Knuckle down."

Becoming more and more engrossed, it happened that Reddie's favorite agate rolled off the beaten road and down the embankment, where it presently settled at the





On sidewalk or turf

standing up to the giant intruder, Bully Sikes, who had set at defiance the constitution and the laws of the bull ring.

"Give me that plaster."

"I said 'fen dubs,' you big bully, you!"
"D'ye want a fight!"
"I'll fight, you big bully, you!"
"And I'll back you up, Reddie."

"Me, too." "And me."

Bully Sikes considered, impressed by the common in-

dignation—or was it the interested approach of the butcher's wagon?
"Ab, I was only foolin," he said at

last.

I remember glancing at Reddie and seeing every muscle quivering, like a terrier in leash yearning for a cat. There were more things learned in those days beside knuckling down and shooting straight.

Great faith was always laid in lucky shooters. There was one champion in particular, Beany, who had a favorite taw which he had nicknamed Old Spitfire, which was the despair of the gang. It was a decidedly unprepossessing speci-men—a bamboozler of ruby crystal, searred like a German student with the toll of past victories.

Beany, at that time, was possessed with the ambition to be a capitalist and phi-losopher, two destinies which, to his green imagination, were not at all incompatible. He assumed consequently a judicial, lagging deportment, exceedingly trying to other temperaments.

At precisely the same hour each day he would come dawdling around the corner of Marshall's grocery store whittling a stick and, pretending to perceive the game as if by accident, would go through go through the following conversation:

"What you playin' there?"

"Marbles, you jackass."
"What kind of marbles?"

"Bull ring, of course."
"Oh!"

"Want to come in?"

"You playin' for keeps?"
"Sure we are."

"How many a whack?"
"A couple of ducks."
"Oh!"

"Comin' in?"

"Wall, I'll think about it."

Then he would stand paring his stick until the demands ceased, when he would suddenly produce his ducks, which he car-ried, not in a bag but packed away all over him, in every conceivable place, from "I'll be doggoned if I stand for it!"

At this juncture Beany's fingers always stumbled upon Old Spitfire, which he produced with an air of discovery, polished with solicitude, and never failed to clear the ring. A dozen methods were tried to separate Beany and Old Spitfire, which, according to his legend, had been given him by a one-eyed Indian at a county fair and was absolutely unique.

Whatever the charm, it was certain that once Old Spitfire came forth, all combinations in the world, avowed All sizes and ages

mouth of a yawning circular drain, through which, after a shower, thin streams left an oozing bed of mud.
"Come on, if you're not afraid," shouted Reddie defiantly. "I dare you—I double dare you."
Before such a challenge there was but one thing to be

done: in a moment, laughing and struggling, we were in it, our shooters pursuing one another through the slimy drain. Another moment we stood horrified in the accusing light of the sun again, veritable mud urchins. I won the race with a lucky shot at the steps of the school, but Reddie, it was mutually agreed, received the finest tanning.

Hundreds of eggs The moth which lays them Digging it out The borer which does the damage

## The Destructive Leopard Moth

By LUKE J. DOOGUE

THIS pest has been in evidence for the past few years, but not until recently has the extent of its ravages been fully appreciated. It has killed thousands of trees of all kinds, and from present indications thousands more will be destroyed. It is difficult to control the pest because of its habits. Neither the moth nor the borer eats the leaves, so that arsenical poisons are useless. The borer, after entering the tree, remains two seasons, during which time it increases in size from a quarter of an inch to about three inches long and the size of a lead pencil. A small tree can be saved by carefully going over it and destroying the pest in its borings. This can be done with a wire or by injecting bisulphide of carbon into the holes and plugging them up. A large tree infested is doomed. This pest rivals in destructiveness the combined activities of both the gipsy and brown-tail moths

FEN dubs." "Quit your hunching."
"Ah, whose hunchin'?" "You are, you cheap bloke." · "I am, am I?"

"Yes, you are." No longer a solitary spot under leafy patronage, but an air hole in the struggle of the city, a bill-board for a background, an unused sidewalk for a battle-field, a torpid sun and middle March overheada circle of indolent loafers about. longer Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn, but Gavroche; no longer the unconscious slang of the amateur, but the posed ex-pression of the cynical professional, the public performer, impudently excelling before audiences. The game is different, the method is different; the shooter aclonger shoots from the ground, but erect. before a curious orchestra, propelling his taw from the waist, squinting professionally with the right eye. The cries are no longer:

"Knuckle down."

"Ah, look at the way he shoots."
"Cunny thumb."

"Shoots like a girl." Instead, smacking of the vaudeville heavens and the comic supplement, the

dialogue sputters on: "Come on, will yez!" "What d'ye think you're doin', waitin' for a photograph?"

"Say, hand him a bunch of violets. some one.

"Watch me lugs."

"Kiss your meg good-by, Ratty."

"Kiss you're grandmother."

"Wot did I tell ye?"

"Oh, you Christy Mathewson!" And the audience stolidly blinks, forgetful of time and place, loitering, in the hopes of a possible scrimmage, and always ready to abet the same when appeal

is made. "Ah, you mucker, you put your heel on it." (Concluded on page 45) Concluded on page 45

## Doubling the Product of the Summer Garden

You May Not Only Increase the Quantity of Your Output, but Greatly Add to Its Quality

N THE beginning my garden was not very satisfactory. We had vegetables, to be sure, though we did not have half enough, either in quantity or variety. Further, we would have more than we could use of one thing at a time and then nothing at all at other times. The season, too, was short. The methods and working principles of some of the market-markeners opened my eyes to the possibilities of doubling gardeners opened my eyes to the possibilities of doubling the product of my garden without increasing its area or materially adding to the work. At the same time that I began to study the methods of the big truckgrowers, there was a change in my occupation that allowed me very little time for work in my garden. Nevertheless I was able to adopt and modify the market-



The cold-frame which prolongs the season

growers' methods, bringing them down to the scale of the family garden with complete success. We now have a continuous supply of vegetables from the garden almost the year round.

The first step was to make my ground light, rich, and well supplied

with humus, as was explained in the first paper a month ago. The first was to provide some way of starting the early things under glass; the second was to make a definite plan for the gar-den and carry it out; the third was to stop planting so much of one thing at a time, but rather make small, continuous plantings; the fourth was to grow vegetables for winter use and

learn how to store them.

The first problem was solved by simply driving some stakes into the ground, nailing some old boards to them, banking up with earth and covering with storm sash from the house, Lettuce, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, I started in biscuit boxes in the house, transferring them to the outdoor coldframe later. The next year I built a regular hotbed with concrete walls, frame, sash, and covers. In March, when the ground is still covered with snow and nights are freezing, what fun it is to work in a hotbed, smelling the rich, moist earth and watching the eagerly sprouting seeds! The great trick in tending a hotbed is not to get

it too wet, thus causing the tender plants to damp off. This damping off is the result of a fungus growth at the surface of the ground which destroys the stem of the plants. Always water on the morning of a sunny day, and, where possible, pour the water in a lit-tle trench near the plants, thus letting it soak through to the roots without wetting the ground at the surface immediately around the plants. Beets, lettuce, onions, and radishes will stand much wet; melons, squash, peppers, beans, eggplant, are more tender. I found that the secret of success with those plants that were simply started in the hotbed and then transplanted to the open ground later was to grow them in such a way that it was possible to do this transplanting with-out disturbing the roots of the plant. By growing or starting them in pasteboard boxes, paper-lined strawberry baskets, or unsoldered tin cans, I was able to accomplish this so well that the plants received no check in transferring them to the garden. By this method not only was time gained and danger of loss of plants eliminated, but the deadly damping off got little chance to attack the plants while they were weak from loss of roots. Pasteboard boxes I found were the best because they took up little room, being square, and they could be quickly set into the ground, where the damp earth dissolved the cardboard, letting the roots grow out unhindered. It was always easy to save up from the kitchen the few paper boxes needed, thus escaping the outlay for the heavy, easily broken terra-cotta pots that florists use.

The hothed is invaluable, too, for growing many things

## By JULIAN BURROUGHS

to maturity a month or more in advance of the season out of doors; how delicious are the golden-hearted heads of lettuce, the tender radishes, young onions, beet greens, etc., that one has in March or April from the hotbed!

Though a hotbed or cold-frame needs little attention, this little it must have; it must be opened for ventilation on sunshiny days and covered on frosty nights.

Out in the garden itself the season can be hastened a little by the use of hand-frames and by planting only the earliest varieties at first and the moment the ground

is dry enough to work. Cauliflower grows splendidly under cheese-cloth. l found that peas, beans, melons, strawberries did better in the open. Where one can cover a good part of the garden with cheese eloth six feet above the ground, it is a fine advantage-cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, celery, chard, spinach, and all other leafy plants grow to profusion in its humid, tropical atmosphere, not only earlier in the spring and later in the fall, but during the burning drought of midsummer. The method of procedure is to plant two rows of peas, an early and a late; a planting of corn in the same way; a little patch in one corner of small seeds; another patch for tomatoes; a row or block of potatoes; perhaps a corner of melons or encumbers, and so on. The space around the tomatoes and melons is left idle until they occupy it; after the peas are picked and the early corn gathered, that ground remains un-tilled, sowing itself with weed seeds. Suppose we adopt instead a plan somemelon hills. One season I set a garden all to early pota-toes. In mid-June I set hills of squash between the potato hills. In early July the potatoes are dug and the ground set to corn, a dwarf variety. The corn matured and so did the squash, giving three crops from the ground that otherwise might have grown but one.

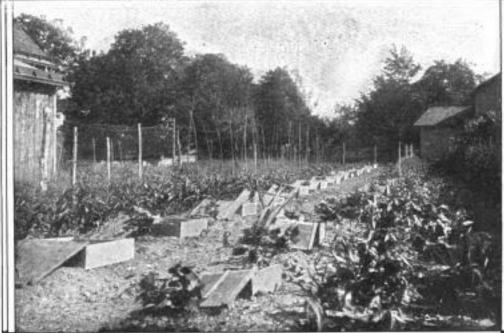
Amuse yourself some evening by planning the garden on paper, drawing it to scale, and making imaginary plantings with the date for dropping the seed and the most likely date for gathering the plants. Lay it all out in rows lengthwise, putting the tall plants between the short, the late between the early; the early lettuce, spinach, beets, etc., in the rows to be occupied later by peas or corn; the fall vegetables in the rows of the spring and summer ones after these are gathered, and so on. The spready plants, like New Zealand spinach, squash, etc., that occupy so much room from midsummer until frost need have no more room on the plan than the smallest thing that grows, provided they are set between rows of early stuff that is gathered by midsummer. To do all this, of course, the ground must be rich and loose, as was explained last month.

There are some vegetables that occupy the ground all immer—parsnips, leeks, salsify, etc. These must be summer—parsnips, leeks, salsify, etc. These must be marked as such and provided for. Personally, I do not think it pays to grow potatoes

in the garden. If you have plenty of room, set out some fruit—strawberries, grapes, or raspberries. You can buy potatoes to better advantage than you can small fruits.

Half the fun of a garden is to have vegetables on into the fall and winter. The tomatoes and even the melons can often be saved for weeks by covering them up with a blanket of some kind during the few early frosts. New Zealand spinach can be kept under canvas or old carpet until Christmas. The celery must be banked up in mid-September, and during hard freezes covered. November it must be dug and stored for the winterthis is best done by putting it in a cool, dry cellar and banking it up with dry sand. It can be stored in the ground if it is protected by leaves and a covering from frost and wet. It must not be allowed to freeze or get

warm and damp. Hubbard squash must be stored in a dry place away from frost. Head lettuce can be left out very late by covering it with leaves, and then on top of the leaves some water-proof material such as an old door or sheet of steel roof-ing. Dig the carrots, turnips, par-snips, salsify, and beets, and store them in earth, muck, or sand out of the reach of both mice and hard frosts. Brussels sprouts, savoy cabbage, and leeks will stand freezing, though not exposure to zero weather. always store mine in the hotbed, removing the sash and replacing the covers. Where the hotbed is used during the fall and early winter for growing vegetables, they can be stored in boxes or barrels in an outbuilding. Some people keep pumpkins and squash the year around simply cutting them up in rings and drying them over the stove. Lima beans can be kept until Thanksgiving by piling the vines, pods and all, in a heap on the ground, and cov-



Increasing product by hand-frames

thing like this: Place the peas five feet apart instead of three and a half, and plant the corn between the rows of peas. Between the place for the hills of corn, in the row, set a lettuce plant. On the very spot where the hill of corn is to be, early radishes can be grown. Instead of planting a row of peas, plant only a few feet, according to the size of the family, and as soon as one planting shows bove ground dant some mor the row is waiting for the later planting of peas, it can grow early As soon as the first picking of peas is finished, tear away the vines and put in a row of Giant Pascal colery plants. The later plantings can replaced with spinach, carrots, beets, savoy cabbage, etc., for fall and winter use. In the same way crowd the melons, squash, tomatoes, cucum-

bers, etc., between rows of early corn, peas, string beans, lettuce, etc. These will be gathered before the former begin to spread. Always keep the rows far enough apart for the easy passage of the wheel-hoe, but never let any of the ground in the rows stand idle. Instead of little squares of this and that, put everything in rows. Lettuce and small early vegetables can be grown in the row between hills of lima beans or melons. For seed beds I always use little spots between the



You may lengthen the season by starting things indoors

ering with a cloth. To keep them from molding, this should not be done until the cold weather has become settled. Many of the half-ripe tomatoes will ripen up if brought into a warm place. It is a saving of time to partition off a corner of the cellar for the regular and convenient storing of winter vegetables, where there are slielves for squash and boxes of sand for roots.

"The second of three helpful papers for the amateur. - Editor-

## The Race to the South Pole

## Four Large Expeditions and Two of the Most Famous Present-Day Explorers are Struggling for the Honor of Its Discovery

MILLION DOLLARS or more invested in good ships, supplies, Manchurian ponies, icc-motors, wireless outfits, and so on, are expected to be hidden away in the Antarctic within the next months. Over a hundred young men, strong eighteen months. and brave, the pick of the nations-for many thousands of their fellow citizens were clamorous to go-will do their best to shape the destinies of this big investment. Will it pay? No, except in some additions to knowledge; but if something be added to what we know of our little world, it will be worth all it may cost in treasure and even in tragedy.

The renewal of Antarctic research in the past few

ears has already taught us much. Last year Dr. Meinardus, a German scholar, deduced some notable conclusions from facts that explorers have recently brought us. These explorers told us about the distribution of atmospheric pressure in the Antarctic, and said further that the land mass or masses must be about one and a half times the size of Europe. Dr. Meinardus found that the excess of pressure in those regions indicates, if the land is as large as explorers say, that the mean elevation of Antarctica is about 6,000 feet above sea,

or double the mean height of Asia. This may be wide of the mark, but men of science tell us that it may be

very near the truth. We did not know ten years ago that Antarctic lands were once a part of South America. We had never found proof before that the Antarctic, as well as the Arctic, once had its torrid period and luxuriant tropical vegetation. But Otto Nordenskjold showed this in West Antarctica, and Shackleton demonstrated it when he found coal nearly two miles above sea-level and within 112 miles of the South Pole.

#### South Polar Riddle

THESE are only examples of the great variety of information the eight expeditions of the past thirteen years brought us. But, after all, they did not solve the great riddle of the South Polar regions. What is the Antarctic? Is it really a large continent or only a collection of islands, big and little, spread around the South Pole? Is it the largest archipelago in the world is a solid land mass twice as large as Australia? The ab-

sorbing purpose of some of the expeditions now entering the field is to solve these questions.

Various views are held by the leading authorities. Sir Ernest Shackleton, Sir John Murray, and Dr. Bruce are the foremost advocates of the view that Antarctica is a great continent. In Shackleton's opinion, the lofty mountain chain which he crossed on his approach to the South Pole is an inland segment of the high mountains of West Antarctica, and stretches across the continent. Another group of geographers, headed by Nansen, believes that there is no land of continental extent, and that Antarctica is made up of a number of islands, other eminent geographers give reasons for the belief that a wide strait covered with ice extends through Antarctica from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, or, in other words, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, dividing the land mass into two parts. The best known representatives of this idea are Professor Penck, Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, and Sir Clements Markham. Here is a Gordian knot that can be untied only by the explorer who shall prove in the field which of these theories is right.

Lieutenant Wilhelm Filchner of Germany is eager to find the answer. He will sail from Hamburg on the stout ice ship Deutschland, about May 2, with one of the best parties ever equipped for polar service. Captain Scott with his Britons has gone south first, but Filchner is the first to go with the avowed purpose of solving, if he can, the problem of the Ant-arctic continent. There is something of unique interest about the methods of this young army officer, whose name is scarcely known outside of Germany. He won his spurs in 1903-5 with the explorations, maps, and collections he made in China and Tibet, and won a special vote of thanks from the German Colonial Congress. The preparations for his Antarctic work have taken three years, and include two unusual features.

When Filehner heard that Captain Scott and Dr. Bruce, the Scotch explorer, were plan-ning to go south again, he went to London to see if he could arrange with them so that none should invade the territory or duplicate the work of the others. The British met the German half-way. For the first time polar explorers of different nations agreed upon a plan to prevent clashing and the useless duplication of work.

Scott will start inland from the Pacific and Filchner from the Atlantic side of the land mass. Scott's chief purpose is to reach the

Pole; Filchner does not care whether he at-tains the Pole if only he may add to our knowledge of the land. It is quite possible that they may meet in the interior and, if they do meet, some of the Germans will join Scott's party and a few of the British will go with Filchner. In this way they hope to insure the crossing of the whole area between Weddell and Ross Seas, though neither party will make the entire journey between the two oceans. In brief, they will cooperate in crossing the whole unknown expanse, and at the same time each expedition will have its own field of

work, its own headquarters, and its own supplies.
Without knowing it, Filchner and Dr. Bruce, the

## By CYRUS C. ADAMS

leader of the first Scottish Antarctic expedition, had evolved almost identical plans for exploration inland from Weddell Sea; but at their conference in Edinburgh they agreed that the twentieth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, which cuts Coats Land, discovered by Bruce in 1904, should be the boundary between their respective fields of labor, the Scotchmen working to the east and the Germans to the west of that meridian. Thus the possibility of unpleasant rivalry seems to be avoided and helpful cooperation secured all around. Filchner also conceived the original idea of testing



Raold Amundsen

Lieutenant Shirase

Who discovered the North- Leader of Japanese scienwest Passage and who is in tists who left New Zealand the race to the South Pole in February for the Pole

his men and equipment in preliminary polar work before sailing for the Antarctic. Practically all his scientific staff and some other members of his expedition went with him to Spitzbergen a year ago, where they had plenty of ice experience, tested their scientific instruments, sledges, general outfit, and rations; made the first crossing of West Spitzbergen on the ice, and went home well satisfied that they had gained much useful experience. The Filchner expedition will cost about \$350,000, and his countrymen have felt so well assured



Lieutenant W. Filchner

Who will command a well-equipped German expedition in the Antarctic

Captain R. F. Scott Now in the South Polar regions with a large scientific staff and outfit

of the leader's ability that the money has been raised without much trouble. After the Deutschland has landed the party in Weddell Sea on Coats Land, or in its neighborhood, the ship will engage in oceanographical researches, eleven men will carry on scientific work of all kinds at the station, and Filchner and ten sledge men will make their long tramp into the interior. Shackleton's success with ponies in sledge work encouraged Filchner to add these animals to his equipment; and be takes with him also three motor machines, made in London from the model of Scott's ice-motor. One of them was tried last winter in the forests of Bavaria with results that justify the best hopes for their usefulness. The wireless telegraph equipment, it is believed, will transmit communications between headquarters and the sledge expedition for a distance of 750 miles.

The steam whaler Terra Nora returned on March 27 to New Zealand with the news that she safely landed Captain Scott and his party at South Victoria Land, the scene of his brilliant labors in 1901-2. About 8,000 men volunteered to accompany him, but he contented himself with a landing party of twenty-five persons, in-cluding the largest scientific staff that has ever sailed with any English polar expedition. The British Government gave most of the money, but the enthusiastic scientific staff mortgaged salaries rather than curtail the outfit of scientific instruments. It is proposed landing six men on King Edward VII Land, 400 miles east of headquarters, to explore this region, which no one knows yet whether it be merely a bit of an island or perhaps a large promontory of the mainland.

Scott's greatest purpose is to reach the South Pole, following Shackleton's route, and he proposes to start on this journey in October, 1911, hoping to cross the wide expanse of level barrier ice, climb through the mountain passes of the mainland, and cross the lofty inland plain, where impending hunger turned Shackleton back only a few days' march from the Pole. The best feature of Scott's projected work is that, while he counts on the capture of the Pole as his greatest ex-ploit, he has a scientific staff and outfit that may enable him to make a most thorough study of all physical con-ditions in the region far and wide around his winter station in McMurdo Sound,

#### America Lags Behind

WHEN Captain Amundsen reached Madeira in October, Whe sent a letter to Norway that astonished Europe. He had changed his mind, he said, about taking the Fram around Cape Horn and at once sailing north to the Arctic to begin his projected five years' drift across the polar area. He had decided to enter the Antarctic spend a year in exploration there. He gave no intimation as to the nature of the work he had in view, but the Terra Nova found him near Cape Adare, at the north end of South Victoria Land, establishing winter quarters. It seems improbable that Amundsen contem-plates a dash for the Pole, as he took from Europe no sledging outfit adapted for such a journey. It is more likely that he will try to survey a stretch of the coast line along Wilkes Land, returning to his ship in time to go north into the Pacific in the summer of 1912, to enter the Arctic again. He has not given up that idea, for he notified his home committee from Madeira to be sure and send certain supplies to San Francisco, where he would take them aboard on his way north.

The Scotch have protested in vain against the discrimination of the British Government in favor of the English expedition. The public's pocketbook has been open to Scott's enterprise, but not a penny has been given to help Dr. W. S. Bruce, one of the best polar explorers, to outfit his expedition. The result is that Bruce has not yet raised the money needed, and there is no prospect that he can go south before next year. When the Scotia carries his party at last to Coats Land, which revealed its snow-clad height on Bruce's earlier expedition, far south of any other land yet seen on the Atlantic side of the Antarctic, we may know that, if fortune favors, the best of work will be done.

All his work is thoroughly good. He is a

born leader, and his expeditions, both toward the North and the South Poles, have shown that many results of the greatest value may be obtained at comparatively small cost.

The Japanese are sincere in their designs on the South Pole. Their expedition is already on the way, and the people of Welling-ton, New Zeuland, were a little astonished on February 8 when a sealer put into port bear-ing the new name Kainan-maru (Exploring the South), under command of Lieutenant Shirase, with twenty men, some dogs and They were bound for King Edward VII Land, where they propose to winter and give Scott a race for the Pole in the following spring. The party left for the south on Feb-ruary 11. Perhaps the Japanese may sledge and flounder through polar snow as well as they fight. The chances seem against them; but if they should win the Pole with a handful of men and an outfit that is said to have cost only \$50,000, including the ship, the story would make one of the gay chapters in polar history.

Could not American endeavor be fittingly devoted to the task of completing the work that Captain Wilkes of our navy began some seventy years ago, when he cruised for 1,600 miles along the Atlantic Coast, and was the

first to give the name Antarctic Continent to this land? All the world, except some British geographers, have admitted the honesty and the great value of Wilkes's exploration. It seems likely now that foreigners will soon verify and extend his discoveries. Dr. Mawson, whose meterological work in the Antarctic is well known, is about to head an expedition sent out by the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science to follow the coast long known as Wilkes Land, and to give the world a map of it. The same region is also included in the project which Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to have under way in another year.

## Learning to Fly with Model Aeroplanes

A Sport Which is Attaining Vogue and Giving Helpful Hints to the Real Flying Machine



OMPARED with the successful use of man-carrying aeroplanes, ture machine is an old story. It was in 1870 that M. Penaud, of the It was in 1870 French Aeronautical Society, invented a machine on the lines of the present model fliers, using for motive power twisted rubber bands. Penaud's model consisted of two propellers, one above the other, turning in different directions, and kept apart by little wooden spars. His machine rose to a height of 50 feet, and also flew in a horizontal posi-

tion. With other models, he is said to have gotten even better results, but his motive power was always twisted rubber bands, which is the popular motive power for the present-day models.

In model-flying one has a wide choice of machines, many being patterned on the familiar design of either Wright, Curtiss, and Farman biplanes: or. Bleriot, Antoinette, and Langley monoplanes. Built of dowel, whitewood, spruce, or split bamboo frame, with planes of silk or linen, they vary in size from one foot to six feet in length with a proportionate plane surface. An feet in length with a proportionate plane surface. An average-size racer is perhaps four feet in length; that is, from the nose to the tail, and three feet across, or from tip to tip. Stretched along the framework is the rubber-band motor, on one end of which is fastened the propeller. Many of the models follow the big machines even to the point of chassis, with toy engine or automobile wheels for running on the ground, and charle characters for landing and shock absorbers for landing.

Thus, at the outset, the model experimenter acquaints himself with the details of real aeroplane construction, discussing with pleasing wisdom such otherwise meaningless terms as: horizontal stabilizing rudders, warp-

ing wires, lower supporting planes, and controls:

In this country model-flying was not promoted until October, 1907, when Miss E. L. Todd of New York, who had become interested in aeronautics as a promising field for boys' play, inspired the organization of "The Junior Aero Club of the United States." On George Washington's birthday, 1908, the club held a kite-flying exhibition at Fort George, New York; and the following December held its first exhibition of model aeroplanes in Madison Square Garden, home-made models being sent in from seven different States. At the end of the first year, there were active members in Danville, Illinois; Columbus, Cincinnati, and

Granville, Ohio; Brooklyn, Yonkers, and East Bloomfield, New York; Jer-sey City, New Jersey; associate mem-bers in Albany, Troy, and St. Louis; besides the pioneer association being represented in the following States: Massachusetts, Maryland, Kansas, Wiseonsin, Colorado, California, Oregon, and Washington. And there was the Boston junior club, "The Aeronautic Experiment Association of Back Bay. with its president a fifteen-year-old

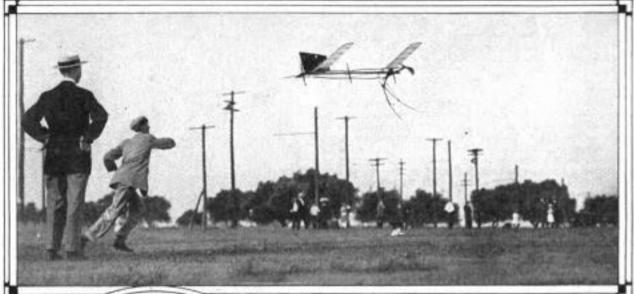
Meanwhile, model-flying has won a place in schoolboy sports, particularly in those institutions where attention is given to a study of the atmosphere. or physics in general.

In New York City some high-school boys have organized their own junior aero clubs, in which teachers take an active interest, even to supervising the construction of models in the school workshops. At a recent high-school competition in Chicago, one boy scored a record flight of 325 feet.

Just how early one may be taught to fly is a matter of doubt, and yet instruction is possible before the highschool age. At all events, in Public Grammar School Number 77, in New York City, the science instructor, Mr.



Model Club, organized with the idea of giving the grown-up model enthusiasts an opportunity to exchange ideas, and to try out their little nachines. Already



A winner of the Wright model

The Champion Cross-Country Flier

Frank Schober starting his winning Langley monoplane

this club has announced a model flying competition for 1911, offering a silver plaquette trophy, donated by Louis F. Ragot, for the home-made model showing the greatest lifting capacity.

Many months ago the donator's son devised an apparatus for keeping his miniature machine on even keel, and last summer succeeded in flying his model a record distance of 400 feet. At that point the pro-peller stopped, but instead of toppling over on its side, the little machine died a graceful death—at least it gently floated to the ground, thereby solving for his model aeroplane, says Mr. Bagot, the question of an even keel. As a result of these experiments, the father took up the subject also, and further devised an apparatus for longitudinal stability, so that there are now pending in Washington two applications for patents: one for latitudinal stability as devised by the son, and one for longitudinal stability as carried out by the father.

In England, where model-flying has been conducted suc-cessfully for some time, the sport has been taken up also by men, with competitions common in many provincial towns. Many of the leading English aeronautical societies

have their own model sections, and Euglish manufacturers have long been advertising—in their quiet English way—not only material for planes and frames, but little steam and gas engines, steel spring and electric mo-

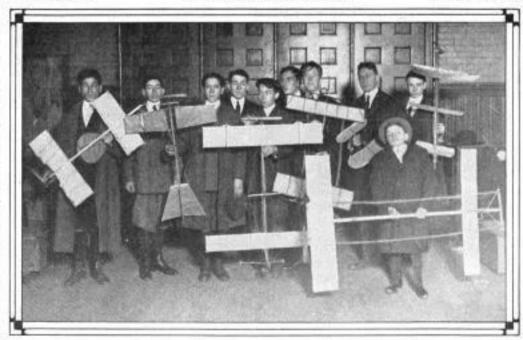
tors for driving these machines.

Mr. F. W. Lanchester, an English authority, in a public lecture declared that small-scale experiments are every bit as applicable to the design of flying machines as to seagoing ships, and expressed the opinion that great advantage would be derived from this fact in the future—an opin-ion shared by Mr. J. H. Alexander, an associate of the Scottish Aeronautical Society, Mr. E. V. Roe, a successful English

aeronaut, before building his mancarrying machine, worked at length on models, and says:

"My model aeroplane experiments have been the means of showing me many little things which would most probably have taken years to find out if only experiments with full-sized machines had been resorted to.

It was because of better results with his models of the forward steering type that Mr. Roe built his full-sized machine on that steering system.



Schoolboy Champions

The Aero Club of De Witt Clinton High School with their model fliers



English biplane model

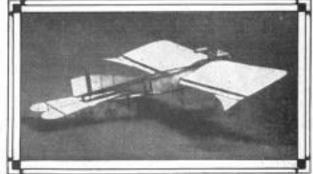
A. E. Horn, is giving a systematic course of instruction in aerial science in connection with his study of the atmosphere. His present classes include 60 boys who have been encouraged to build and fly their own

Flying competitions are held every other week, after regular school hours, and there is a school workshop in which the little machines may be built. In the case of Public School Number 77, the class in aeronautics, if it might be so called, is the direct outcome of experimental

work with aeroplane kites.

At an open contest held by the school n few years ago, 200 boys competed with the British war kites, establishing a cord-out record of two and one-half miles. It was after this exhibition that Mr. Horn took up the

study of aeroplanes. With 1911 came the formation of a New York



A model biplane with elevating plane

## A Motor Boat for the People

The Power Boat Has Become So Utilitarian a Carrier as to Be Almost a Country Home Necessity

HERE are more than 200,000 motor boats built and used for pleasure in this country and Canada. This is no guess-work statement, but the result of a census taken last year by the National Association of Engine and Boat Builders, and the number of boats astonished even the members of that association. In the winter now drawing to a close several thousand boats have been built to add to this big fleet, and motor boating has become such a craze that all the boat and engine shops, big and little, have been work-ing under high pressure to have the new boats ready in time for the opening of the yachting season.

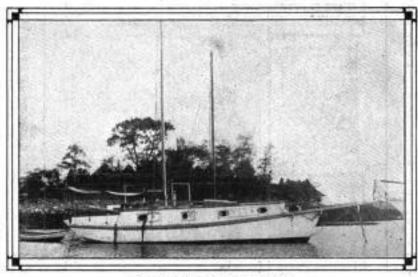
Few realize how popular the motor boat has grown. Ten years ago the boats driven by the internal explosive engine, as the gas motor is called, could be named by one familiar with yachting. They were then the playthings of a few wealthy enthusiasts, who used them in a few of the harbors along the coast and once in a while arranged a race. The motor then was rather crude. Sometimes it would run well, but more often it would balk, and the first of this fleet of motor craft often had to be towed home. The builders of the motors had faith in their capabilities. They worked hard improving them, and now the marine boat has been developed to such a state of ex-cellence that large boats of 60 to 100 feet or more in length have cruised off shore and vis-ited the West India Islands, raced to Havana and Bermuda, and one, the Gregory, has crossed the Atlantic, going from New York to Sebas-

These motor boats range in size from the 12foot skiff, or rowboat, fitted with a one or two horse-power motor, to a boat 150 feet long, being built now for the coming season's service. The smaller craft cost about \$200, and for that

outlay their owners can enjoy outings on smooth waters. These boats are found on many of the small inland lakes and rivers. The larger craft are more costly, naturally, and with all the luxurious fittings that go with a big cruising yacht nowadays, as much as \$100,000 has been expended for one able to cruise off shore in any kind of weather. Men of small means now own cruising craft, which they live on in the warm weather and in which

## By ARTHUR F. ALDRIDGE

like those in a sleeping-car, six can sleep comfortably. Aft of that room is the cabin, and adjoining will be a galley on one side and a toilet on the other. The engine space is further aft, and in the engine-room are berths for two men. In the after part of the boat is a large roomy deck space with storage room underneath. Such a boat will make about eleven miles an hour. It will cost to run, say, sixty cents an hour for the gaso-



A comfortable motor houseboat

line used in the motor, and the wages and board of the two men will amount to \$120 a month. If the owner has a family, he will have the space cut up into smaller staterooms, so that he and his family can cruise about during the summer. These boats are seriously hurting the renting of cottages at summer resorts because the outlay for the boat is a small one; the cost of running it does not amount to as much as maintaining a house,

of five, made a cruise from New York to Lake Champlain and back, a distance of more than 600 miles. The motor was of 4 horse-power. It used half a gallon of gasoline an hour, and the boat made 7 to 8 miles an hour. Stops were made to visit points of interest, and the voyagers rested each night at some hotel or cottage. They passed through the canals, had a most enjoyable time, and at a very small cost.

As the automobile was the cause of good roads being

built throughout the country, so the motor boat has aused channels in harbors, rivers, and lakes to be sur-

veyed, dredged, and buoyed. The motor boat men have their clubs, and these clubs are enrolled in associations, so that they work to-gether for the welfare of all, and by the improvements they have obtained from the Government for their own benefit they have helped those vessels engaged in commerce, not so much for the big ocean steamship as for the small fisherman or freight-carrying craft that trades in shallow waters

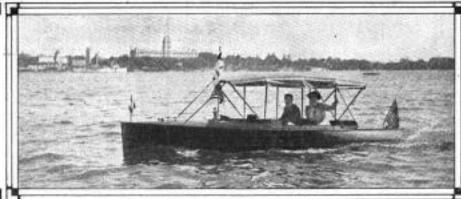
Often the wealthy man who spends thousands of dollars for some new toy or amusement is criticized for this so-called waste of money, but those men who first became interested in the marine motor furnished the means for the development of that engine, and enabled builders and naval architects by their experiments to make the motor boat an able and stanch craft, and its engine thoroughly reliable. Those men are still aiding in the development of the motor boat. It takes a large purse to defray the cost of building and running a racing craft. Just now eight boats, 40 feet long, equipped with high-powered motors, are being built to defend the British International Trophy held in this country, and for which the English have challenged for a series of races. When this trophy

was first raced for, 20 miles an hour was considered high speed. The winner this summer will have to make 45 miles an hour. Its motors will develop 600 to 900 horsepower, the propellers will turn up 1,200 revolutions a minute. These boats are shaped to skim over the water rather than to drive through it, and each will cost about \$30,000. Speed costs money in motor boating, as it does in everything else, not only for the boats and engines, but



For the whole family

and the owner and his family can have a variety of amusement. They can cruise from port to port along the coast, visiting here and there and learning much,



they cruise up and down the coast. Others will build their own boats, and some very good boat builders have come from the ranks of the novices and amateurs. Sometimes a man will buy some old hull for a few dol-lars. He will see first that it is sound and well built. Then he will remodel the interior to suit his own requirements and install a motor. Motors can be purchased for very little money. Even the changest on the market will operate, and, when properly installed, they will drive the boat so that it will get some

where. It may not have the speed of a high-priced boat, but it will There are concerns, too, who furnish the frames, keel, planking. and all the parts of the boat. These are cut ready to be put together, and young men spend their leisure time in winter setting up these craft which they use in the

So, yachting now is a sport enjoyed more by the man of moderate or small means than by the rich. The rich still have their floating palaces costing half to three quarters of a million dollars, but they do not enjoy them any more than

the man who has a boat on which he has spent \$500, The most popular type of motor boat is known as the raised-deck cabin cruiser. The deck is raised at the forward end to give room enough below for a man to stand upright. This raising, too, answers another purpose: it makes the bow of the boat high out of the water so that its weatherly qualities are much improved. These boats vary in length, from 30 to 50 feet. A 45-footer, well equipped and fitted with a 40-horse-power engine, can be purchased for \$4,500. A boat of that size would have a large stateroom in which, by an arrangement of sofas that draw out and berths that fold

or they can pass through the canals into the lakes and see parts of the country never visited until the motor boat became practical. A 30-foot cruiser will cost about \$2,500. The motor

will be of 20 horse-power, which will consume two gal-



Towing out to the bass-fishing grounds

lons of gasoline an hour. The cost of gasoline varies. At some places it can be had for 12 cents a gallon and at other places it will cost 25 cents. On a 30-foot boat one man at \$60 a month might be used, but if the boat is owned by three or four young men who think it fun to take care of it themselves, this luxury can be dis-

Some good cruises have been made in 20 and 25-foot. boats, but, of course, on such small craft there are no sleeping accommodations. One 20-footer that cost, with awnings and a full equipment according to the requirements of the Federal Government, \$450, with a party

to maintain and run them. A little 20-foot boat, driven by a 40-horse-power motor which gives it a speed of 24 miles an hour, costs \$3,000. This type is popular be-cause it can be carried on the davits of a fair-sized cruising yacht. A 35-foot boat that will make 34 miles an hour costs \$15,000, and after that every 25 per cent increase in speed will double the cost.

Long-distance races are held each year for cruisers. Last

year five boats, 50 to 60 feet long, raced from Philadelphia to Havana, and made the 1,250 miles at the rate of a little more than 8 miles an hour. There have been four races from New York to Bermuda, 675 miles, and the course takes the boats across the stormy Gulf Stream. In one of these races the Irenc, only 30 feet long, withstood a succession of hard storms. These races demonstrate the ability of the small racing craft. This sum-mer there is to be a race from New York to Halifax.

Yachtsmen of the old school do not take kindly to the motor boat. They prefer to sail without any mechanical power.

To them the whistle of the wind and the surge of the sea are music. To drift idly at one time with sails hanging limp and then to drive through the seas with every rope straining and the boat heeled so that her lee rail is under is ideal sport. This is all lost in the motor boat, but still some exhilarating pleasure can be had. There is some excitement in driving through tumbling seas when the waves may swamp the craft if skill in handling it is not shown, and in calm, peaceful weather the boat will travel on, letting those on board drink in God's fresh air, and ever taking them to new scenes for amusement, for health, and for instruction.

## Mr. Roosevelt to the Mormons

## Mr. Roosevelt's Letter to Mr. Russell

New York, February 17, 1911.

MY DEAR MR. RUSSELL :

THANK you for your letter calling my attention to the charges made against me in connection with an alleged bargain with the Mormon Church of Utah. The letter you enclosed contains a quotation from a magazine which states that "Theodore Roosevelt himself made the bargain with the Mormon Church, which exists to this day." It then continues that "the Church agreed to deliver to Roosevelt the electoral votes of Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho in exchange for three things: (1) A cessation of the movement and agitation things: (1) A cessation of the movement and agitation within the Republican Party for an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving to Congress the power to legislate concerning plural marriage and polygamous living; (2) a defense of Reed Smoot, apostle and representative of the Mormon hierarchy, as a Senator of the United States, and for his retention of his seat in the Senate; and (3) a disposition of Pederal patronage in Utah and surrounding States in obedience to the wish of the Mormon hierarchy expressed to the Federal Administration through Smoot."

It is a little difficult to know how to deal with a story like this, which is not merely an outrageous lie but one so infamous, so absolutely without the smallest particle of foundation, that it is utterly impossible that the men making the charge should be ignorant of the fact that they are lying. I never heard of this magazine article and do not know who wrote it. But whoever did knew perfectly well that he was lying. I have never heard of

perfectly well that he was lying. I have never heard of the writer whose letter you quote, but he also must know that he is repeating baseless falsehoods. The other two magazine articles you quote I have not seen, but if they, in any shape or way, resemble the one from which you quote, they are equally false.

The accusation is not merely false, but so ludicrous that it is difficult to discuss it seriously. Of course, it is always possible to find creatures vile enough to make accusations of this kind. The important thing to re-member is that the men who give currency to the charge, whether editors of magazines or the presidents of colleges, show themselves in their turn unfit for of colleges, show themselves in their turn unfit for association with decent men when they secure the repe-

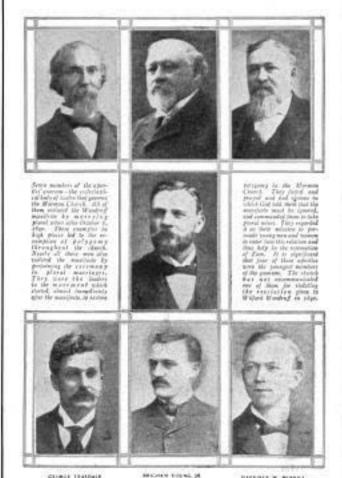
association with decent men when they secure the repe-tition and encouragement of such scandals, scandals which they perfectly well know to be false.

Not only was no such bargain made by me, but equally, of course, no such bargain was made by Presi-dent Taft or by any one who could speak for any por-tion of the Republican national organization. No such bargain was ever in any way, directly or indirectly, sug-gested to or considered by me. It is not merely an atrocious falsehood, but it could by no possibility be anything but a falsehood. Neither the Church nor any one on behalf of the Church ever agreed to deliver to me the votes of the States mentioned, nor to try to do so; nor was any allusion to the matter ever made to me. Neither Senator Smoot nor any other citizen of Utah was, as far as I know, ever so much as consulted about the patronage in the States surrounding Utah, nor did the Mormon hierarchy, through Senator Smoot or any one clse, ever express a single wish in connection with that patronage. The appointments were made in Wyoming and Idaho precisely on the same system as they were made in Now lessey and Morsonbeauty and in Wyoming and Idaho precisely on the same system as they were made in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and no more attention was paid to any candidate's religious qualifications in one set of States than in another. Moreover, the same policy precisely was followed in Utah. One Senator was a Gentile and one a Mormon. I consulted both. Generally I found Senator Smoot more favorable to the cause of conservation than the majority of his colleagues in the Senate, and on this matter I consulted him more freely than I did most other Senators, although there were some I consulted even more freely than I did him.

even more freely than I did him.

As to there being a cessation of the movement for Federal control of marriage, including divorce and poly-gamy, so far as I know there never was such cessation; personally I have always favored such control. There was a strong agitation to give the national Government was a strong agitation to give the national Government complete control over marriage and divorce. This was strongly opposed by a majority of the Representatives in the two Houses of Congress from the different States, and in but two or three instances is it possible that those opposing it, whether Democrats or Republicans, could have been influenced by any thought whatever concerning the Mormons. Personnily I then favored the proposal, and have always favored it since, because I believed and still believe that this is one of several directions in which the power of the general government could with advantage be increased. Whether or not it is especially needed as regards polygamous marriages in Utah, I am not able to say. On one occasion a number of charges were made to the Administration while I was President about these polygamous marriages in I was President about these polygamous marriages in Idaho and Wyoming as well as Utah, it being asserted that a number of our Federal officials had been polygamously married. A very thorough and careful investi-gation was made by the best men in the service into these charges, and they were proved to be without so much as the smallest basis in fact. It was finally found that a fourth-class postmistress, whose earnings a year were about twenty-five dollars, and who was an old urally previously, but had long ceased living with her husband Not only was it found that there was no basis for the accusation as regards the Government officials, but incidentally it developed that the investigators were unable to find a single case of polygamous marriage entered into since the practise had been professedly abandoned. I can not, of course, on this point speak generally; there may or may not be foundations for the charge of which I knew nothing; but I can speak positively as to this investigation made by thoroughly competent and upright Government officials in Wyo-ming Idaho, and Utah. My memory is that on another occasion, either in Arizona or New Mexico, or both, our attention was called to cases where there had been polygamous marriages, and that the offenders were promptly prosecuted. No man ever suggested to me not to prosecute any offender in such a case; and I may add that every Mormon with whom I spoke assured me that since the public renunciation of polyg-amy, the law had been observed in this respect, just as in others, and no one of them ever so much as hinted

## A Letter with an Explanatory Note by Isaac Russell



From "McClure's" for February

#### Dead Apostles Pictured as Alive

To exercise the power here pictured for them, five of these men would have to dominate Mormon destinies from another world. They have been long dead. The remaining two -- Cowley and Taylor -- were disfellowshiped in 1904. Not only are none of the men Apos-tles as declared by "McClure's," but their places have been filled by monogamous men of a younger generation

HAVE asked Collier's to become the intermediary in making public this letter from Mr. Roosevelt upon the special problems of the Mormon people in what among them is a difficult era of reconstruction because it deals with matters that concern equally all those with whom the Mormons share a citizen's responsibilities, and because Collier's long ago assumed toward the complicated sectional questions of the Intermountain West an editorial attitude that was at once enlightened, hopeful, and fair.

It called attention to the manifest presence of unwholesome bitterness in the dealings between Mormons and their neighbors, and at the same time urged the need for the Mormons strictly to adhere to their public announcements as to their abandonment of polygamy.

There was then in Utah a political group so anxious to oust Senator Reed Smoot from his seat in the Senate that they were willing to swear he was a polygamist when there was ample evidence readily at hand that he was not. There was also in Utah a ministerial group whose presence there meant that they had been able to raise, through the tell-ing of stories of alleged Mormon conditions, funds on which to subsist, and whose hope of further continuance there rested on their ability to raise more such funds.

When it became evident to these two groups that President Roosevelt was not working with their plan to have Senator Smoot unseated, there apcared in the Salt Lake "Tribune," owned by the leader of the political group mentioned, a specific charge that Mr. Roosevelt had entered into corrupt collusion with the Mormon Church. the ministerial group repeated the charge in pamphlets and in lecture tours on which they campaigned for Mormon-fighting money. Indeed, the copy of the charge that I forwarded to Mr. Roosevelt I clipped from a letter to a New York newspaper signed by one such solicitor.

Recently in four sizable magazines material brought together by these groups has been given to the public at large. Some of the charges, if true, give the people of the country, in general, good cause to become seriously disturbed. How true the charges are, so far as they concern him, Mr. Roosevelt fully explains.

In one of the magazines-"McClure's"-to prove (Concluded on page 50)

to me any desire to plead on behalf of any possible offender of the type. I am, of course, speaking of mar-riages entered into since the church pronunciamento in question. If it were ever shown to be true that such marriages have been entered into. I should even more strenuously than hitherto urge giving the Federal Gov-

ernment power to deat effectively with polygamy.

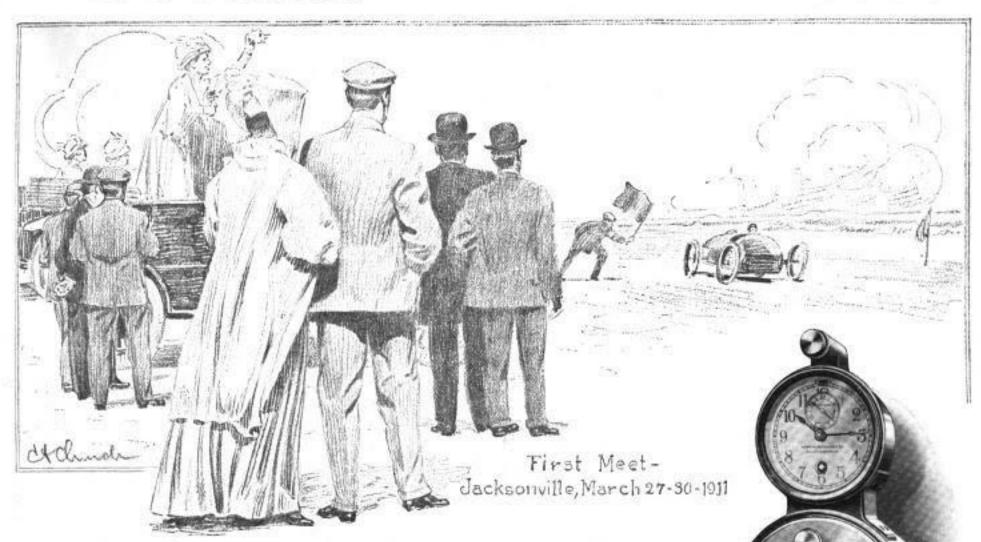
As for the case of Senator Smoot himself, he came to me of his own accord, and not only assured me that he was not a polygamist, but, I may add, assured me that he had never had any relations with any woman excepting his own wife; and I may also add that it was the universal testimony of all who knew anything of his domestic life that it was exemplary in every way. He also assured me that he had always done everything he could to have the law about polygamy absolutely obeyed, and most strongly upheld the posi-tion that the Church had taken in its public renunclation of polygamy, and that he would act as quickly against any Mormon who nowadays made a plural mar-riage as against a Gentile who committed bigamy. I looked into the facts very thoroughly, became convinced that Senator Smoot had told me the truth, and treated him exactly as I did all other Senators—that is, strictly on his merits as a public servant. I did not interfere in any way as to his retention in the Senate, save that where Senators came up to speak to me on the subject, I spoke to them freely along the lines I have here outlined, taking the view which I believe is the only view that an American can consistently take namely, that that an American can consistently take, namely, that if Mr. Smoot or any one else had disobeyed the law he should, of course, he turned out, but if he had obeyed the law and was an upright and reputable man in his public and private relations, it would be an outrage to turn him out because of his religious belief.

I have thus gone over point by point the infamous accusations made by the writer, whoever he was, whom you quoted; accusations which brand with infamy the man who made them and also the magazine editor who

man who made them and also the magazine editor who published them, and any one who quotes them. There is a peculiar infamy in this species of slander, and the men engaged in it do not stand one whit above any men

who have really taken part in the practises which they affect to denounce.

So much for these slanderers. Now a word to the Mormon people themselves. If the accusations made against the Mormons are as false as the accusations upon which I have touched above, there is no need of my saying anything. But let me most earnestly insist on the vital need, if there is the slightest truth in any of these accusations, of the Mormon people themselves acting with prompt thoroughness in the matter. Any effort, openly or covertly, to reintroduce polygamy in the Mormon Church would merely mean that that Church had set its face toward destruction. The people of the United States will not tolerate polygamy: ple of the United States will not tolerate polygamy; and if it were found that, with the sanction and ap-proval or connivance of the Mormon Church people, polygamous marriages are now being entered into among Mormons, or if entered into are treated on any other footing than bigamous marriages are treated everywhere in the country, then the United States Government would unquestionably itself in the end take control of the whole question of polygamy, and there could be but one outcome to the struggle. In such event, the Mormon Church would be doomed, and if there be any Mormoons who advocate in any shape or way disobedi-ence to, or canceling of, or the evading of, the mani-festo forbidding all further plural marriages, that Mor-moon is doing his best to secure the destruction of the mon is doing his best to secure the destruction of the Church. Those Mormons, on the other hand, who occupy the position you uphold in your letter, and who insist that the Mormon Church shall turn its face toward the future, take a position which if generally taken will mean that the Church will be treated precisely on an equality with all other churches. The Mormon has the same right to his form of religious belief that the Jew and the Christian have to theirs; but, like the Jew and the Christian have to theirs; but, like the Jew and the Christian of the law of the land. I have known monogamous Mormons whose standard of domestic life and morality and whose attitude toward the relations of men and women was as high as that of the best citizens of any other creed; indeed, among these Mormons the standard of sexual morality was unusually high. Their children were numerous, healthy, and well brought up; their young men were less apt than their neighbors to indulge in that were less apt than their neighbors to indulge in that course of vicious sexual dissipation so degrading to manhood and so brutal in the degradation it inflicts on women; and they were free from that vice, more destructive to civilization than any other can possibly be, the artificial restriction of families, the practise of the artificial restriction of families, the practise of sterile marriage; and which ultimately means destruction of the nation. The loss of the paternal and maternal instincts among men and women, the delification of a cold, calculating selfishness, the failure to understand that there are no other joys and no other duties as great as the joys and the duties connected with the happy family life of father, mother, and children—all this represents a far worse evil than even the worst of purely political evils can be. The evil of divorce and all kindred evils are merely subsidiary in wickedness and evil results to this great and central evil. If the average man is not most anxious to be a good father, performing his full duty to his wife and children; if the average woman is not most anxious to be a good happy wife and mother, the mother of plenty of healthy and happy and well-trained children; then not only have the average man and the average woman missed what is infinitely the highest happiness of life, but they are bad citizens of the worst type; and the mation in which they represent the average type of citizen is doomed to undergo the hopeless disaster which it deserves. In so far as the Mormons will stand against all hideous and degrading tendencies of this kind, they will set a good example of citizenship. If, on the other hand, the Mormon Church openly or secretly endeavers to reintroduce polygamy, then it has marked itself for destruction, and has become an ally of the forces of evil so potent as to oblige all decent citizens to join against it. The Mormons who realize this fact and stand as you do, and as I have every reason to believe Senator Smoot does, on these matters, are not only fighting for the best interests of the Mormon Church, but are performing well the highest duties of American Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT, citizenship.



## No Automobile Owner Can Buy a Warner at a Discount

HE list price of the Warner is net - no discount. The only discount ever given on a Warner is to a reputable Automobile Dealer or Manufacturer, and this is entirely regulated by the quantity of Warners taken.

The car owner can buy other speed indicators from jobbers and supply houses at from 10% to 40% discount, according to his cleverness in buying. So one owner often buys at nearly half what his neighbor paid for the same indicator. Such methods are necessary in marketing unreliable products.

The list price of the Warner is willingly paid by those who appreciate real value and who are satisfied with nothing but the best.

# WARNER

"The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators"

As the motor is the "heart" of a car, the Auto-Meter is the "brains"-accurately checking accomplishment, giving immediate, definite warning of trouble and guiding its proper performance.

There is only one Auto-Meter-the Warner. Its quality is recognized universally, the world over,

Every year more makers of quality cars are furnishing the Warner Auto-Meter as regular equipment.

It is outward evidence of the supreme quality and the high standard of workmanship which exists in the car itself. It is "know quality" to tens of thousands.

## Accuracy

The Warner steady-point speed indicator is fixed. The figures are so large and plain that they are readable at a glance, even from the rear seat of a car. The speed dial, operating by the only correct principle-magnetic induction-is so sensitive that it accurately indicates all speeds of any car, whether pushed ahead by hand on a garage floor, or all ranges of speed up to too miles per

### Pre-eminence

Practically every automobile maker of note uses bought and paid for Warners on his personal, racing and "stunt"

cars, as well as for testing all the cars his factory produces. There is no other accurate test of performance. Thousands of men of wealth and prominence use Warners.

### Durability

We have never known a Warner to wear out. It out-lasts several cars—often the fifth and sixth ear. Its un-breakable driving shaft, its supreme refinement in materials and construction, and expert watch and clock-maker workmanship, make the Warner practically inde-structible and absolutely trouble-proof. Warners calibrated on our \$10,000 speed-testing machine after five and even eight years' use, show perfect performance.

The first cost of the Warner is much more than for other speed indicators, for a very good reason. It is worth it. Yet if value is judged by years of service or miles of travel, the Warner is by far the cheapest speed indicator you can buy, and in addition to this it will save its price repeatedly, year after year, in forestalling unnecessary repair bills and excessive cost of operation.

The Warner can be secured through reputable Automobile Dealers in any city or town in the United States. Warner Branches are maintained in all the principal citles for the convenience of these dealers and their customers. Inquiry is invited for Warner literature.

### MAIN OFFICES AND FACTORY Beloit, Wis. WARNER INSTRUMENT CO.,

Branch Houses ATLANTA
Maintained at SEFFALE

DENVER BETHOLT INDEANAPOLIS

IN ANSWERING THIS ADDRESTISEMENT

PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURG POSTLAND, OP

SAN PRANCISCO SEATTLE ST. LOUIS (103)







### To Manufacturers and Dealers

It is daily being demonstrated as a fact that Automobiles equipped with the Warner Auto-Meter are far easier to sell than cars of equal value which are equipped with an inferior speed indicator-or no speed indicator at all.

The reason for this is so plain as to be

The reason for this is so plain as to be almost self evident.

Standardization has so far eliminated the old-time "talking points" that the real mechanical advantages of one automobile over another are too far advanced for the average buyer to

are too far advanced for the average buyer to understand.

So-while perhaps affecting to comprehend—the prospect in most cases bases his judgment as to the real quality of the car upon what so the real quality of the car upon what mechanical features of the car itself.

If the buyer sees a Warner Auto-Meter on the dash, he recognizes it at once as the highest priced, highest quality, speed indicating instrument made. He knows it for the instrument used on the best curs everywhere. His friends who drive good cars and can afford the best invariably use the Warner.

The fact that the car is Warner

The fact that the car is Warner equipped, therefore indicates to the prospective buyer the intention of the anufacturer to give the c best throughout every part of the car.

So the prospect believes the arguments be can not understand and buys the car which is Warner equipped.

This has been positively proved times with-out number.

It means much to a manufacturer in pres-

It means much to a manufacturer in prestige and reduced selling cost to put out his cars Warner equipped.

It means quite as much to the dealer whose livelihood depends upon the number of cars he sells and the satisfaction there cars give.

And it also means a world of satisfaction to the buyer of a car entirely aside from the fact that it is a reliable index of the car's atering quality—to have the sensitive, accurate, dependable and wondrously durable Warner on the car be drives.

Males and the choiceast cars manufacturers

Makers of the choicest cars manufactured will equip with the Warner for 1912

## Methods of a Model Kitchen

One of the secrets of Heinz quality is the careful inspection of all materials that enter into the 57 Varieties.

The berries that go into Heinz Fruit Preserves and Jellies are inspected so that not one imperfect berry is used.

Every tomato is examined and none is passed that is not sound, ripe and whole.

The beans used for Heinz Baked Beans are picked over by keen-eyed girls and every specked or skrivelled bean is discarded.

This inspection is made by girls who wear neat, white caps and clean uniforms.

Their hands are under the care of manicurists employed especially for that purpose.

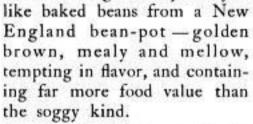
These are examples of the exacting care and attention to every small detail that, combined with cleanliness in preparation, have given Heinz 57 Varieties their world-wide fame.

No food product is better known than

## HEINZ Baked Beans

(Baked in Ovens)

All Heinz Baked Beans are actually baked, in dry, slow ovens—baked for hours as baked beans should be. Most so-called baked beans are only steamed or parboiled. The Heinz way takes longer, but the beans come from their bright, shiny tins just



The superior Heinz quality in Baked Beans has resulted in a larger sale for Heinz Baked Beans than for any other brand of baked beans in the world.

The U. S. Gov't. no longer permits steamed or boiled beans to be labeled "baked." If you want genuine baked beans, you should buy none that do not have "baked" on the label. Heinz Baked Beans include:

Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce (With Pork)
Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce (No Pork)
Baked Pork and Beans (Boston Style)
Baked Red Kidney Beans

I Cor

### H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

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Member of Association for the Promotion of Purity in Foods



#### Get Together

O ELEMENT is so urgently needed in the cause of game protection as unity among its friends and agreement upon measures that are practicable as well as desirable. I am moved to an appeal for such union by the variety and temper of the discussions on spring duck shooting and non-sale of game waging in New York, Massachusetts, California, and Illinois. As long as the militant arm of the campaign is divided among groups of individuals or clubs, each wedded to a given theory of protection, and every one of them so busily occupied in shouting about it as to have no time for reflection, we are not likely to get very far in making converts among the folks that are interested solely in the merits of the question, apart from individual prejudice or advertising.

Ever so often some well-intentioned extremist sets fire to one of these spectacular
game-protective crusader pin-wheels, and I
fear does more harm than good; for they
are confusing, without being convincing, to
that type which is prone to respond to
popular waves, while the "show-me" ones
uncover the exaggerated statements and so
turn a cold shoulder to the whole idea.
The experience of my travels throughout
the country and devotion to the cause during all my mature life convinces me that
immoderate statements and theories that
are sentimental, rather than practicable,
are detrimental. We can not give our wild
life the protection it needs without creating
an active and comprehending sympathy
among the people; and that interest can
not be callisted except through argument
based on actual conditions and on the practicability of the proposed remedy.

based on actual conditions and on the practicability of the proposed remedy.

This can never be accomplished with permanency by the occasional flight of a club here and there, however earnest its effort, but only, in my opinion, by union among all the friends of protection and agreement, after deliberate discussion, upon a recognized and definite and unassailable line, which shall be persistently upheld, from the Pacific to the Atlantic. What we need badly is a national association of the clubs, and leagues and individuals interested in protecting our wild life.

Let some club make the initial move toward such a federation, and thereby take a long and essential step toward the adequate protection of both birds and animals.

### Steady Progress

H APPILY there continues to be much work for the cause of the less spectacular and more effective type, and with results as encouraging as they are suggestive of what may be further accomplished.

results as encouraging as they are suggestive of what may be further accomplished. In the general movement for the prescivation of our wild life, four restrictive measures are dominant, though not of recent origin:

To stop the sale of game, or
 To close the season on species threat-

To close the season on species threatened by extermination until depletion is repaired.

3. To forbid spring shooting of ducks.

4. To prohibit the use of automatic guns. Every now and again new impetus is given one or another of these phases by some particular organization or some particular State; but the general movement remains unchanged in character and goes forward, endorsed, as far as my experience goes, by all intelligent, fair-minded men, whether they be sportsmen or manufacturers of arms and ammunition, or just plain desirable citizens. Among such men I have never heard of there being two sides to the issue of protecting wild life in the United States.

## Good Business

TONG ago the legislators of Maine learned that to protect moose is good business, since it brings into the State thousands of dollars a year through the hunting, under fair conditions, offered sportsmen; therefore Maine makes good game laws and insists that they be enforced. And now manufacturers of ammunition and of guns, who once viewed restrictions of game shooting as a trade deterrent and, therefore, an unwarrantable hardship, are beginning to realize that fair protection of our wild life, instead of being a trade hindrance, means, in fact, an increase of men who buy guns and cartridges. There is no doubt whatever that protecting game is first-class business sense. The only men who oppose such measures are (1) the men who kill for the market, comparatively insignificant in numbers, and very active, though

not impossible of control; and (2) selfish individuals that indulge their brutish lust for killing, who are not an organized class, but very numerous, alas! and difficult to reach and hard to convert. Popular disapproval that shames and denounces is the only effective method of putting this type of creature out of countenance.

### No Sale of Disappearing Species

FROM either a sportsman's or a business man's point of view, there can not be two opinions on the wisdom of saving a species that is nearing extermination, as, for example, prairie chicken, woodcock, prong-borned antelope, mountain goat, and all three varieties of the mountain sheep—the big born, the white and the black.

Therefore I unqualifiedly favor stopping the sale promptly of any and every species of game as soon as it is not holding its own; and I believe (except in the case of duck, which alone I am convinced should be under Federal control everywhere) it is a State measure and should be acted upon by the States separately. If the quail, for instance, is more than holding its own in one State, I see no sense in forbidding its sale in that State so long as it does hold its own; but in a State where it is losing ground, its sale should be prohibited. And, above all this, I believe strongly in the strictest upholding of the Lacey Law, which regulates interstate traffic in game-birds, that the good protective work of one State may not be nullified by the loose work of one adjoining.

## The Ruling Mania

FAILURE to enforce the law is accountable for at least two-thirds of the distressful situations in game protection. There are laws to-day on the statute-books of the majority of the States which would adequately protect game—if they were enforced. And not being enforced, a great howl, as is our wont, goes up for new laws—more laws: always new laws, instead of enforcing what we have: it is a mania. We work tooth and nail to get by hook or by crook a new regulation passed, and then after congratulations—perhaps a dinner with laudations and triumphant song—we dismiss the subject from our mind, satisfied in having got another new law on record. Its practicability or its enforcement are of slight concern by comparison. By and by another new law is hatched and urged as a remedy for the ills arising through non-enforcement of the one passed last year. And so it goes, for the law means nothing to us, as a rule—unless there is some one near-by to insist on its respect.

through non-enforcement of the one passed last year. And so it goes, for the law means nothing to us, as a rule—unless there is some one near-by to insist on its respect. The Lacey Law—one of the most comprehensive and far-reaching of game-protective measures—is only half enforced, to the prosperity of cold-storage houses and the killing and serving of game out of season.

### Riding to a Fall

G AME should not be sold out of season or possessed out of season, and if the Lacey Law were enforced and the cold-storage houses given no license, such as they now have, beyond that time, ample protection would be afforded. I do not believe in stopping the sale of all game, whether or no, for all time, because I do not regard such uncompromising action as either fair or practicable, unless the cold-storage houses are put out of business. It reads like another rule-making debauch. The no-sale provision should be confined to only such species as stand in need of such extreme protection.

extreme protection.

Apart from the rights in the case, until we give more evidence than there is to date of being able to enforce regulations already law, it seems to me that to add a new one such as suggested is to increase the confusion and make fair protection of game even more difficult. It is my deliberate opinion that the solution of the bird-protective problem is not in forbidding the sale so much as in encouraging their breeding for

Sportsmen should beware lest they ride their hobbies too hard.

Game protection can be successful in so far only as the people are in sympathy with it. And that sympathy will be lost by unfair measures, which is natural and right. It should be the endeavor of the friends of the cause to arouse that interest and to enlist that sympathy and not to

antagonize it.

It is unfair to forbid the sale in open market of game in which all the people of the State are joint owners, unless that species is not holding its own. In such a case it is fair to close the season until it catches

## The Tale of Goodyear Tires

We have invented a tire which can't rim-cutcalled Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire. Over 500,000 have been sold to date.

The method of fitting on any standard rim lets us make this tire 10% oversize. And we do it—adding 25% to the average tire mileage without extra cost.

Because of these features, our tire sales trebled last year—jumped to \$8,500,000. Yet these patented tires, during most of the year, cost one-fifth more than other standard tires.

### Pioneering

Twelve years ago the automobile tire was a new and most difficult problem.

All we had to guide us was what had been learned in the making of bicycle tires.

There was no such thing known as a Quick-Detachable Rim. So tire manufacturers adopted a clincher type which could be stretched over a one-piece rim. Until the invention of the Quick-Detachable Rim—the standard rim of today which makes No-Rim-Cut tires possible—they clung to that ancient construction. The result was a tire which rim cutting ruined if run partly or wholly deflated.

That was one of the problems we set out to solve. Another was to find the limit in wear-resisting treads. Another to minimize the danger of puncture.

The terrific strain offered problems in fabrics, in weaving and wrapping, in formulas and vulcanizing methods. And all had to be solved by research and experiment.

## Expert Help

The construction of our tires has been the result of a combination of men experienced in the rubber business in a practical way for years. They have had the help of a laboratory, of experimental and testing departments, all in the hands of expert chemists and engineers from the best technical schools in the country. These men have devoted all their time to the solving of tire problems.

## **Testing Tires**

To prove out their ideas—to compare one with another—we devised a tire-testing machine.

This machine tests four tires at a time. It tests them by wearing them out—by pounding and straining—by simulating all road conditions. And meters record the mileage.

Forty different formulas for wearresisting treads have been put to the test here. About 200 fabrics have been compared one with another. Every method of weaving, of wrapping, of vulcanizing has been put to the test of use.

The answer told which was best.

On this same machine all rival tires are tested side-by-side with our own.

We have created and tested, compared and discarded, scores upon scores of ideas. By this ceaseless delving and sifting, continued for years, we have gradually found what was best.

## The Result

After twelve years the result is a nearly perfect tire. Last year, under a liberal warrant, our cost of replacement was but 8-10 of one per cent.

It is not unusual for the Goodyear tire to run from 6,000 to 10,000 miles without puncturing. It is not unusual to run a whole season without appreciable wear.

All this was done to lay the foundation for the tire sensation which we control—the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

Compare the No-Rim-Cut tire with the ordinary. We make both.

This year—at an equal price—64 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. The demand is greater, by six to one, than for our clincher tires.

This avalanche of favor, due to the saving of millions, seems like a sudden sensation. But back of it all there are twelve years of tire making—of invention, experiment and ceaseless tests.

To make you a better judge of your tire needs, please let us tell you about them.



The No-Rim-Cut Tire

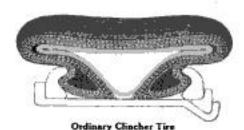
The pictures show them on the same rim—the standard rim for quick-detachable tires. Also for demountable rims.

With the No-Rim-Cut tire the removable rim flanges are set to curve outward. With the ordinary tire they are set to curve inward—to grasp hold of the hooks in the tire.

In the new way the rounded flange makes rim-cutting impossible. In the old way the thin edge of the flange digs into the tire. The result is to quickly wreck a tire run flat.

The secret is this: There are 126 braided piano wires vulcanized into the base of No-Rim-Cut tires. That makes the tire base unstretchable. Nothing can force the tire off the rim until you unlock and remove the rim flange.

These braided wires cause the tire to contract under air pressure. When the tire is inflated it is held to the rim by a pressure of 134 pounds to the inch.



That is why the hooked base is unnecessary. Not even tire bolts are needed.

This feature we control. The best way to make a safe hookless tire is with flat braided wires, which cause the tire to contract under air pressure. Single wires or twisted wires won't do.

### 10% Oversize

The No-Rim-Cut tire, because of the extra flare, can be made 10 per cent oversize. And we do it. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity—to take care of the extras which overload nine other tires in ten.

In cars fully equipped exact size tires are generally loaded beyond the intended limit. That is the cause of most blow-outs. Our oversize, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. These two features together—the No-Rim-Cut and oversize—usually cut tire bills in two.

Yet Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than tires that rim cut—tires not oversize—of any standard make.

Our new Tire Book is filled with money-saving facts which motorists should know. It is the result of 12 years spent in tire making. Ask us to mail it to you.



## THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY,

Erie Street, Akron, Ohio

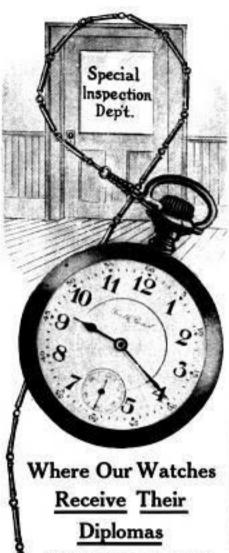
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We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires



Watches are not merely "made" in the South Bend factory. They are made, and then "educated" to keep time. Every South Bend Watch must receive and deserve a "diploma of ca-pability."

These "diplomas" are awarded in the South Bend Special Inspection Department-a department unique in watchmaking factories and one of great value to buyers of watches.

We maintain the regular department inspections as others do, but this Special department inspects the department inspections and inspects every part that passes from one department to another. Each watch gets in all over four hundred inspections.

Any watch that measures up to the standard demanded by the master-inspectors in this department is a masterpiece timepiece, not merely "a watch" made of metal and jewels.

Such a watch regulated to your personality by the retail jeweler from whom you buy it, will keep perfect time in a liletime of service.

All good watches weed this regulation, for if you move quickly, ride much in motor cars, walk a great deal, etc., your watch should be regulated to offset those general conditions, for such conditions affect every good watch.

Poorly made watches are hantpered by friction. They may not be affected because they are "stiff." Nor can they be well regulated. That's why some watches never keep time for aurone.

## outh Bend"



Ask your jeweler today about personal watch regulation, First send for our book. 'How Good Watches are Made."

THE SOUTH BEND WATCH CO. Dept. 71, South Bend, Ind.

up. We must have right on our side, otherwise game protection will never win out.

### The Pot-Hunters

THE question of shooting ducks in the springtime is not only one of fairness and right, but of common business sense as well. And the confusion because of different laws in adjoining States emphasizes the need for Federal protection to these migrating fowl. The pot-hunters in Mas-sachusetts and in New York are making great efforts to have the season opened so they may kill until April: and in New York a Democratic vote has put the bill through the Senate (one more bit of evidence to show what a botch this party has made of its opportunity in the Empire State), but there were enough intelligent men in the Assembly to save the situation. And apropos of what I have said of the

necessity for union and a strong front-here is the secretary of a New York sportsman's association who is working for a chance to shoot ducks until April, and who is credited with saying: "It's the numbers of ducks killed, not the date on which they are killed, that matters"! Intelligence!earn you beat it?

It is incredible there can be any ques tion as to the wisdom or decency of stop-ping the shooting of birds during their breeding-season in the spring: it is difficult to find polite words to describe that man who kills egg-laden ducks on their flight to the breeding-ground, or the doe heavy with her unborn fawn.

The game of this country is not going to be saved by the mere putting upon the book of a law which is not approved by the majority, but by enlisting the sympathetic cooperation of the State residents. through education as to the economic value of the birds; by the establishment of breeding farms and harbors of safety; by the appointment of active wardens; and by keeping out politics and advertising.

#### The Man Behind the Gun

AM frank to say that I do not see quite the same relation between the disappearance of game and the automatic gun, professed by some of my earnest colaborers in the cause of protection. It is not the gun which interests me, but the man. care not if he carries a machine gun-if he has the right spirit he will shoot as a sportsman, and if he is devoid of that spirit he will shoot like the game hog he is, whatever may be the style of gun in his hand. Therefore I believe in building up the spirit rather than in prescribing the mechanical implement. The gun is an in-significant part in the broad question of game protection, and in this instance a dangerously overlarge share of blame at-taches to it. Dangerous because the shaft misses the mark. I have always been able to shoot, when necessary, about as rapidly with a single-shot rifle as with a repeater; and a man who is intent on slaughter can do just about as much execution with a double-barrel as he can with a pump gun and, approximately, as much as with an automatic; hence I am for educating the man behind the gun. I am always, and in all games, for educating the sporting conscience rather than creating an entangle-ment of restrictions. In that way only, it seems to me, lies sporting salvation for America,

It is true, however, that building sentiment is slow work, and meanwhile, un-doubtedly, an automatic gun gives the butcher added opportunity: therefore, pro-hibiting its use is helpful in the general game-protective effort—incidentally help ful—but by no means fundamentally so. Personally, I would rather see the same work put upon the man behind the gun.

### Spirit and Law

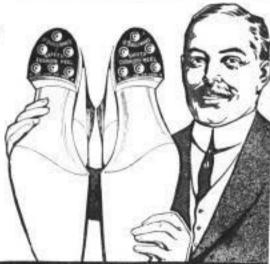
THE reason we Americans do not advance more rapidly in the spirit of sport is because we are forever at work cule-making instead of spirit-building. It is like holding up fear of the jail in order to make boys honest! It explains why some men, who pass as decent citizens, disclose the butcher's heart within them when there happens to be no law limiting the size of the game-bag; why a certain kind of petty soul refrains from shooting on Sunday because it is not right-and so keeps on killing Saturday as long as the birds are flying. Sportsmen by law, not by spirit, are the kind of which we have too many, and with whom the friends of wild life norst labor-they are a more difficult proposition than the market hunters.

## A National Forest Bili

T LAST the Appalachian bill, which Speaker Cannon hitherto succeeded in killing, has passed the House and wshortly become law-for since it is one of the measures advocated by President Tait his signature is assured. As of reco the bill does not, except in sense and inport, resemble the others that have strut-gled through the Senate to be finally killed



## ÖLullivanis Heels New Live Rubber



## Well-Fixed for Easy Walking

the offices, factories or stores should learn to tany and naturally-and they should walk u g is an exercise which sends fresh air into the lungs, cours the brain, and gives play to little-used muscles. It is the best cure for the blues and for pessimism.

Civilized in n, treading on hard leather heels, are often fatigued by a brisk walk. It tires the muscles of their legs, and a five-nule jaunt leaves them nervous and exhausted both from fatigue and the constant jarring and jolting of unvielding heels on hard roads and pavements.

## O'Sullivanize Your Walk

All who become easily tired in walking should have been walking shoes equipped with O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber.

They take up the shock of walking: they help you to walk no mally and gracefully: they make walking a pid-act and healthful exercise.

O'Sullivan's Heels are to the human body what a it is absorber is to an automobile. They protect its tell we machinery from nervous wear and tear.

I'Sullivan's Heels are invisible when attached to your shoes. They make no difference in the appearance of your shoes. You can find them at any shoe maker's: price 30 cents, attached.

O'Sullivan Rubber Company, Lowell, Mass.

### Graceful Women

Women should realize that a graceful manner of walk-ing has a charm that nothing else can replace.

O'Sullivan's Heels of Live Rubber are made to fit women's shoes. They change a jarring, heavy-beeled walk into a movement of case and grace.



FOR ME!"

The preference for Loose Fitting B. V. D. has made it the summer underwear of world-wide favor. Its coolness and comfort will make it your favorite.

B. V. D. Undergarments are made of light woven, durable fabrics, and are cut loose fitting, so as to let refreshing air flood your body. The studied roominess of cut and calculated exactness of drape prevent binding and chafing and lessen perspiration. The strength of the materials, and making give the utmost length of wear. Every nicety of finish conforms to the exacting B. V. D. standard.

This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE BEST RETAIL TRADE

is sewed on every B. V. D. Garment. Take no garment without it. Write for a copy of our Booklet, "Cool as a Sea

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\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 a neit. THE B. V. D. COMPANY,



IN ASSESSION THIS ADDRESS PARKS MUSTICAL COLLUBES.

by the autocratic Speaker of the House; but it is broader, and a national forest bill of far-reaching importance and great benefit. As was to be expected, Heyburn of Idaho vigorously opposed it.

Its purpose, of course, is protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and the bill carries an appropriation of ten millions for surveying and buying the necessary land. It also authorizes every State to enter into agreement with any other State to conserve the forest and water supplies within their borders, and appro-priates two hundred thousand dollars to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with any State or group of States in protecting their forests and watersheds

A commission is created, known as the National Forest Reservation Commission, to be composed of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, two Senators, to be named by the President of the Senate, and two Rep-resentatives in Congress to be named by the Speaker. This commission is given full authority to decide what lands may be purchased. Lands serviceable for agricultural purposes and titles to mineral lands are set apart under Federal supervision, to be disposed of to private owners.

It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in organizing the commission and in getting to work, for the destruction of timber in the White Mountains admits of little delay if an adequate watershed is to be maintained, and the same is true of the Appalachian region.

#### Desire and Courage

THE disciplining by Yale of her basket-ball players for unsportsmanly bebavior in a game toward the close of the season was the most salutary piece of work that has been done by university authorities in a long time, and goes abundantly to prove that where a college has both the desire to stop abuses and the courage to do so, correction is easily possible. There is a committee at Yale that seems to have both the desire and the courage, and we accept in confidence its promise that the rough, foul work we have seen this season in basket-ball, and especially in hockey, is at an end, so far as Yale is concerned.

After two months of muckerish hockey by all, it is a joy to have such a stand taken by one of the leading universities. If Harvard and Princeton and all the others do not follow in Yale's footsteps, it will be tantamount to advertising their lack of sympathy with clean play.

Again I wish to say that there is not an ill in college sport, from basket-ball to football, that can not be remedied if a genuine wish to do so obtains.

### The Sleeping Sickness

MR. AUGUST BELMONT'S dedication M to the Government of six of his high-class breeding stallions, to further the Department's remount activities, calls attention to the scarcity of animals suitable for army purposes at the regulation price. The Government has difficulty in maintaining a sufficient supply largely because, according to its last report, it offers \$185 for troopers and \$215 for gunners, while such horses in the open market bring about \$225 to \$250 and \$260 to \$300 respectively.

The coming of the automobile and the replacing of the old horse-car by the trolley have put out of market any considerable number of that type of horse which sold anywhere from \$75 to \$150 and found its way largely to the street-cars and light delivery wagons, for which work indeed it was primarily bred. The best of these were bought for the army, and this class of animal is now scarce, or has degenerated to cheaper delivery, express, and truck wagon backs, and become hopeless for cavalry

On the other hand, the general average of horses has improved immeasurably; though this is not to say that the breeding situation in this country is healthful, for, on the contrary, it distinctly is not. The breeding interests are by no means as prosperous as they should be. They need encouragement, which they do not get, and which our horse shows do not give them. The horse show of to-day is chiefly an arena for the display of individuals gathered far and wide by wealthy horsemen for the sole purpose of securing blue ribbons and with no thought at all of aiding breeders.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, under the Agricultural Department, is doing, no doubt, as well as it can in the circumstances, but it is not doing very much. The simple truth is that, although there are horses in abundance to be had at market figures, we are none the less tending toward a condition where not only would we be unable to respond to a foreign call for horses in case of war, but we would be in a bad way in America if we had need for them ourselves.

We should wake up. More intelligent



## Judge "Ben" Lindsey Father of Denver's Juvenile Court

## makes this comment:

HAVE used your AutoStrop Safety Razor, and I cannot say enough for it. It has many advantages over other safety razors I have seen.

"It is quick and easy to strop, and the expert stropping that it does puts on an edge that gives me a delightful shave. I hope it meets with the success it deserves."

### SHAVING SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

\$5 for an AutoStrop will represent your total shaving expense for years, as a single blade often lasts six months to a year. Consists of silver-plated self-stropping razor, 12 fine steel blades, and strop, in handsome case. Price complete, \$5.

If razor does not give satisfaction dealer will refund your money. He has our authority to do this.

If you put off getting an AutoStrop Safety Razor, you'll forget to get it. Get one today, while you're thinking of it.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Company, Box 17, Station F. New York 233 Coristine Building Montreal; 61 New Oxford Street, London



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The new pressing is even better than the previous season's. And this rich, full-flavored juice of the finest Concord Grapes, when clarified in the Walker way, is truly a beverage for the gods. The Walker way of clarifying is simply to remove, by filtration,

to get into grape juice in the pressing. Walker's has all the fruitiness of the fresh grapes-all the nutriment-all the healthfulness. It is a clear, glowing, ruby color, free from sediment or cloudiness. It is the refined, the better grape juice.

the fibrous matter of the grape that is bound

Grocers and druggiets have Walker's Grape Juice—quarts, pints, and smaller sizes—in "Teo-Pia" bottles. Write for the recipe book showing many delicious grape juice drinks and dessetts.

The Grape Products Company North East, Penna.

Walker's is sold throughout the United States and Canada.

## Coldwell Lawn Mowers

HAND-HORSE-MOTOR

## Coldwell's Motor Lawn Mowers

Will do the work of three Horse Mowers



They will mow up 20% grades.

They will roll the lawn smoothly.

They are simple to operate and also economical.

Coldwell's Improved Horse Lawn Mower

## Coldwell's Horse Mowers

are used to the exclusion of all others by the New York City Park Department. We also make Hand Lawn Mowers. The very best.



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Coldwell Lawn Mower Company NEWBURGH, N. Y.

direction and a deal more liberality is needed in our horse-breeding-Federal and

#### Put It Up to the Students

VONCERNING athletes who flunk in the Classroom, Wisconsin, one of the Conference Colleges, has on foot an exemplary plan for lifting the poor scholarship which robs teams of needed members and occa-sions comment unfavorable to the game. It is proposed organizing for the purpose of developing an undergraduate sentiment that will regard any member of an athletic team who fails in his studies as disloyal both to his alma mater and to his fellow students. Each class is to have a commit-tee which will keep thoroughly in touch with all its members, and take in hand any one in danger of falling behind in his university work. Hardly necessary is it to add that the faculty of Wisconsin is in sympathy with such an excellent and practical departure.

It is desirable that students should assume such responsibility, and to do so indicates advance in undergraduate athletics. Also it is by way of being another illustration of the wisdom of putting more of the sport ills and mistakes straight up to the students. I believe in such methods heartily. I believe that an earnest and sustained effort by the faculty of each college to enlist the cooperation of the student body, and to put up to them on honor the responsibility for athletic integrity, is the quickest and the sanest way of getting sport nearer a sport-for-sport's sake basis.

If the responsibility for Michigan's conduct rested on Michigan's undergraduates, I doubt if to-day we should see that splendid university dominated by its paid football management, and so misrepresented before the college world.

## Poultry Profits

APROPOS of chicken raising and poultry profits—concerning which there is much wild statement—here is a letter received the other day from a practical breeder which we believe will be helpful to our renders and worthy of printing in full:

March 14, 1911.

I have been a reader of Collier's for quite a white, and have often felt inclined to write and express my appreciation of the vigorous, fearless manner in which you go after fakers, etc. But now I want to compliment you on the article in the February 11 issue, entitled "The Truth About Poultry Profits." I have been connected with the poultry business for fifteen years, and I truly believe there are more grand rascals in that business than any other business that is supposed to be honorable; and the bigger the rascal the more the poultry journals seem to boom him up—because he buys large space! For instance, a breeder owns a very valuable hen; many other breeders (generally beginners) would like to buy a few eggs from that hen to set, and are willing to pay a good price for them—it is remarkable how many eggs that hen lays! But if you care to ex-pose fraud in this business, as you do in other things, you have a large field. For instance, you might publish an article: "The Truth About Incubators and Brooders." The incubator manufacturers would make (and no make) people believe that all they need in order to succeed is an incubator and brooder of their make; that their machines will hatch and raise chicks better than the old hen. But every wide-awake poultry man knows that NOTHING CAN QUITE EQUAL NATURE. True, incubators and brooders are necessary in order to raise enough birds to fill large orders, but the up-to-date breeders, as a rule, will ac-knowledge that they raise their BEST birds with hens. One of the last things in the world a small breeder needs is an incu-bator and brooder. If he raises a breed that does not go broody, he should watch his chance to buy broody kens to hatch his eggs and raise the chicks. I was talk-ing with a well-known and begaly advertised breeder today a was who has worked and experienced with all kinds of bronders, and har lifted their first hatch of chicks I ail cone bad, and admitted that he perfored bear to any browler. browler. But the new or all talk incu-bator and browler, an east a breeder a fogy if he uses how to here's with; the beginner do a not want to be a fogy, so buys a machine. New I am not condemning the much as but the slique who make such categorical classes for them. The mathere are train a great invention; but to the state of the state of the state of the claim that the incentor of the in-ubates and brooder is superior to his Gen or a con I claim that the continuous and eveluaire use of incubators and brooder- will eventually weaken a strain of hird, so that they will scarcely have vitality rough to reproduce themselves. The best wachine on earth is only the best imi-

Mation that man can make to nature.



## Standard Non-Skid Tire Protector

Standard Non-Skid Tire Protector

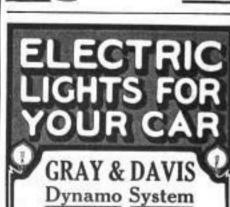
(or Plain Tread if Preferred)

(files, tails, sharp, states are passed over, never reaching sour tire. The Protections are strong, made of shortling sour tire. The Protections are strong, made of shortling state them under ordinary conditions. They fit are reaching time, any freed und are held fast by implation pressure. Thousands of motorists manthem. Many have driven them thousands of miles without a puntare and found their tires as good as new after long, atreations meet has faviore. Standard Tire Protectors are made of fasher and rabor, the only masser materials on earth of which a protective can be made and give absolute satisfaction. If they protectors could be made of feather and other like maintains and give satisfaction, they the leading the manifactions would certainly adopt same, but this is something which has proved limpracticable.

For Full Information—about Standard Tire Protectors, would certainly adopt as what they are, what they do, what motorists as about them—arrive is a widout fail today.

Standard Tire Protector Company





Provides electric light for your lamps and charges your batteries. Can you ask for a greater convenience?

Absolutely reliable. This Dynamo possesses exclusive features found in no other system. Small, compact.

Constant speed. Favors battery by putting in "tapered" charge. Favors Lamps (exclusive feature) and runs lamps without bettery. Simut Wound when charging batteries. Compound Wound when lighting lamps.

Order our system for YOUR car-also get complete electric lamp equip-ment—be up-to-date. Write to-day for catalog D, describes Dynamo and illustrates our complete line of lamps.

GRAY & DAVIS, bille Lamps Amesbury, Mass.



CAUSE THESE ADVENTMENTS FLEASE MANTES COLLEGE



## What Racing Cars Taught

HE Speedway, the Road Race and the Endurance Run are the laboratories in which the strength of automobiles is shown.

A 300-mile race will disclose more weaknesses and

show the need of mechanical efficiency more clearly than five years' use under ordinary conditions.

Most manufacturers use races and contests to obtain publicity for their cars.

Howard E. Coffin built some of the world's greatest speed and contest cars for much the same reason that the Government spends millions of dollars a year for powder and shot, that the gunners of the navy may learn to shoot.

His cars were to teach him to build better, stronger automobiles.

He learned in this way things that would have been

impossible to learn in any other manner.

No other method would have demonstrated the need, for instance, of ten bolts instead of the usual five in the

spokes of the front wheel. The lighter construction had done very well, but in the terrible grind of a speedway, or in taking a sharp

turn at high speed, it was found that front wheels frequently collapsed-often with horrible results.

Sometimes pleasure, as well as race cars, are sent at high speed around sharp corners, and front wheels go down.

Races demonstrated the need for never-failing lubrication. More than 60 per cent of all the better cars of American construction use the system of lubrication that Mr. Coffin created.

Putting a car up mountains and hill climbs, where the motor is driven at its maximum speed, while the car, because of the steepness of the grade, is sent along on low gear, will boil water and burn out the cylinders in which the cooling arrangement is not absolutely perfect.

Mr. Coffin learned in such contests things that would otherwise never have been known. Me has recorded these experiences just as a skilled doctor keeps a case record, giving a history of the illness of each patient.

## Is the Hudson "33" an Experiment?

You have probably been told that it is. But do you think a man of such skill and experience as that pos-sessed by Howard E. Coffin could build an experiment?

Four famously successful cars! He never built a failure. Each was a sensation and leader of its time. Each is a recognized standard car to-

day.

They have been patterns for other makers. They set

the standard for their time. Think you that such a builder could produce an ex-

More than a hundred years ago an astronomer predicted that at a certain minute a certain nou certain day of a certain month of a year, some forty years later, a comet would appear, visible to the naked eye at a definite point in the heavens. He was exact to the second as to the time.

He was ridiculed. He died years before the time for the appearance of the comet. His name was Halley. He never saw the comet which bears his name.

Science was the basis of that prediction, and not guess-

Science is what guides Howard E. Coffin in designing automobiles.

The rule of thumb is not in his method of work. The races his cars were entered in, and in which they won records, many of which have not since been equaled, taught him many things. He knows from such knowledge just as the records enabled Halley to precisely name the minute when a comet, which he had never seen,

Ask yourself again, then, could it be possible for a man of such experience to build a car that is an experi-

Some may admit that there are many ideas in the Hudson "33" not found in other cars. They may even acknowledge that these ideas seem to be a distinct advancement in motor car building.

"But," they will counsel, "isn't it better to wait until a year's demonstration on the road has proven their value?"

Do you think that sound advice?

Let us look over the automobile history of the past few years.

Mr. Coffin brought out the en bloc cylinders-that is four cylinders cast as a unit-three years ago. In that motor he used a two-bearing crank shaft.

Competition said then it was "bad engineering."
"The cylinders," it was said, "could not be kept cool,"
and, "A two-bearing crank shaft," it was predicted,
"would break under the lightest load."

The result forecasts the automobile history for the

next two years. In Europe cylinders cast en bloc is the custom. In America it is a common practice.

The two-bearing crank shaft is found on cars of many

Other distinctive features of Mr. Coffin's previous cars could be given. The confirming answer of his advance engineering skill is found in the designs of many of the

leading cars of America and Europe. They have followed his lead.

## Let Us Look Two Years Into the Future

This year marks another epoch in automobile design-

It is a time of simplicity.

"Cars to be cheaper" and similar statements have been heard for some time. Prices were actually reduced on many medium-priced

cars when details of the Hudson "33" were announced.
ave you considered the cause for that?

(hink you that manufacturers became philanthropi-cally 2-nerous overnight? In 1. of a rising market of materials and labor, do you thin it possible to instantly install factory econo-

mies to warrant such price reductions of from 15% to Does not () is seem a more plausible reason: The Hudso "33" changes the design of motor cars by

reducing the 1, mber of parts required in the average chassis by appre imately 900. It does away v 'h the cumbersome, troublesome fan. The Hudson "3, ' thus is lighter and cheaper to build by reason of the re 'used number of parts required.

Simplicity, accessiolity, and extra strength are gained also by eliminating in ich usual mechanical bric-a-brac.

The valves are enck sed in dust-proof, oil-tight cham-The system of using four and five eog wheels in

the front of the motor, which are known as timing gears, has been changed by M. Coffin.

The Hudson "33" has it three gears.

With the old design not naker has been able to make a permanent, long-wearing quiet motor. The cogs, if made of steel, invariably jugle and grind, and, if made of rawhide and fibre, soon wear out.

Mr. Coffin's design permits the use of steel, and still they are so arranged that they are practically noiseless. Design alone makes possible this great improvement.

We could tell many more things in the Hudson "33" that are in advance.

You can see many of them in the car.

The point we want to make is that the real cause for the reduction is due to the fact that makers recognize that a newer and better design has been produced, and therefore they must quickly dispose of present stock in order to build along the new lines.

Mr. Coffin's ideas will be found in the cars for 1912 and 1913. They will be common then.

The patent laws do not protect the designer in all de-

tails of motor car construction.

Others will be able to adopt a similar fan construction as that used by Mr. Coffin.

Others will have enclosed valves.

Others will simplify their designing. Others will strengthen the frame, like that of the Hudson "33-

Others will build ears of better finish and style than was customary before the Hudson "33" was introduced. These "others" realize that, and so prices on "old stock" had to come down to prepare for the making of a newer model, patterned after the Hudson "33."

## The Commercial Value of Happiness

If this convinces you that the design is to be depended upon, carry this thought with your consideration of the Hudson "33."

The car is built in the newest, most modern automo-

bile factory in the world. The officers of the Hudson Motor Car Company have been Mr. Coffin's associates for years. Some started when he started. The cars he designed, and which are

known to practically every man who knows even the least thing about automobiles, they helped to build for Such long association, such happy relationship, make

the do-it-well organization. It is contrary to the idea of hurry and hustle-the getout-the-cars-at-any-cost plan of which we have heard so

This relationship of man and men is safety assurance

to the passenger-low cost assurance to the owner. It means well-chosen, thoroughly-tested materials; the best machine work the finest machinery will produce, and the thoughtful, painstaking attention of workmen, who hold their jobs because they do their work well.

There is a commercial value in such facts to the man

who owns an automobile.

Inspect the car as carefully as your knowledge of automobiles and mechanics will permit.

But don't forget that your safest guide is the confidence, gained from what we have said which can easily be substantiated by investigation, that you have in the skill of the designer and the integrity of the builder. Isn't the answer the Hudson "33"?

The "33" is furnished in three models:

Touring Car, \$1,250 Pony Tonneau, \$1,300 Torpedo, \$1,350

Equipment includes three oil lamps, gas headlights, generate tools, etc. An extra equipment including Strathmore mobatop, Prest-O-Lite gas tank, Bosch duplex ignition system, wit famous Bosch high tension magneto, for \$150.

## MOTOR CAR COMPANY HUDSON

See the Triangle on the Radiator

6060 JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT, MICH.





## The Speed

Fall Round, High Toe Short Effect Tan, Block or Patent

Get as much shoe value as your money will buy—Be sure the name Florsheim is inside your next pair of Oxfords. "Can't-gap" insteps, "Hugtite" heels and "Natural Shape" lasts add to the worth but not to the price.

Ask your dealer about The Pleesheim Shoe, or send the amount, and we wall have our nearest dealer fell your order.

Most Styles \$5.00 and \$6.00

Our booklet, "The Shoeman," shows "A style for any taste — a fit for every foot."

The Florsheim Shoe Company Chicago, U. S. A.





IN ADDRESS TO THE ADDRESS OF PERSONS PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

## To the Mormons

Concluded from page 25

that there is a conspiracy to break faith with the Government on the matter of polygamy, the portraits of seven men are printed, an accompanying text describing them as seven Apostles in a governing body of twelve, who, being banded together to teach and reestablish polygamy, jeopardize the Mormon pledges. Not only do none of these seven men influence Mormon destinies, as set forth, but five of them have been long dead and two have been long disfellowshiped. In the midst of the article, indeed, in widely separated sentences, the demise of three of them is noted; all belonged to a generation that has now largely passed, and their places have been filled for from seven to fifteen years by men of a newer generation against whom no complaint has been made, and who have a keen regard, as I fully believe, for the pledges that should keep the Mormon policy in accord with its plighted faith. Proving that polygamy is now rampant

Proving that polygamy is now rampant in Utah by printing the pictures of homes established long before the manifesto was issued has been a favorite device that has deceived many not fully informed as to the Utah situation.

### Mormon Political Conditions

JUST so a magazine—"Everybody's"—
"visualizes polygamy's present peril" by picturing the homes of Joseph F. Smith, the Mormon prophet. Utah people, of course, resent this portrayal, for, without regard to creed, they recognize that the last of these homes was established more than twenty-seven years ago—six years before 1890, which made as sharp a dividing line between the future and the past in Utah as the surrender of Lee in the controversy between North and South. They recognize that the youngest wife in them has sons who are grown men, and that Smith himself has already outlived the Biblical allotment of threescore years and ten.

In politics the Mormons have rarely indeed had a chance to choose between candidates except under the conditions that one or more have been afield with platforms and policies which, if emacted into law, would spell Mormon disfranchisement and annihilation. Heeled in as a flock of sheep might be by coyotes on the range, they have attained their present unbealthful political compactness quite as fully by pressure from without as by blind subjection to leadership within.

The result of this compactness has been that clever politicians who are Mormons have been able to organize the Mormon fear of the Gentiles quite as completely as the same kind of politicians, without, have been able to organize the Gentile hatred of the Mormons whenever they have been able to stir it up. Bad men, in consequence, have gone to Congress; progress has been hindered; and for intelligent Mormons to find a common cause in the industrial upbuilding of the country with unembittered Gentiles has been made increasingly difficult.

That the Mormons have made a perfect score in cleaning up their polygamy problem, they can not truthfully claim; complete obedience to the edict abolishing it was not to be expected without the invoking of police powers and the administration of punishments. These powers, tardily organized, perhaps, have long been at work, and recently more aggressively at work, punishing offenders who have tried through various subterfuges to avoid the manifesto. One such method—that of depending on a construction of the manifesto limiting its application to the United States—resulted seven years ago in the disfellowshiping of two Apostles. Another such method, depending upon the secret connivance with a private agreement unblessed by any formal ceremony, resulted disastrously for four members of a single powerful and reactionary church family, through a period of from six to a dozen years ago.

## The Purpose of the Letter

THESE were the unfortunate contributions of the Mormon side to an awkward reconstructive period. When, often
through Mormon action, and sometimes
through Gentile disclosures, such cases became public, opportunities were offered of
which full advantage was surely taken.
For home consumption, where there was
perspective and view-point, one kind of fiterature was provided: for the export trade
another, and if Mr. Roosevelt's letter can
result in spreading generally the conception of Mormon conditions that now generally prevails except in a small envenomed circle in the Far West, it will do
much toward closing channels through
which innocent suspectible persons are now
fraudulently imposed upon. It was for
this reason that he consented to prepare it.

## The New White Cat Union Suit

(Patented)



Crotch is closed like a pair of drawers.

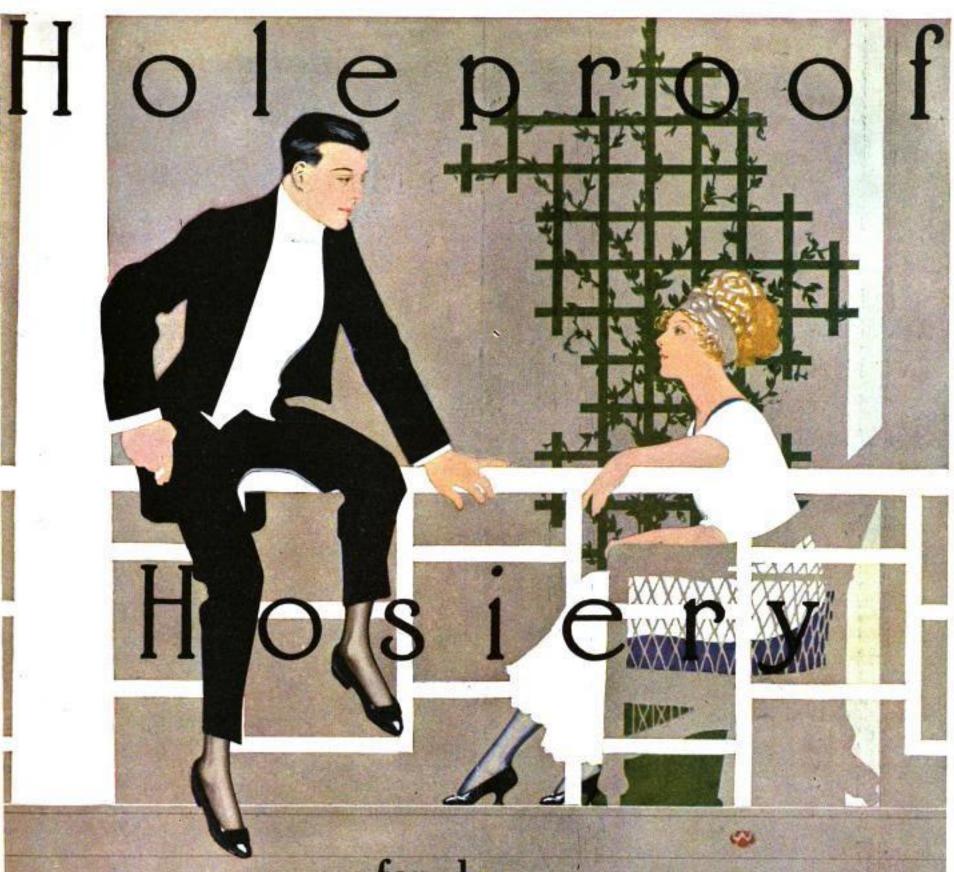
All of the union suit comfort at the waist. None of other union suit discomfort at the crotch. Perfect convenience.

Notice where the bottom of the fly ends, and think how much this will add to your comfort in a union suit.

This crotch not only gives greater comfort because it does not gape open, but its elasticity in the crotch makes it adjust itself nore easily to the body everywhere. You can get a better fit than you have had before in underwear.

Ask your dealer to show you the new White Cat closed crotch union suit. Write us if you can't find it.

COOPER UNDERWEAR CO., Kenosha, Wis.



## -for dress wear

"HOLEPROOF" for men and for women are soft-light weight-stylishattractive-and perfection in fit.

They are made in twelve colors, ten weights and five grades for mentwo colors, two weights and three grades for women.

The best of these grades will grace any ball room. They are sheer, silky and soft as any cotton hose ever made, yet six pairs are guaranteed six months.

## Holeproof in Silk for Men and Women-Guaranteed

Holeproof for men may be had in silk at \$2 for three pairs guaranteed three months—and in silk for women at \$3 for three pairs, guaranteed three months.

Don't judge Holeproof by common guaranteed hosieries. Holeproof is the original. Thirty-eight years of hose-making experience go into every pair.

We use only the best Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton, costing an average of seventy cents per pound. Some makers pay only thirty cents. Our yarn is long-fibre, light weight and soft but strong. Cheap yarn is cumbersome, heavy and coarse—so are common guaranteed busieries.

We spend \$55,000 a year just to inspect Holeproof Hose—merely to see that each pair is without a blemish. You can depend on the genuine Holeproof—wear them on any occasion and have trim-looking smoothly clad ankles and feet. Dancing pumps cannot wear holes in the heels or the toes.

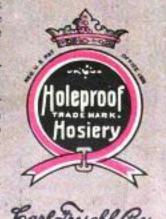
## are your Hose Insured?

The genuine bear the trade mark and the signature of Carl Freschl, Pres., shown below. Always look for this identification. If it is not on the toe of each pair the hose are not genuine no matter who says so.

Prices range from \$1.50 up to \$6.00 for six pairs, guaranteed six months.

The genuine Holeproof are sold in your stown. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance. Write for free book, "How To Make Your Feet Happy."

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY 856 Fourth Street Milwaukee, Wis.





WE HAVE still about one hundred copies of a pamphlet, printed some months ago, summarizing the laws of Massachusetts governing the investments of savings-banks and trustees in that State and containing a list of legal investment securities. Massachusetts scrutinizes such investments closer than any other State. To the one hundred who ask for them first these pamphlets will be sent without charge.

B. & M. Bonds for Savings-Banks

FREQUENTLY, on this page, the stand-T and of investment safety set by the Massachusetts law governing the holdings of savings banks in that State has been referred to. Just what specific securities are held under this law? Lately a statement was issued which showed the propor-tion of Boston and Maine Railroad bonds held by Massachusetts savings-banks. Of the total outstanding bonds, comprising issues, maturing from 1921 to 1944. and bearing interest at from 3 to 41/2 per cent, these banks hold a little more than one-third. Here are the figures:

banks hold \$ 198,000 eet of \$ 5,454,000 %. 2,070,000 \*\*\* 3,500,000 316. \*\*\* 6,166,000 \*\*\* 14,419,000 4. \*\*\* 5,837,000 \*\*\* 18,700,000 416.

Total held by all banks \$14,271,000 out of \$42,073,000

#### Some Safe and Sound Bonds

BONDS in this list are suggested for the investment of trust funds, and are legal investments for savings banks in New York. The list is from the March 18 issue of the "Bache Review";

	Support In
	Y held
A., T. & S. F. Gen. 4s, 1995.	4.08%
C., B. & Q. Gen. 4s, 1958	4.145
Chi. & Northwestern Gen. 4s, 1987	4.04 %
Chi., R. I. & Pac. Ref. 4s, 1934	4.83%
New York City 4's (new) 1960	4.15%
Union Pac. Rel. 4s, 2006	4.16%

Below are named well-secured railroad bonds with better yields, which are reasonably safe as to principal:

ra a mesa programma na mala a renderal de 18.	Yield
C. & O. Gen. Mue., 41/s, 1992	4.45%
Missoni Pacific Coll. St., 1917	1.76%
Seaboard Air Line Gold 4s, 1950	4.80%
Southern Pacific Rel. 4s, 1955	1.25%
Western Maryland 1st 4s, 1952	4.76%

### \$100 Industrial Bonds

TWO lists of railroad bonds available in 8100 pieces, and compiled by the "Financial World," have been used on this page. Below are seventeen moustriat is-sues that the small investor may be in-Below are seventeen industrial isterested in:

American Gas and Electric collateral trust 5s, due 2007. Bonded debt, \$6,282,-000, subject to call after 1912 at 110 and interest.

American Steel Foundries first mort-gage 6s, due 1935. Sinking fund, beginning 1916 at par and interest. Not less than 3 per cent of bonds issued and outstanding each year; outstanding, \$2,662,000.

Henrer Union Water first 5s, due 1914. et to call on 30 days' notice and interest in lots of \$500,000, or at any time at 105.

Ingersoll-Rand Company first 5s, due 1935. Secured on the Phillipsburg and Easton plants. Subject to call at 105 and interest. Manufacturers of drills, air com-

pressors, rock drills, pneumatic tools, etc. Lackawanna Steel Company first con-solidated 5s, due 1923. Convertible into common stock at 100 up to April 1, 1915. Authorized and outstanding, \$15,000,000, Lincoln tian and Electric first consoli-

dated gold 5s, due 1941. Gas franchises granted in 1872 for 21 years, perpetual thereafter. Electric franchise perpetual.

Laciede Gas Light Company first 5s, due 1919; outstanding, \$10,000,000. A first lien upon entire property, subject only to a divisional mortgage of \$125,000, for the retirement of which an equal amount of this issue is reserved.

New York Air Brake Company first convertible gold 6s, due 1928. Convertible vertible gold 6s, due 1928. Convertible into stock at par any time before 1914. United Box Board Company collateral trust 6s, due 1926. Authorized issue, \$1,750,000, of which \$122,405 have been retired: \$447,600 are held by trustee, unissued.

Welsback Company collateral trust sinking fund 5s, due 1930. Authorized issue, \$7,000,000, secured on all property and estate, real and personal, rights, franchises, etc. Outstanding, 86,526,000,

United Gas and Electric Company of New Jersey first mortgage collateral trust

5s, due 1922, at 100 and interest, netting 5 per cent.

Colorado Springs Light, Heat, and Power 'ompony of Colorado Springs, Colorado, first and refunding mortgage 5s, due 1920,

at 94% and interest, netting 5.75 per cent. Leavenworth Light, Heat, and Power Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, first mortgage 5s, due 1923, at 96 and interest,

netting 5.40 per cent.
\*\*Lockpart Light, Heat, and Power Company of Lockport, New York, first refund-ing mortgage 5s, due 1938, at 95 and in-terest, netting 5.35 per cent. Citizens' Gas and Fuel Company of Terre

Haute, Indiana, first refunding mortgage 5s, due 1960, at 9616 and interest, yielding 5.25 per cent.

Consumers Electric Light and Power Company first mortgage 5s, due 1936, at 935 and interest, netting 5.50 per cent.

New Orleans Railway and Light Com-pany of New Orleans, Louisiana, refunding lien 5s, due 1949; market about 93 and interest, netting 5.50 per cent.

#### Financial Pyramiding; a Warning to Investors

By FLOYD W. MUNDY

Of James H. Oliphant & Company. Author of "The Earning Power of Railroads"

CMALL groups of capitalists are frequently found to control, through a relatively small investment of capital, large systems of railroads where scores of millions of dollars of bonds of such railroads are placed in the hands of bona-fide investors who have no protection against reckless financing or imprudent manage-ment on the part of the small group in control, although such may result in the impairment of the safety of their investments. The amount actually invested in a railroad might be \$100,000,000, represented in securities by \$10,000,000 of stock and \$100,000,000 of bonds and other fixedinterest but non-voting securities, and not only the market value but also the intrinsic value of the \$100,000,000 of nonvoting securities might be placed in jeopardy by the imprudent financial operations of a few who own control of the \$10,000,-000 of capital stock,

To illustrate the dangers besetting investors from financial pyramiding, even as this applies to investors of underlying bonds, I may properly refer to the Rock Island Company. In 1902 the mileage of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway system approximated 5,500 miles of The net capital stock outstanding against this mileage was about \$75,000, 000 high-priced, high-grade stock, having a market value of, approximately, \$100, 000,000. To become captains of the railroad industry it became necessary in the case of this company for the would-be cap-tains to invest not less than, say, \$50,000, 000 to control 5.500 miles of road. The control of this mileage was, in fact, acquired and subsequently retained by means of a financial adjustment whereby about \$200,-000,000 of new securities were issued in exchange for the old capital stock. A newly formed railroad company purchased the entire common stock (\$29,000,000) of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, issuing bonds and stock to make this purchase. The Frisco purchased practically all the stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad purchased the majority of the voting stock of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad; interest in other companies was acquired and the pyramid was complete. (In December, 1909, the St. Louis and San Francisco Lines were divorced from the Rock Island Lines, so the control no longer rests with the Rock Island Comp

When the Rock Island Company was incorporated it was provided that the holders of a majority interest in the preferred stock (about \$50,000,000 par value) of this company were entitled to elect the majority of the Board of Directors; thus the ownership of the majority of the preferred stock of the Rock Island Company carried with it the absolute control of the companies above mentioned. On June 30, 1909, the aggregate mileage controlled directly by the owners of the majority of the Rock Island Company's preferred stock amounted, approximately, to 15,000 miles (the mileage of the system was 5,500 miles in 1902). Of course, the increase in mileage was accomplished by issuing bonds, guaranteed certificates, etc.

If it be granted that the value of a bond of a company, even though it be adequately secured, can be greatly injured by the im-pairment of the company's credit, and if it be granted that a company's credit can be greatly impaired by reckless or unwise financing, then the significance of the following statement is at once apparent.

There follows a statement of the securities outstanding on June 30, 1909, held by investors who had no controlling voice in the management of the affairs of the companies forming on the date mentioned what ras known as the Rock Island-Frisco System of railroads:

June 30, 1909 Bands and Other Fixed-Interest Obligations Rock Irland System. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Chicago & Eastern Illerois R. R. Evaneville & Terre Hause R. R. \$289,275,880 256,705,152 48,828,345 10,831,000

\$605,640,380 Minority Stock Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry, Inet ex-changed:
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. phd. stocks.
Chicago & East, Ill. R. R. phd. stocks. Chicago & East, Ill. R. R. phd. stocks. Chicago & Terre Hause R. R. phd. and \$4,613,300 21,000,000 2,619,000 2.021,807 \$30,254,107 Total all securities \$633,894,487

It will be seen from the above that to a considerable extent, yet within certain limitations, the value from an investment standpoint, of over \$635,000,000 par value of securities, rested upon the wisdom of the financial policy and the character of the management of a group of capitalists who controlled the majority of the 850,-000,000 preferred stock of the Rock Island Company. This preferred stock never has had a total market value of \$50,000,000, and at one time its total market value was \$10,000,000,

I desire again to emphasize the fact previously asserted that bonds must be valued by the company they keep. The time-worn argument about the partner and creditor is quite as urgently advanced in selling a low-grade bond as in selling a high-grade bond. We are told by the vendor of bonds that the stockholder is a partner and takes the risks of the business, while the bondholder is a creditor and holds a mortgage on the assets of the stockholders. This is quite true, but the cases are too numerous to mention where the investor might, to his greater advantage, consider the financial resources and earning capacity of the company whose stock he holds as a partner, and the financial resources and ing capacity of the company which is debtor to him as a holder of its bonds. The position as a partner in the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad is far preferable to the position as creditor of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway. And so far as relates to risks assumed by the partners, it is found that in the case which I illustrated of the company with \$100. 000,000 of bonds and \$10,000,000 of stock outstanding, the bondholders would stand to suffer the largest part of the loss, if troubles should overtake the company, even though the stockholders should lose whatever money they might have invested in their stock

#### For You Who Lose

A READER of Collier's, who says that he was on George Graham Rice's sucker list, has sent us the advertising circulars of a monthly magazine containing the first instalment of Rice's own story. Rice has, in an author's foreword, set down some true and impressive words about those who fall for quick-profit fakers. Jacob Herzig is Rice's real name. As

member of the curb brokerage firm of a memoer of the curb brokerage firm of B. H. Scheftels & Co., he was arrested last November in a raid by the Post-Office au-thorities. Previously he was a promoter of Nevada gold mines that were no good, active head of a trust company at Goldfield, and a successful race-track tipster. In one sense, he speaks with authority— certainly he speaks from experience— when he says that "the instinct to speculate is so strong in American men and women that they choose to take a chance regardless of the fact that at the outset they already half realize they eventually must lose.

As a speculator, have you any chance at all? This is Rice's answer:

"In playing the races you have only one

chance—you can lose, "In margin trading on the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, and kindred institutions, experience among stock-brokers proves that if you stick to the game you have only one chance—you can lose."

### Three Paragraphs of Quotation

FROM the "Financial World" of New York, March 11:

"The Oxford Linen Mills, forced into a corner by an investor regarding the analysis of its financial statement made by the Boston 'News Bureau,' and which was republished by Collier's Weerly, replied with the usual excuse which promoters find so available when they can not or dare not cite facts. The treasurer of the

company wrote: "News Bureau" is, like a good The. many other publications, anxious for advertising, and if you do not advertise with them they will knock you any way they

From the Boston "News Bureau," March 16:

"Ever since March 28, 1910, when, after getting along without it for twenty-three years, we opened our columns to advertising, we have been waiting for the cheerful idiot who would say that it was necessary to advertise in the Boston 'News Bureau' to avoid being knocked. What bliss it is to find him in the treasurer of one of the propositions of the Sterling Debenture Corporation!"

\*Available in \$500 pieces.

## Saving

a portion of one's income or wage

## Is Necessary to Success

The proper disposition of savings is as important as the act itself,

The saver should buy for cash only, in which case his success is a question of proper advice.

With proper advice he should not only secure income from investments but a gradual appreciation of principal—due first to a proper initial investment, and thereafter to the timely shifting of investments.

The question of schat class of security to buy and when to buy is all important.

We have made a study of these ques-tions and our experience is yours to take advantage of.

Send for our paper on "Shifting Investments"

## CHMIDT & (JALLATIN

111 Broadway, New York

J. Prentice Kelling Frederic Gellatin, Jr. Chas, H. Bair, Jr. Win, A. Lermot

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Exchange

## New York Real Estate Security Company 42 Broadway, New York City

This Company offers at par and interest its 6% Gold Mortgage Bonds, in denomi-nations of \$100 \$500 \$1,000. These bonds are tax exempt in New York State except as to inheritance.

#### The investor is assured:

FIRST-Of a reasonable income rate on h is investment consistent with safety. SECOND-Of the protection provided by a mortgage covering all assets of the company, present and future, and the assets represented by the capital stock of the company.

THIRD-Of an expert and efficient management that invests conservatively in real estate that offers the best returns,

- \$10,000,000.00 Assets - \$3,950,000.00 Capital -

Write for Booklet "C. W."

1898-1911

## John Muir & Co. Specialists in Odd Lots

Brokers in any number of shares, 1 to 1,000.

Send for Circular F-"ODD LOTS"

Members New York Stock Exchange 71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

## How the Tax-Collector Pays You 6%

For \$500 or more you can huy bonds issued by Oklahoma City, Okla., whose City Treasurer will pay you 6% interest on your money every Sept. 15, Security is a prior and audoritying Tax Lieu against control business property and choice residence property.

coverity in a prior and underlying Tax Lieu against central business property and device residence property.
These bonds are a legal security in the State of Oslahoma for banks an assessite for School Fand deposits. Oslahoma (by lat the fluxucch) and continuental resists of the State, esterod by four redressite and their branches. The invasion in these bunds has the security of taxes on property at only sinctestic of one per cent of its present value.

Vos one get bonds that come due any year 1912-1929 inclusive. (the for "Homest-time Country").

Write for "Descriptive Circular" concerning legality, city statistics, etc. Our personal attention to every inquirer.

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BONDS AND STOCKS 206 Rialto Building 27 W St. Louis, Mo. N 27 William Street New York



Dealers wanted everywhere Address for catalog

ENGEL-CONE SHOE CO 4 New St., East Boston, Mass

DE ADVENTISCHENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLISSION

## With the Army

(Continued from , age 17)

out. Probably seventy-five of them were strung along the road in the next halfhour, and although camp was pitched about ten miles out, a few of them never did get there. These men were all regu-lars, and in war-time hardened soldiers are expected to march with full field equipment twenty miles a day. Suppose this had been war and (as would be the case) the regiments had been raised to war strength with almost an equal number of raw recruits?

#### The Dangerous Recruits

T the very time," as an officer in another A brigade said to me, "that we are put up against the real thing, our efficiency is reduced one-half by having piled on to us a mob of undisciplined men. You can not make a soldier in a day. You can't impro-vise an army. I've got men here now"— he was sitting on his tent cot and he nodded down the company street—"I've got recruits here now who don't know any more about a rifle than I know about some exquisitely complex scientific instrument. They couldn't even load one. They don't know how to take care of themselves under the rough conditions of actual service. They come in here with every disease in the world—a lot of them are in the hospital now with measles-it's always the way. They don't know any more about soldiering than I know about the nebular hypothesis yet we've got to take 'em and digest 'em.
That's our system—half your complement
in time of peace and the efficiency of even
that cut in two in time of war! That's
what they call a nucleus! It's like a man
trying to digest a lot of half-baked apple pie-the only thing for him to do is go and lie down under a tree and wait for the gastric juices to do their work. But, good heavens, you can't wait in war-time!
Give you six months—yes! That's all very
well, but when war comes—and it will
come one of these days—with a first-class
power, just as sure as the sun came up this morning, they won't give us any six months. And we'll get it—" he threw up his hands and waved them helplessly above his head.

"I can see them," another officer said to me as we discussed the same subject, "I me as we discussed the same subject, "I can see them now—great black headlines four inches high—'Soldiers Run, Officers Disgraced!' It isn't any joke to me. My father was in the army before me; it's in our blood, you might say. It's my profes-sion, my life-work. We give our officers the best theoretical training in the world, then load them down with administrative work, instead of giving them practise in the field. Scatter their men all over the place at a lot of little, semipolitical army posts, kept up without any regard to their tactical value. The commander doesn't know his men, doesn't have the experience he ought to in handling the problems that come up when large bodies of men, and especially those with different functions to perform, must be coordinated in the field."

The faults of the system have long been known to the army and to a small minority of the interested public. The average American pays little attention to the mat-ter, as indeed he does to the whole busi-ness of national defense although the army costs about \$190,000,000 a year. That he is not getting his money's worth, or that the army should be a force national in its scope, something at once to be responsible for as well as proud of, as representative of our efficiency as a championship baseball team, for instance, does not seem to occur to him. As a writer in the "Infantry Journal" (Captain Charles Crawford of the Twentieth Infantry) recently remarked, "He may have clear ideas about the tariff, be an expert on the subject of trusts, and even know a great deal about foreign relations, but the developments of war have stolen a march on him. Surely he needs enlightenment, for this country has no military policy.

### The Army Posts are Obsolete

OST of these army posts are more or M less archaic survivors of the Revolution, the War of 1812, or our Indian wars. There was a time when the army fort was really an outpost of civilization, when it was necessary. The Indians are gone, and gone is the necessity for most of these remote posts-except, perhaps, in the do-mestic economy of the tradesmen who live near them. And yet in the remote West and in equally inappropriate places in the East, wherever a Senator or Congressman succeeds in snaring one of these beneficent white elephants for the benefit of his constituents, expensive buildings are put up and troops marooned to spend a good part of their time in making repairs and mow-

ing grass.

When the order was given for the present mobilization, it was announced that twenty thousand troops were to be flung



## The Largest Single Accident **Indemnity Ever Paid**

OHN M. CARRERE was one of the most distinguished architects in America. He was the architect of the office buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives and alterations of the Capitol at Washington, of the Public Library, the New Theatre and other important buildings in New York, the designer of plans for the improvement of the civic centers of Cleveland, Baltimore, Hartford and other cities. On February 12th while riding in a taxicab on Madison Avenue in New York City it was struck by a trolley car and he was fatally injured. His death occurred March 1st.

Mr. Carrere had an accident policy in The Travelers Insurance Com-pany for \$50,000. This policy had a yearly accumulative value, doubled in case of death in a public conveyance, and had additional benefits for surgical attendance or hospital service. The check reproduced here for one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars sent three days after death was the

Travelers payment on this policy.

City life today is so hazardous, the cost of accident insurance is so low, it is a mystery why any man should try to get on without it. It is as necessary for the man who can carry \$5,000, as it is for the man who can carry \$50,000.

## MORAL: Insure in the TRAVELERS

Write today for detailed information about-Accident Insurance.

The Travelers also writes Guaranteed Low Cost Life Insurance.

The Travelers Insurance Company HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT



## Yankee Tools

ONE tool for driving all sizes of screws is the idea of No. 65. It has four screw-driver blades—1/4", 1/4" and 3/4"—carried in a magazine in the handle, as shown by the "ghost picture" in the illustration.

Made with six-inch shank and with one-inch shank.

Mechanics — electricians especially, take to the little one like flies to sugar. The one-inch shank reduces the entire length of the tool to 634 inches. A man slips it into his pocket and thinks no more about it — until he wants to drive a screw, when it's right THERE, on the job, with just the size blade he needs. It's mighty handy for working in close quarters, too.

The six-inch size (entire length, 11¼ inches) makes an ideal screw-driver for all home uses.

The greewed end of shank is strengthened by a web of metal, ill-des are securely held by a "Yankee" device, yet are maily slipped in and out with the fingers.

Right and Left-hand Ratchet; and Rigid. Adjustments made by a slide working across the tool.

Ask your dealer for

"Yankee"
No. 65
Magazine Ratchet Screw-driver

With one-inch shank, 95e With six-inch shank, \$1.10

TO THE DEALER
If he say chance this set, cabches
you without Bo. 63 in start,
wire your justice to reak a dozen
to you at once.

Free Tool Book for mechanics and householders, illustrating and describing 66 kinds and sizes of "Yankee" Tools, Write to—

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia



Davia, McGrath & Shepard, Arch'ts, N. 1'.

## Stain Your Bungalows

Don't paint them. Stain them all over, roofs, siding, and trimmings, with

## Cabot's Shingle Stains

The "painty" effect does not harmonize with bungalow conditions, but our stains produce the soft, transparent colors that exactly suit. They cost only half as much as paint, and can be put on at half the expense. If your bungalow is in the woods, away from skilled labor, you or your man can apply them perfectly. They are made of Creosote, which thoroughly preserves the wood.

Capat's Stains are sold all over the country. Send for samples on wood, and name of nearest agent.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Manufacturing Chemists 9 Oliver St., Boston, Mass. to the border in five days. The Seventeenth Infantry from Fort McPherson, Georgia, left within a few hours and was in its tents, here, three days after the order was received. It was the first to arrive. The troops from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, almost the same distance away, but buried in a sparsely settled country where railroad cars can not be plucked from the prairie grass, were not even able to get away until the Seventeenth had reached San Antonio, and it was ten days after the order was given before they came into camp.

Fort Russell has been often held up as one of the most noticeably obese of our politico-military white elephants. In a recent article in the "World's Work," Mr. H. L. Clotworthy, who, in addition to active service in the Philippines, has made a special study of organization effects, declares that for the money spent on this inconveniently-situated garrison, a hotel similar in architecture and furnishings to the Waldorf-Astoria could be built with a room and bath for each officer and man.

#### The Politician's Interest

W E were talking of this one afternoon, when an officer pointed over toward the spacious officers' houses at Fort Sam Houston, a quarter of a mile away.

Houston, a quarter of a mile away.

"We don't want them," he exclaimed.

"It isn't the army that asks the people to spend all that money. It's the local politicians who want to spend appropriations in their own districts. Our army posts are a series of Government parks, with men who ought to be learning soldiering spending half their time keeping them in condition. They must have their separate water system generally, and sewerage system—the whole cumbersome outfit must be kept up. You can not even go away without leaving half your men behind you to keep the place in shape while you're gone. I've seen British army men in Hongkong, with their offices and houses in town, going back and forth like any other business men. Put the men in barracks-a quadrangle like they have here at Sam Houston, with a single sallyport. Then all you've got to do when you leave is to lock the door and give the key to a caretaker. Why, in our post there are bachelors who have eleven rooms to rattle around in. Give them what they need and no more. Give a married officer what would amount to a moderate-sized city apartment, or give them their commutation, and let them bunt up their own lodg-ings like other citizens."

A young captain broke in here: "Of course," he said, "we couldn't begin to get for our commutation the quarters outside that we get at the post, and all that green grass is very pretty and makes a fine place for my young boy to play in, but I tell you—and the younger men in the service will back me up—we're ready to give it all up, willingly, if this ridiculous system could be abolished and the time and money it takes spent on increasing the efficiency

of the army."

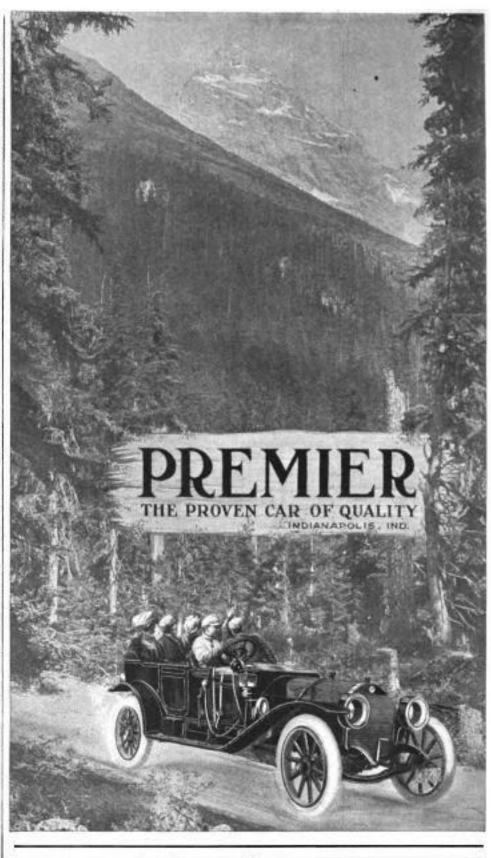
"The hitching-post" system, as it is sometimes nicknamed, is not only expensive and inconvenient, but it is especially objected to because it breaks the army up into such small units. Fort William Henry Harrison at Helena, Montana, for instance, is garrisoned by only a battalion of infantry, a third of a regiment. The same is true of Fort Logan in Colorado. Fort Benjamin Harrison, at Indianapolis; Fort Dea Moines, at Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Ethan Allen in Vermont, and Fort Thomas in Kentucky are others spoken of frequently as examples of these semipolitical posts.

When the Twenty-ninth Infantry was mobilized at Elmira, New York, last summer, for practise at Gettysburg (for two years it had been broken up into battalions stationed at Fort Jay, Governors Island, Fort Porter, and Fort Niagara), the quartermaster's department had to rake and scrape for equipment all the way from New York to Indiana. Twelve mules were borrowed from Fort Totten, a dozen horses from Fortress Monroe, harness from Washington Barracks, a teamster from Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and so on. The regiment's officers were scattered all over our possessions, from St. Paul to Alcatraz Island, and Panama to the Philippines. And when all was said and done, one man out of every four had to be left behind to "keep house" while the others were away.

### The Scattered Units

THE same is true of other regiments. The First Cavalry is at Boise Barracks, at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, the Presidio, and Fort Duchesne, Utah. The First Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the Philippines, and San Francisco. And in war-time these units would be expected to come together, under a commander who scarcely knew them, and to achieve at once a regimental csprit de corps.

Eleven of the twenty-one regiments of our regular army are thus scattered. Since the Spanish War, to be sure, brigade posts have been established, and Forts Leaven-





## MOTORIST HELD UP! BY A DRY BEARING B-Line Gun

## B-Line Gun to the Rescue

Hold-ups of this nature are of daily occurrence where motorists travel last or far, and it is never safe to start on a trip without a **B-Line Oil Gun** for emergency use.

All-metal construction; guaranteed never to "leak-back"; and will deliver oil or grease just where you want it.

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THE RANDALL - FAICHNEY CO.

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

## Why "Solars" Are the Superior Lamps



"Solars" are made of heavy gauge brass. It takes a hard blow

just to dent them.

"Solars" have the fewest outside projections, which accounts for their style, and also the case with which they are kept clean.

You have but to see them with others beside them to realize the vast difference in quality.

Whenever one does that he always buys "Solars."

See Solar Lamps on the highest grade cars
or send for the catalog showing the full line.

There are Solar Lamps for all known motor needs.

Badger Brass Mfg. Co. comba, Wis. New York

Solar Lamps

122)





worth, hussell, and Sam Houston and the Presidio rank as such, but even here, the officers say, the commanders are so occupied by administrative work and the garrisons by routine that they do not have the field practise they should.

field practise they should.

In a recent article in the "Infantry Journal," Captain John McA. Palmer of the Fifteenth Infantry (now maneuvering here at San Antonio) pictures the dilemma of the colonel of an infantry regiment which, instead of belonging to a brigade of infantry, as it should, is stationed at a post and belongs to one of our territorial departments. He would like to give his regiment practical field problems instead of the tedious old duties, but unfortunately he must make a good showing in the report which the inspector-general (who happens to be an expert on ballistics detailed from the coast artillery) will make to the department commander, who (being a cavalryman) is not especially interested in infantry, in addition to the-fact that he has a full division staff to keep him busy with everything under the sun except the functions of a brigade commander as they are understood in most modern armies.

#### No Time for Tactical Practise

So the colonel turns to paragraph 906 of the Army Regulations for guidance, and there he finds no less than twenty subparagraphs detailing every conceivable tactical and administrative duty, from a microscopic analysis of the behavior of his men to the sanitation of the post, from the administration of justice to the management of the post bakery. And in the end tactical practise is likely to go by the board.

The civilian can better understand the army point of view, perhaps, by imagining our navy operated under some such system of detached units—one battleship hounobing with the ducks of Chesapeake Bay, for instance, another sharing the warm waters of some Gulf harbor with the wily tarpon—instead of working together as they do now, with the fleet as a tactical unit.

The division mobilized here is, in a way, the land equivalent of a battleship fleet. That is to say, although it arrived with only half its full complement, and was imperfectly balanced (not enough infantry, and the supply trains deficient), it yet alled fairly well the division specifications, which normally call for three infantry brigades of three regiments each; a regiment of cavalry; a brigade of field artillery, consisting of two regiments: a pioneer battalion of engineers; a field battalion of signal troops, four ambulance companies, four field hospitals, and the headquarters necessary for administration.

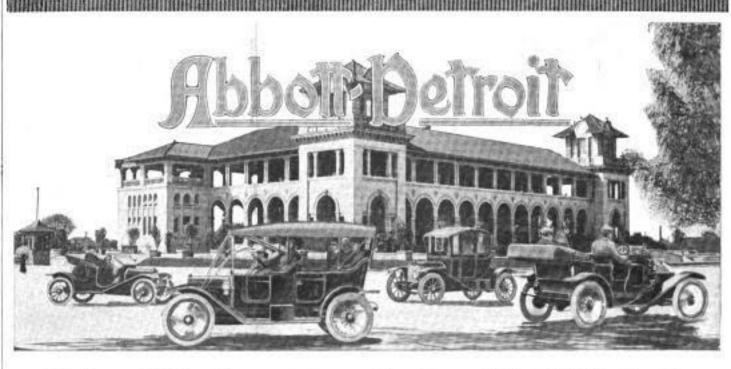
A division thus made up, with the proper service of supply, consisting of one ammunition train, one supply train (including sanitary reserve and field bakery), one pack train and the necessary officers, makes a properly proportioned fighting unit. As far as it goes, it is a suitable fighting machine, with cavalry to reconnoiter, artillery to support it, and infantry to deliver the necessary and indispensable "punch."

"And Japan," as somebody remarked to-day, "could put into the field at a moment's notice, to-day, twenty-two such units at full war strength—twenty-two times the force which it has taken us, with all this blare of trumpets, to get together at half its war strength!" It is of such facts that army men are thinking, doubtless, when they say, as a recent editorial in the "Infantry Journal" put it, that "along its present lines (i. e., of widely-scattered units and little maneuvering in force) the army is simply an expensive luxury for the Government, largely unnecessary for the purposes of peace and useless for the purposes of war." And it is not difficult to understand the deep interest which the officers here feel in the mobilization of this one first-class fighting unit.

### A Complete Working Machine

A DIVISION of this sort," they will tell you, "would be more efficient in meeting an enemy than all the rest of our available troops. Here, at least, we have one complete machine working together, not an aggregation of parts.

aggregation of parts.
"And when you say 'all the rest,' it doesn't mean as much as you might think. Our so-called const defenses are really har-New York and San Franbor defenses. cisco are well fortified, but that wouldn't prevent either city being taken with per-fect case unless there was a mobile army ready to operate from the land side. course, no enemy is going to try to sail into the Golden Gate or past Sandy Hook. The forts there are merely static defense, so to speak, preventive measures. Your enemy would land on the Jersey coast, or along the Sound somewhere and take New York in the rear. And leaving out the coast artillery, the troops at Porto Rico, Alaska, and the Philippines, and those necessary to guard the different posts, our entire mobile



## Enjoy This Summer—In An Abbott-Detroit

Crank your Abbott-Detroit—throw in the clutch—and spend your Easter in Atlantic City, your summer holidays in the Adirondacks, "the 4th" in Pike county. Take in the Canadian National Fair at Toronto, or 1200-miles of boulevard highway on what was formerly the Sante Fe trail through Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. The Abbott-Detroit is the car with a pedigree and just chock-full of real reserve power that speeds you along on the level and pulls you up on the hills.

The Abbott-Detroit looks and behaves like a \$4,000 car—it will do anything a \$4,000 car will do and do it well; and, yet, the Abbott-Detroit will cost you but \$1,500. The men who build this car are the pick of the trade; they are the men who have grown with the industry—not after it. The enviable position occupied by the Abbott-Detroit to-day is attributable to but one thing—the thorough and complete satisfaction of our customers, which, incidentally, is our best advertisement and business asset.

The Abbott-Detroit is standard construction embodying many \$4,000 features. Standardization means absolute interchangeability of parts, and every individual part of the Abbott-Detroit is exactly like every other part of its kind without even one-thousandth of an inch variation where that degree of accuracy is essential. The advantages of standardization are without number; the disadvantages of its absence are beyond estimate.

The new Abbott-Detroit catalog is a revelation to the mechanic informed on correct automobile construction, and, to the layman who has yet to ride in his first car, it is a handy non-technical booklet of reference. The Abbott-Detroit catalog is free.

Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$1,500; Roadster, \$1,500; Fore-Door Demi-Tonncau (Tonneau Detachable) \$1,575; Coupe, \$2,350. All Standard Equipment, F.O.B., Detroit

ABBOTT MOTOR COMPANY, 118 Waterloo Street, Detroit, Michigan











## Over 50 Years of Satisfaction

When big roofs are under consideration, ultimate costs are carefully figured. Barrett Specification Roofs win on the figures every time and for that reason most of the large manufacturing plants in the country carry roofs laid along the lines of this Specification.

The enormous plant illustratedabove is a typical instance. It is the Anheuser-Busch Brewery at St. Louis, covering 70 acres, equal to 35 city blocks. 99% of these buildings are roofed with coal tar pitch, tarred felt and gravel laid along the lines of the Barrett Specification, the other 1% being steep or ornamental roofs.

The durability of these roofs has averaged over 20 years and

the net cost per square foot per year of service has been lower than that of any other roofing

The Anheuser-Busch people have had plenty of time to find a better and more economical roof covering if there was any, for they have been using gravel roofs of this type since 1852.

Whenever the area is large enough to set engineers and architects to looking up ultimate roofing costs, Barrett Specification Roofs are invariably used.

The Barrett Specification will be furnished free on request to anyone interested. Address our nearest office.

### BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York, Chicago, Picintelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Patisburg, Cincinneti, Kaiasa City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Sentile, Loudon, England

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Gives that snappy zest which sharp ens a dull appetite. Try it with Soups, Fish, Steaks, Chops, Salads and Welsh Rarebits.

A Wonderful Appetizer.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York,





## Save \$25 to \$50

army seldom exceeds 30,000 men. And as these are always partly new men, only about half can be depended on as really efficient soldiers.

No matter what happens with regard to Mexico it would be a crime if this division is ever disbanded. That is to say, it should at least be kept as a tactical unit, ready to be mobilized when needed, even if the troops go back to their various posts. Of course, what we should do is to give up our territorial dissections and organize the army in a series of division units, with the administrative work carried on from one headquarters, as it is here in camp, and the brigade commanders able to do real field work. They wouldn't check the commissary's vouchers, but they would see that the commissary performed his functions in the field. They wouldn't count the number of chipped soup-plates in the quartermaster's storehouse, but they would watch how the quartermaster handled his field-train during maneuvers."

#### A Maneuver Division Post

IT would be too much to expect that anything so revolutionary as a complete reorganization into division units could be accomplished at once. "Suppose we do keep the posts just as they are now," suggested a young captain who has given this matter particular study. "Suppose the men go back to them after they have finished the maneuvers here-if these are to be merely maneuvers-what we can and ought to do is to keep a division unit like this, either here-although the scarcity of water is against this country as a maneuver ground-or in some part of the country where the climate permits field practise all the year round. Then let the different regiments come and do their turn of duty here, as a regular part of their routine, the division being maintained as an administrative and fighting unit just as it is now, no matter which regiments go to make up its reciprocal parts."

There is a good deal more to this story. There is the matter of the lack of supply trains (the present division could not operate without great embarrassment any but a very short distance from its base); the archaic quality of such service of supply as there is, with dependence put entirely on mules and horses, without assistance from motor vehicles—a subject discussed with vigor in the last report of the Inspector-General; the more fundamental question of the size of the army itself. These and other matters must be left until another time.

There may be all sorts of honest opinions as to the size our army should be, But about this proposition there can be but one-that whatever its size our army should be as efficient as we can make it.

## In Marble Time

| Concluded from page 23|

"G'wan, I didn't."

"Sure he did."

"Ah, stop your kicking."

"He heeled it, didn't he, now?" "Sure he did, Ratty."

"Don't ye stand for it."

"I did ?"

"Yes, ye did."

"Thump him one:"

"Tap him one!"

"Go on, you guys-fight it out."

"That's the stuff-let 'em fight it out." "Naw, go on wid yer game."

"Cheese it, the cop!"

FEN dubs." "Dubs."

"No hunchings. "Knuckle down."

North, East, South, and West, in free spaces and in the tangle of the mob, in stolen moments or snatched between the piping of the whistle, in a hundred thousand living, squalling groups peacefully inclined or resisting persecution, be the game what it may or the terms strange, the spirit is the same-the call to contest, that rings the knell of mud and thawing ways, and as the hedgehog heralds the tingling spring, announces in twenty days the rollicking arrival of baseball and bat.

"Fen dubs."

"Dubs."

"Come on, now, knuckle down."



- 1. STAR Blades are forged from the finest Sheffield steel. They are hand made and individually made throughout. You can't get a better blade. They take a marvelously keen edge — and keep it. Many STAR blades have been used constantly for over twenty years.
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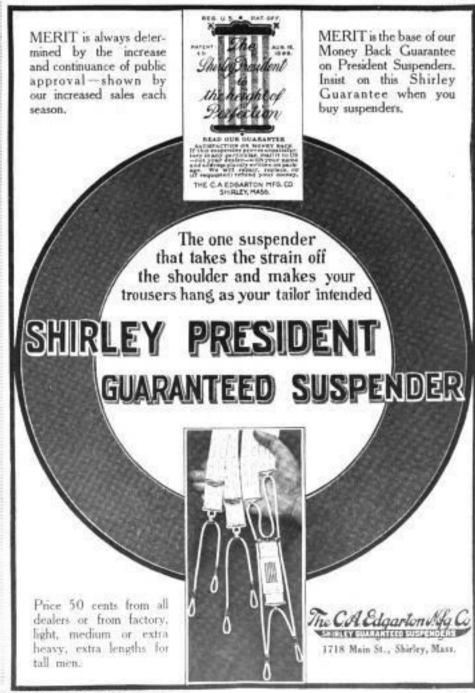


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## What Is News?

■ In presenting this, the second instalment of a symposium by the newspaper editors of the United States, COLLIER's is obliged to apologize for blue-penciling the blue-pencilers. We telegraphed to the editors or managing editors of one hundred impor-tant American newspapers, asking their opinion on the question "What is news?" The contributions more than filled the space set uside for them; and it was necessary, therefore, to cut some of their replies down to the most pertinent paragraphs. The first instalment of replies was printed in the issue of March 18; others will be printed in forthcoming issues.

#### By D. Prescott Toomey Managing Editor, Dallas "News"

NEWS is new information about any-thing of interest to a large number of people. To be real news it must be of people. true. The details given must be in faithful accord with the facts, and the report must be free from bias, opinion, or exaggeration.

To be the best news it must record developments in the larger affairs of mankind—something which has an interest to every reader. This may be a report of a great scientific discovery, a change in the government of a nation, or the sudden appearance of a comet. News runs the whole gamut of human and cosmic activity.

News should be free from an admixture of fiction. The tendency to take personal news and, by the liberal use of rumor, imagination, and illustration, to patch up a sensation is one of the worst phases of present-day journalism. This makes it worthless to the reader, and its influence is pernicious. Sensational personal news, spontaneous in its origin, is bad enough; but when closets are searched for skele-tons to dangle before the public, journal-istic standards are lowered and the profession is degraded.

The province of a newspaper is to give news, not to guarantee feverish sensations with every edition.

News is a commodity, in that it is pur-chased by publishers and by them sold to the render who, in this case, is the ulti-mate consumer. The moral obligation to sell to the consumer that which he may rely upon as the pure article, is as great and even greater in the vending of news than in the case of any other thing which is offered for sale.

The American news consumer has passed the point where he must be led by news-papers in order to form his opinions. Give him the facts and let him form his own opinions. To give him only some of the facts, and these in a report colored by the opinion of the writer, is morally wrong.

#### By H. S. Whitney Manager, "The Descret News"

THE days when newspapers were mold-ers of public opinion are rapidly fading into the past. Ours is an age of commercialism, and the newspapers them selves must admit that commercialism governs. The publication of a newspaper, owing to modern developments, now involves vast outlays of capital, and no one is running a newspaper without a view to profit. How far the news and editorial columns of a paper are influenced by com-mercial aspects must depend largely upon the owners of the paper. If they are highminded, fair, and of the class which makes up the best of citizenship, the editorial policy need not be feared.

Publishing an ideal newspaper, one founded on the teachings of Bowles, Greeley, Bryant, and Raymond, is beautiful in theory, but it is difficult to work it out in days like the present. Scholarship in reporting news seems to be relegated to the realm of things forgotten.

The ideal conditions in the handling of news ought to be those based on David Crockett's old saying: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," but unfortunately there are few David Crocketts who print newspapers in these days. The motto rather seems to be, print first, verify after-The striver after ideals, he who would maintain the old traditions, will still be found toiling, even at the risk of being called out of fashion, to elevate journalism by printing news that is clean, reliable, conservative, and uplifting, conducting a journal, in fact, that is built on self-respect, as a sure means of commanding the respect of others.

## By R. S. Colston

News Editor, "Times-Democrat"

WHAT is news?" That which stands V out and grips the attention after it has caught the scanning eye. That which makes us think, talk, act. That which makes more than an impression as we read the history of the day. News not







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only is the daily record of what the world is doing; it not only is a report of the movements of the exalted personages, the men and women who are the principal actors in that world; it not only is the terse or dramatic recital of the crimes of love, ambition, lust, or greed: not only the shuddering tale of wreck or ruin from storm or fire or steam or explosive; not only the account of the rise and fall of the power of men-but what they do in their might and what in their despair. News is the occurrence out of the ordinary, the unusual result of something ordinary, and the best news is the story that lifts the veil of the commonplace, the crass, the sordid of every day life, and brings home the truth that this old world is not such a bad one after all. One good or unselfish deed recorded, the little story of one sacrifice that may be a hint or incentive for the uplift of the reader to a broader view of life, is good news, and as the news makes the views, the more of these deeds in the news the broader be-come the views and the greater the good done in the community.

## Shooting Up the Old Texas

( ontinued from page 19)

Fame principally through Captain Philips's words: "Don't cheer, the poor devils are dying."

Foreign navies had long had their gunnery experiments with ships as targets. The English fired at the Belle Isle in 1900, following it up on older crocks, the Hcro and the Edinburgh being the last. The Germans have conducted firings on obsolete ships, but nothing so extensive had

been done in the American navy.
"Let's shoot up the Texas; she's no good anyway, and we might get some real dope," echoed through the wardrooms of the fleet. But no Secretary had yet had the courage to broach the question; there were, of course, political and naval committees to please. Then Hobson opened the way, and Congress voted money to experiment, and now the monitor Puritan is at the bottom of the sea. That other frenk of naval architecture, the ram Katahdin, which had never done a day's work in her life, had previously been offered on the altar of naval science. But a State-named ship, a real live battleship—never! What would the good people of the State of Texas say, and the newspapers? Fortunately a man who understood and who took advice was at the head of the Navy Department. He knew the value of such an experiment, and primarily because of Secretary Meyer it became possible.

### The Spotter in the Tower

THE daily press has exhausted the adjectives of terror and eloquence describing the heart-throbs and the agony of the ending of the poor old ship-baptized on her death-bed, so to speak, as the San Marcos -some obscure townlet in the Lone Star State. It was not the game to sink the ship outright. This could have been ac-complished in a few minutes, but the object was to ascertain the individual errors of the spotters of the fleet. Now in the intricacies of the science of naval gunnery, fire control is the thing. It has nothing to do with extinguishing flames, as an admiral of the old school thought, but simply means the accurate direction of a ship's broadsides. A twelve-inch gun is not aimed like a fowling-piece, the gun-pointer knows nothing about the distance of his target— his business is to keep the gun on the target so that it is plumb in the center of the cross-wires of his telescope. The distance, the range, is first obtained by means of a range finder-an optical instrument never absolutely accurate—a couple of ranging shots are then fired, and here is where the spotters exercise their judgment. With powerful glasses they follow the projectiles and note where they strike. High up in the air, in the top of the skeleton mast, the water appears to them in one flat plane. The ranging shots strike the sea, throw up a huge column of spray, which, subsiding, makes the slick, and this the spotter watches. By careful training he has learned to estimate in yards bow far above or below the target is the slick and how much the sights of the firing guns should be raised or lowered to make the next salve hit. In other words, the spotter directs the ship's fires as though he were pointing a hose.

The New Hampshire, the firing ship, had all the spotters of the fleet in her tops. A salvo of four 12 and four 8 inch was fired at a range determined by the fleet's ordnance officer, the actual distance to the Texas, of course, being unknown to the spotters. It was their business to estimate the needed corrections to bring the shots to the spot which the ordnance officer wished. The spotters estimated corrections of the range were instantly recorded, and

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as the projectiles struck, the fall of the shot was checked from the observing ves-sel anchored in line with the Texas. Thus the correctness or error of each spotter's observation became a mathematical record. In other words, each man was classified.

#### The Destructive 12-inch Shell

FOR the purpose of obtaining data of the actual effect of modern high explosive shells the old battleship became the target. After watching the tremendous destructive power of these projectiles pene-trating twelve inches of armor-of course old-and exploding inside, Sherman's ex-pression on war seems polite and overeffète, and Semenoff's graphic description of the battle of Tsushima appears like a censored impression of the swift-moving horrors of naval warfare. No pen can describe it, nor any man paint it. A salvo of ten 12-inch shells, one every thirty seconds, makes in five minutes a perfect fighting machine a uscless wreck, with hundreds of lives snuffed out in an instant. The line of the enemy becomes broken, a mass of helpless, drifting hulks waiting to surrender or to be torpedoed. And still it is more humane than land fighting, for did not the battle of Mukden last thirteen days, engage over three hundred thousand-men in combat, and still it had no imme-diate effect on the war. The battle of Tsushima, practically decided in one half-bour (its aftermath, the capture and the sinking of the Russians, counting for naught in comparison), brought a speedy end to the war.

Everything naval has its lesson. And, although the Texas was an old ship with soft armor, unprotected ends, and with an old-fashioned conning tower, there was a lesson. But it was nothing that the navy did not know theoretically before. The experiment was like an illustration to a book—it brought out the point.

The authorities permitted the Texas to be photographed after firing, and repre-sentatives of the press were allowed to board her. Hence there can be little which can be classed as confidential. The firing took place at 10,000 yards. It is supposed that with normal impact a 12-inch projectile will penetrate twelve inches of the best armor, which seems to point out that no ship can withstand such terrible on-slaught. And 12 inch projectiles have at the proving-ground penetrated ten inches of modern armor at 8,000 yards. A battle-ship is a compromise between speed, protection, and offensive power, and it becomes difficult, almost impossible, for the swiftest dreadnought to carry heavier armor. Salvation lies not in armor but in rapid and accurate hitting at the very outset of the battle.

## Armor Punctured Like Cheese

THE have of the shells wrecked the con-ning tower of the old ship completely. Its walls of 12-inch armor of the compound type were punctured like so much cheese, and a salvo fired on the second day caved in its entire side, telescoped the roof, and the detonation destroyed everything inside, Nothing but a mass of twisted iron and bent brass. Electric transmitters, voice tubes, engine telegraphs, and the other instruments needed for the control of the ship were literally pulverized. The manikin representing the captain was instantly killed, his body covered with wounds, and the only survivor was a rooster, who came out with a smashed leg but with a lusty crow. But the cat died. The first salvos damaged the fore compartments, and the bow of the old ship settled in the mud, but another salvo broke the bulkheads, and, settling on an even keel, the engine and boiler rooms were submerged. The total destruction of all communications seems to point out that it would be well-nigh impossible for a spotter to exercise his functions in a low position, where the blast of the exploding gases would soon make him unconscious. The masts seemed to stand in spite of the hammering, which helps to prove that spotting in battle should be lone high up. Therefore, our ships carry the new skeleton mast, for accurate spotting in the first five minutes of the battle when the range is still long is the surest road to victory. But the question arises: Will the rising gases from the exploding shells sufficate the men in the tops? Her decks and sides plowed and rent, the old Texas is a wreck, but there is neither pathos nor regret in her destruction. She has at last been of use to the fleet. holes in her battered hulk have proved that the training of our gun-pointers, firing at long range, is more than successful. The fleet is jubilant and the gun-pointers are stimulated and go into the present battle practise with fullest confidence. Secretary Meyer has overcome foolish sentiment and made this valueble experiment, but there are other old vessels in the navy, obsolete and expensive to maintain, and they will be of greater use in future experiments than in rusting alongside the dock.

## Before you buy a Refrigerator see how a great Refrigerator is built

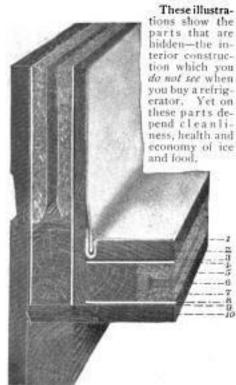
## Milk, meat, butter, vegetables—fruit kept perfectly fresh and uncontaminated

The Bohn Syphon Refrigerator is a great refrigerator. Proof of this is the fact that it is used—and has been for years—on the buffet, dining and refrigerator cars of all the great Railroad Systems of this country. No refrigerator would be tolerated by such business managers unless it was constructed to preserve all food in its natural condition for the greatest length of time—at the least cost of ice and care.

The Bohn Syphon System, illustrated below, enables you to keep all kinds of food—milk, meat, butter, vegetables and fruit, in the same provision chamber, without the slightest contamination.

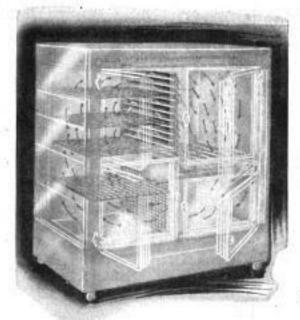
By the Bohn Syphon System, each provision chamber is kept absolutely dry without odor and being lined with genuine white porcelain enamel—not paint—with no seams or corners for dirt to lodge in—is kept immaculately sweet and clean by simply wiping with a moist cloth. This porcelain enamel lining is non-porous, strictly sanitary and does not discolor, crack or peel off likeso-called enamel which is merely enamel paint.

## Bohn Syphon System Perfect Circulation of Air— Absolute Dryness—No Odors —Low Ice Bills



Bohn Syphon Refrigerators challenge all competition on the following nine facts which make a great refrigerator:

- 1. Low and uniform temperature.
- Pure atmosphere.
- Ease in keeping absolutely sanitary.
- 4. Perfect circulation and absence of odors.
- Freedom from moisture.
- Economy in the consumption of ice.
- Perfect drainage.
  - Porcelain enamel lining of provision chambers.
- Durability of construction and general appearance.

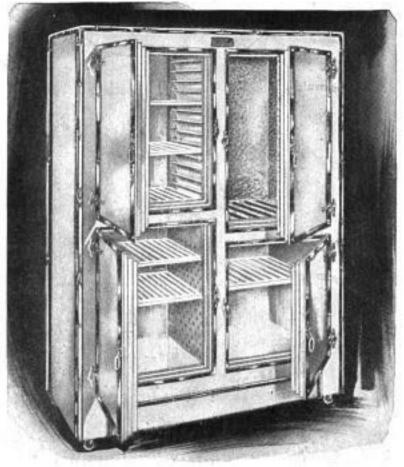


The perfect air circulation shown in the center illustration, due to the Syphon construction, guarantees absolute dryness, the passing off through the drain pipe of all odors and an average low temperature below that of any other refrigerator.

The drain and trap are perfect in each detail, constructed in one piece, easily removed and easily cleaned. The trap is automatic, needs no further attention than an occasional wiping out.

The insulation is so perfect most refrigerator manufacturers deem it extravagant but they do not pay the ice bills. Study this exceptional construction,

 Porcelain enamel lining with patent lock joint (see illustration)—no corners for dirt to lodge,
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Lined with Genuine White Porcelain Enamel

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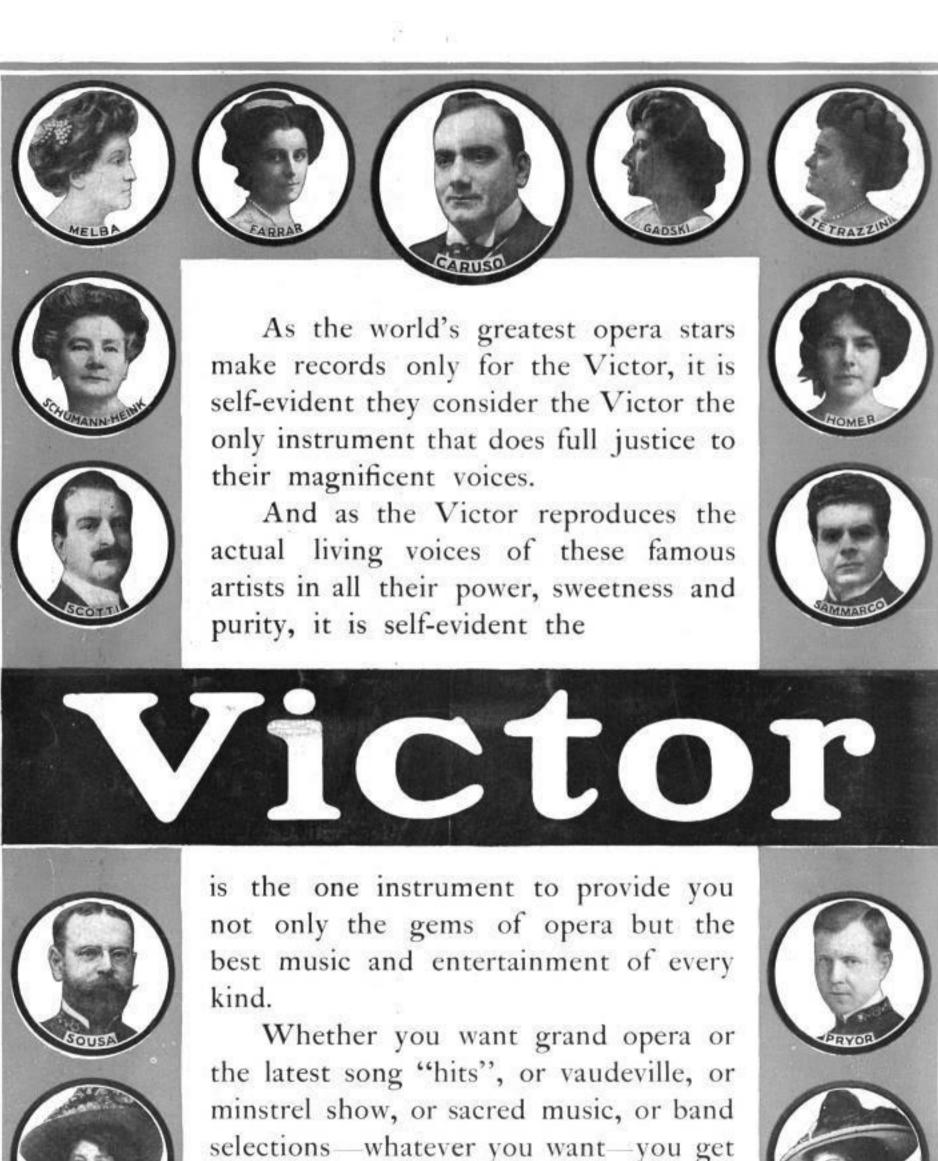
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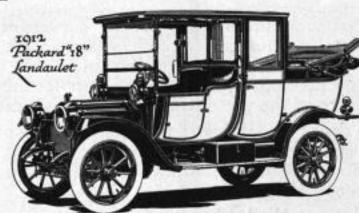




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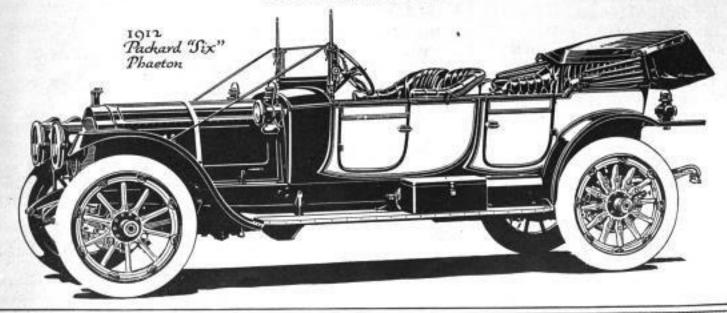
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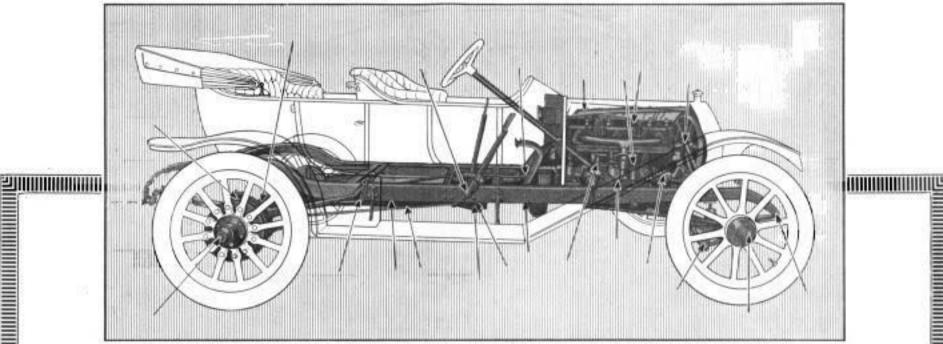
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Our Booklet, Polarine Pointers contains facts about the care of motor cars, including hints on lubrication and the causes of engine troubles.

If you own a motor car or motor boat send for this booklet. Write our nearest agency.



Polarine Oil (frost and carbon proof) furnishes perfect lubrication for all types of gasoline engines and for all wearing parts. It is delivered in sealed cans—gallon and five-gallon sizes—or in barrels and half-barrels.



Polarine Transmission Lubricants are prepared in three consistencies. "A," for Summer and Winter use on transmissions where conditions permit a semi-fluid oil. "B," for Summer and Winter use, on transmissions and differentials where a semi-solid lubricant is required. "BB," especially recommended for Summer use on transmissions and differentials. The cans are of convenient size.



Polarine Cup Grease is a solid lubricant for use in cups and where a heavier grade than "BB" is desired.

Polarine Fibre Grease is a solid lubricant of high melting point, particularly adapted for use on universal joints. Delivered in round cans.

More information in our booklet. Send for it.

## Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)



SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

Golf—a dandy drive and then the long follow after the ball. Fill up your pipe with Velvet. It's a rattling good smoke —as smooth as you want the "green" to be. Velvet is made of Burley. Not any kind of Burley, but the choice leaves of each plant. It smokes cool and pleasant and there isn't a burn to a thousand pipefuls. Yes, there are lots of Burleys, but-you know the difference in taste between green and ripe fruit? Well, there's where Velvet differs from the other varieties. It's well cultivated-well cured and well mellowed. You'll realize the difference when you've smoked it. Go to your dealer and get a can Try it-if you today.

> SPAULDING & MERRICK Chicago, Ill.

In a neat metal can 10 cents

At your dealer's, or if he is sold out, send us the soc. We'll send you a can to any address in the U.S.A.





## Collier's

Saturday, April 22, 1911



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VOLUME XLVII

NUMBER 5

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirteenth St.; London, 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1911 by P. F. Collier & Son, Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada, Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879, Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents,

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## From

The skilled workman in your employ is not at his best unless he has plenty of light on his work-clear daylight-and plenty of fresh, pure air to breathe.



Practically No Metal Lost

Give him 25% more light and ventilation by the use of Detroit-Fenestra-and he'll give you from 8 to 16% more output.

In addition to decreasing cost of production by increasing the efficiency of individuals, Detroit-Fenestra windows are fire retarders; they reduce artificial light bills and they do not require constant outlay for renewals and repairs.

The ingenious Fenestra joint permits the use of solid rolled steel bars without sacrificing required strength at point of intersection. The weakness of the mitred cross joint is avoided entirely. No wind vibration to weaken the sash and its fastenings.

## Prominent Firms Now Using Detroit-Fenestra

The following list shows the character of the companies that have proved the economy and increased output resulting from the installation of Detroit-Fenestra;

U. S. Steel Corporation, Gary, Ind., and Bellaire, O.,
Duluth, Mina., and Birmingham, Ala.
Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.
Proctor & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, O.
Lacledo Gas Light Co., Power House St. Louis, Mo.
Nelson Valve Co., Philadel lohis, Pa.

Let our engineering staff submit an estimate on the cost of hastalling "Fenestra" in your building and the saving it will effect.

Owners, architects, engineers and builders are invited to write for our Catalogue X.

Detroit Steel Products Co., Mfrs., Dept. 49, Detroit, Mich.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVENTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION CULLIER'S



MREE to seven dollars a month will provide all the electricity necessary to drive the Luxurious Broc as far and as fast as the average person desires—and that is but one feature of Broc economy.

Simplicity and strength combine to make the Broc so durable that repairs are infrequent and inexpensive—and that is another feature of the Broc economy.

These two features make the Luxurious Broc the most economical electric built, we honestly believe.

In a recent letter a physician tells us he has run his Broc 7600 miles in twenty months at a total repair-expense of twelve dollars -about sixty cents a monthexclusive of tire-repairs.

If you care to know the details that make Broc economy, write today for the Laxarious Broc caraing, showing the six 1911 models— for two, three and four passengers; Exide or Edison batteries.

Enclosed chain or shaft drive.

### The BROC ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY 1663 East Fortieth Street





The national demand for our clothes was created by the clothes themselves.

Clothiers from Maine to California asked for the line and sold it many years before we advertised at all, outside the newspaper talk of our New York retail stores,

We can take care of a few more representative houseshouses equipped to take advantage of the demand and reputation which our clothes have themselves created.

Rogers Peet & Company New York City

258 Broadway \$42 Broadway at Warren St.

at 13th St.

at 34th St.



## Two Auto Horns in One

Two Positive Signals-Low or Loud-With One Push-Button

Adds beauty to the car-always effective - never offensive - instant in operation works all the time-operated wholly with the thumb of the free hand-changes from low to high pitch with the same operation -starts and stops instantly. Shipped complete with all parts, screws, clamps, tape, etc., ready to install.

SO SIMPLE IN EVERY WAY YOU CAN INSTALL IT YOURSELF

Write today for our Introductory Office

The Dean Electric Company 810 Taylor St., Elyria, Ohio



t prime. Toppan Boat Mfg. Co., 12 Haverbill St., Boston, Mass.

## Weekly letter to readers on advertising

F white space were only white space, and so much paper, \$1600 would be an awful price for an advertiser to pay for a page in Collier's.

But the advertiser buys more than that. He buys your faith in Collier's.

He spends still more money for drawings and plates and brains to put into this white space, in order to tell his story convincingly to you.

The whole three-cornered transaction is profitable to you and to us and to him,

----but we never let profit blind us in the careful investigation of an advertiser's worthiness and good faith before allowing him to use Collier's columns.

. marsetta D. d. F

Manager Advertising Department



The Franklin is the automobile with the simple, air-cooled

It is the motor car that thinking people everywhere are turning to more and more.

Every automobile motor must be cooled by air, either directly or indirectly. Franklin air cooling is direct, and it is positive.

Separate currents of fresh, cool air, equal in volume, are drawn by the suction-fan fly wheel down over vertical steel cooling flanges set in the walls of each cylinder.

All cylinders are evenly cooled under every possible con-dition of driving. The motor is always kept at just the right temperature.

Franklin air cooling saves in weight. The heavy, complicated, secondary cooling system of the water-cooled car is done away with. This, together with Franklin light-weight construction, lessens the load on the tires.

Tire service on the Franklin is from two to four times greater than on other cars. The tires are not overloaded. Road shocks are minimized by full-elliptic springs. Blow-outs are avoided.

Franklins are made in four distinct chassis sizes, Model H, \$4500, six-cylinder, seven-passenger; Model D, \$3500, six-cylinder, five-passenger; Model M, \$2700, four-cylinder, five-passenger; Model G, \$1950, four-cylinder, four-passenger touring car and two-passenger runabout.

All prices are F. O. B. Syrucuse.

Send for booklet, "Hiram Percy Maxim, Air-Cooled Convert". It relates one of the most interesting changes of mind ever made by an engineer of recognized authority. We will be glad to mail you a Franklin catalogue upon receipt of your mailing address.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse NY

There's no knack about ityou can easily give your razor

## a perfect edge with this new strop

You see it's not an ordinary strop—it's the New Torrey Honing Strop with the honing side surfaced with our newly discovered sharpening preparation. Just a few strokes on this side once or twice a week and a few more on the prepared leather side before and after shaving will keep your razor in perfect shape. Anyone can successfully use

THE NEW

## Honing Strop

It will keep an edge on your rizor so keen that you can shave smooth and close every day and your skin will remain free from smarting.

No other strop can do what the New Torrey Honing Strop does—because no other strop can be prepared with our wonderful new sharpening dressing.

Don't blame your razor—get one of these strops and shave in comfort.

Ask your dealer to show you the New Torrey Honing Stree. If he cannot do it, write to us. Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

We want every reader of this paper to be able to get the New Torrey Honing Strop from his local dealer. So dealers in every part of the country who are not supplied should write us at once for our special

Get a Torrey Razor -the Best Made J. R. TORREY & CO.

Worcester, Mass.



## A Happy Marriage

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It orderins in one telement.

Enowledge a Toeng Man Sheeld Bare.

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All in One Volume, Illustrated, \$2, Postpaid PURITAN PUB; CO., 774 Perr Blg., PHILA., PA.



Not Imitations

The greatest triumph of the electric furmace a series of the electric furmace and the electric furmace and the electric furmace and the electric furmace and electric fure and acid like a diamond that the electric fure and acid like a diamond fure artificial backing. Set only in 14 Karat Solid gold mountings. I 30th the cost of lamonds Guaranteed so contain no global acid fur and the electric further with the electric further with the electric further with the electric further setting. Address—Remob.

Jewelry Co.



"Super-Coil Worth their Weight in Gold

SUPER-COILS," 1926 Broadway, N. Y. City

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IN ANSWERING THESE ADVANTISEMENTS TURASE MENTION CHELINGS

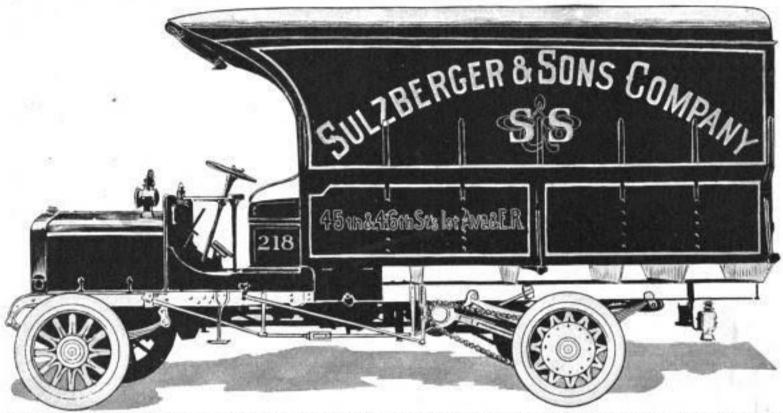
# What do you really know about your delivery costs?

OU believe perhaps, that your delivery costs are less by horse and wagon than they would be by motor-truck—but do you really know?

Our Cost Expert can show you just how to figure out your trucking cost per ton mile under your present delivery conditions. He can show because you just what Commer Truck delivery would merchan cost you. He can show you how to figure out through

what other trucks would cost per ton mile. If your hauls go more than thirty miles a day we can prove the Commer Truck more economical than horse-and-wagon trucking and other motor trucks as well.

This cost information is free for the asking. Free because it will show, in nearly every case, that merchants and manufacturers can save money through



This Commer Truck was recently bought by Sulzberger & Sons Co. of New York. Since its entrance into service in November, 1909, it has run over 5,000 miles in England and 12,000 miles in New York—17,000 miles, all of the severest sort of demonstration work. During all this time the only repair necessary before its disposal to its present owners was the fitting of one ball bearing. Messen. Sulzberger & Sons Co. have two other Commer Trucks in commission.

## The Commer Truck

We bought the American rights to the Commer Truck only after two years' search through the world's motor-truck market. We were in the same position you are in—we were buying, not selling.

Through the whole nine months preceding our final decision to handle these trucks, we had a 3½-ton Commer Truck running in New York as a special try-out under all sorts of loads. During these nine months of severe daily testing, the repair expense on this truck was absolutely nothing.

We believe the Commer Truck is the world's most efficient and economical high-duty motor-truck because:

The Commer Truck has been in successful service for seven years—successful service over the roads of the six continents and under all sorts of loads.

It has made good. Of the several hundred sturdy Commer Trucks made at the home plant last year, 63% were sold to previous purchasers.

The 4 1/2-ton Model under full load on a straight-ahead road gives six miles per gallon of gasolene and one hundred miles per quart of oil.

Its mechanism is fool-proof even to the gears, which automatically enmesh at the correct speed of the engine.

But getting back to delivery costs—

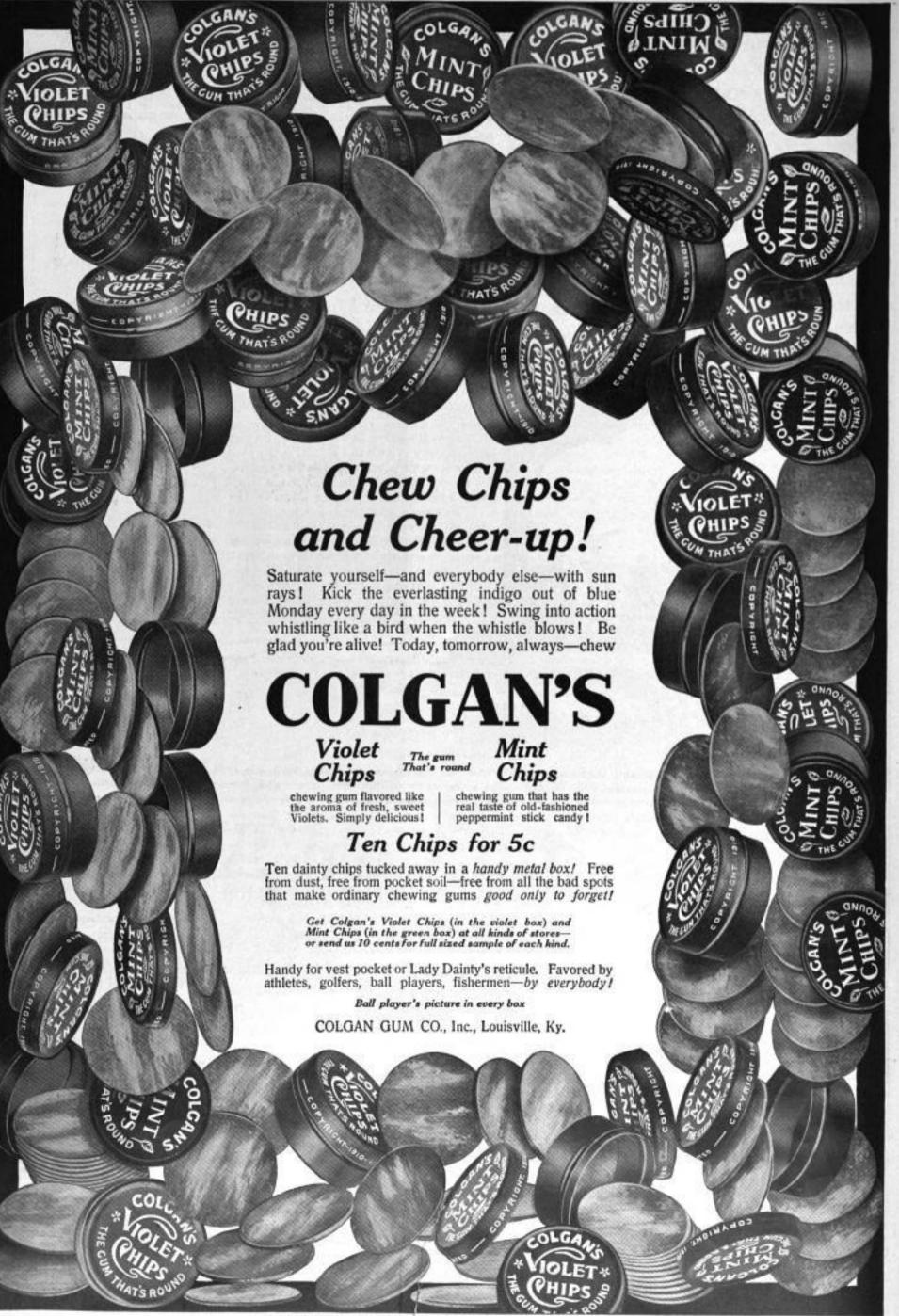
May we show you how a Commer Truck can save you money? The information will be most complete and we will gladly put you in touch with a representative who will give you an immediate demonstration if possible.

## Wyckoff Church & Partridge

BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Most Complete Motor Service in America

We shall be pleased to negotiate for the Commer Truck agency with dealers in other large cities



A CAR of medium price—but a car that has no superior, at any price, structurally, mechanically, or in dollars-and-cents value.



It possesses characteristics that stamp it a worthy advance over the commonplace in automobile practice and construction.

Selden owners realize the existence of these characteristics in the durability and sturdiness of the car—in the smoothness in which it rides—in its speed and power—in its moderate up-keep cost—in its freedom from costly repairs.

Seldens are made in five different body styles on three distinct chassis from 116 to 125 inches wheel base and are sold with complete touring equipment and a strong guarantee from

#### \$2250 to \$2600

Send for catalogue B and interesting life story of George B. Selden, "The Father of the Automobile"

Selden Motor Vehicle Company
George B. Selden, Pres. Rochester, N. Y.



Empire Candy Floss Machine

rea tree, dren so neywhere a cree dreiieut is the plane to tore the tree.

sky pr 11 is astendablego-figure it for yourself. Kight
kig tableg-making experience, with no nepair expense,
and this year appearantly. Totally is the day to get the
this question. Write to

Sherens Mfg. & Supply Co., Dept. A. 1225 Walnut Ave., Chicago, II.

2 Famous Climbers

One Japan Clematis
One Blue Rambler Rose
Sed for Catalogue of many
End-of-the-Seaco Rargains
REGELARD NURSERIES, NO. 118. ROCHESTER, N. T.

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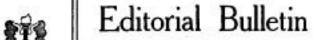


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TRADE ADVERTIGATION PLEASE MENTION COLUMN'S



Saturday, April 22, 1911



Next Week the

#### Household and Fiction Number

for May will contain in addition to the regular departments:

#### Tuvana

A Harvest Moon Story

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

Illustrated by W. M. Berger

Mr. Arthur, whose death occurred in the last Harvest Moon story, had a brother, Sir Herbert, who was cruising in the South Seas at the time of the tragedy. It is Sir Herbert's servant who tells the new adventures which befell those concerned in the fate of that wonderful pearl known as the Harvest Moon. "It was at Haapai in the southern Tonga group," he began, "that we learned of the death of poor Mr. Arthur, and of how his body was brought back to Tuvana, the island he ruled over, by the brown men, and buried there, and the Harvest Moon brought back there too, which had been the cause of his death, and which the Princess Mata wore now, round her neck, for love and remembrance of him she had hoped to marry ( Sir Herbert decided at once that he must make the pilgrimage to his brother's grave in the cruising schooner we had hired in Auckland Her Ladyship didn't want to go. I don't quite know why, and she couldn't explain Maybe, knowing that the Harvest Moon was at Tuvana, she was afraid to go there. I can't say For, of course, ever since we had come south of the equator we had all heard about that tremendous, great, wicked pearl that had done so much harm and wrecked and killed so many people-every one that had ever had anything to do with it. And now it had smashed poor Mr. Arthur, too (or 'Hayes,' as he called himself

#### A Story of Success By SELENE ARMSTRONG

hereabouts, or Tui Tuvana, as the natives called him). But Sir Herbert

was a stubborn gentleman, and he'd got it into his head that it was a

kind of solemn duty to visit poor Mr. Arthur's grave, so we went." The

servant goes on to tell of the meeting of Sir Herbert and the Princess and

of the calamity which came to the new possessor of the Harvest Moon.

Burrand by Rollin Kirby

In a very human and intimate account of her early struggles and later successes, Miss Armstrong tells the story of her life as a newspaper woman. She met with many discouragements-her first work in a newspaper office was addressing envelopes at four dollars a week. But now she says: "I am a newspaper woman who has succeeded. I am twenty-six years old. When the day's work is over, I am always so tired that I forget my prayers at night, but when I get up in the morning I say: 'Thank you, dear God, for a new day in this wonderful world. Thank you for letting me hear again the click of the typewriters, the whir of the presses, and the shrill, piping voices of the newsboys.' ¶ Then I begrudge the time that must be given to eating my lonesome, early breakfast before I can reach our office, and plunge into the nerveracking, exhilarating bustle and confusion that go into the making of a metropolitan daily paper. This may not sound attractive to you, but, you see, I love my work. Perhaps that is why I have succeeded. Perhaps that is why I am now making more money than any man on our city staff, and why my stories appear signed on the front page of the paper. At any rate, it goes to prove that of the professions open to a woman newspaper work is, or may be, the richest in interest, in opportunity, and in happiness."

#### Inquirers Who Do Not Sign Their Names

An advertiser in Collier's writes as follows: "During the past year we have received perhaps a hundred coupon inquiries an told from Collier's Weekly, to which the subscriber failed to sign his name. After a while this subscriber wonders why he does not get the information he asked for, and writes a complaint to your home office, when, as a matter of fact, it is wholly his own fault in either not properly directing his letter or in enclosing a coupon on which he forgets to write his name and address. I think during the past advertising season we have received probably a thousand coupons, all told, from all the magazines and weeklies used, that do not bear any signature whatever."

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers

#### The World's Champion Shorthand Writer

Mr. Clyde H. Marshall, of Brooklyn, N.
Y., is a graduate of
the correspondence instruction of SUCCESS SHORTHAND. At the 12th
annual convention of
the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, in Denver,
1910, Mr. Marshall
established the highest
record ever before
made in a contest of



made in a contest of shortband writers, and was awarded by the Association the SHORT-HAND WRITER CUP, the World's



Championship
Trophy
for speed
and accuracy
in shorth a n d
writing.
T h e
course of
tion which
ited Mr.
dl is open

instruction which qualified Mr. Marshall is open to all. The earnings

of shorthand re-

porters compares favorably with those of men and women in other professions. Commercial stenographers earn large salaries, and the supply of stenographers does not meet the demand in the business world and in the United States Civil Service. The opportunities of the commercial stenographer for advancement are greater than those in any other work.

#### Record of Success Shorthand

A writer of Success Shorthand is the world's champion shorthand writer.

A writer of Success Shorthand holds the highest record for speed and accuracy for writers of ten years' or less experience.

A writer of Success Shorthand holds the highest record ever made by a stenographer of less than five years' experience.

A greater number of reporters in the last six years have been graduated from Success Shorthand School than from any 200 other schools.

Success Shorthand has expert graduates all over the world.

Success Shorthand is a complete expert system for beginners, commercial stenographers, and reporters. Writers of all other systems enroll with us to become more proficient and expert.

Catalogue sent free on request. If a stenographer, state system and experience.

SUCCESS SHORTHAND SCHOOL Suite 74. Schiller Bldg., 64 W. Randolph Street Chicago, Ill.



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The Landon School and Universities

# The University of Chicago Correspondence-Study Dept.

HOME STUDY

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FREE SAMPLE goes with first letter. Something new. Every first wants it. Orders \$1.00 to \$100.00. Hig demand surprishers. Nice pleasant business. Write at once for free sample and particulars, METALLIC MFG. CO., 418 N. Clark, CHICAGO



# Rauch & Lang Electrics

# The Electric Brougham of Exceptional Power

Rauch & Lang cars are exceptional in their ability to negotiate sandy roads, deep snow and steep bills. Wherever these conditions are common the Rauch & Lang is the car that predominates.

In cities where hills are encountered most often, like Seattle, Kansas City and Pittsburg, the Rauch & Lang is the most used Electric.

Rauch & Lang Electrics may be procured with shaft or enclosed chain drive.

Both drives are noiseless, efficient and strong.

The Rauch & Lang name stands back of the car no matter what method is used for transmission.

Exide Battery (standard equipment), "Ironside" Exide, the new Double-Life Battery, or Edison Batteries can be fur-nished, if desired. Tires—Special Pneumatic or Rauch & Lang Motz Cushion.

Rauch & Lang Cars are the notable cars for style and appointment, as well as for power.

There are Rauch & Lang agents in all the principal cities. Telephone for demonstrations or write direct for catalog to the factory.

The Rauch & Lang Carriage Company 2892 W. 25th Street, Cleveland, Ohio





Makera for U.S. Goo't,

#### *MULLINS* STEEL MOTOR BOATS

have poneture proof hulls of steel plates and simply san't sink—have air chambers like life-bonts. Handsomest Boat Book Printed-

Steel Books eas't warp, waterlog, onch, sells, dry out or open at the search. Unlike worden boats, they cannot leak. Can't be graved by worms. Have light, simple, powerful motors that wan't stall at any speed—start like on andomobile engine—ONE MAN CONTROL and famous Multina Silent Under Water Exhaust. 12 models, 16 to 36 ft., 3 to 30 horse-powers. Carry more with confort and safety than any other boats of their size. Amazing prices this year. Investigate. Get the FREE Book NOW!

THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 119 Franklin Street, Salem, Obio





#### Beautiful Trophy Cups

The Heints Art Motel Street 1358 West Ave., Suffain, N. Y.

# BRICKBATS & BOUQUETS

THE staid old Boston "Advertiser" makes light of the attempt of Sena-Bourne and Collies's muckraking weekly to start a movement for the nomination of La Follette, the Wisconsin Socialist agitator, for the Presidential nomination in 1912.

-Bay City (Mich.) Tribune.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY has the fault of getting in wrong on many propositions, and in its recent comments on matters political it amply proves the assertion above made. It claims that many Insurgents have made no intention of voting for Taft in 1912. It also states that La Follette would have many times the votes that the President could obtain were the people given an opportunity of expressing their choice. The fact is that La Follette does not impress the voter of any section outside of Wisconsin, where he has been able, by playing the game of politics, to build up a machine that appears to control the State in question. If his name has been seriously mentioned for the Presidency, it was by a few ultra Insurgents who were angry at Taft because he would not turn his Administration over to them. Mr. Taft is more highly regarded in every section of the country to-day than he was at the time of his election two years ago, and his increase in popularity is due more to his personality than the plain wisdom of his official acts. As for La Follette, La Follette has fizzled out. -Manistique (Mich.) Pioneer-Tribune,

How radically opinions differ, even in the best informed circles. Senator Lorimer says it was Providence that saved him. Now that theory would not be tolerated for a moment in the office of Collers's Weekly.—Asheville (N. C.) Neses.

We, some weeks ago, pointed with pride to a Topeka harber-shop which subscribes to "Life" and COLLIER'S. Would it be too arrogant an exhibition of civic egotism if we mentioned the Topeka stenographer who owns and drives her own motor car?

-Topeka (Kans.) Capital.

562 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

Let me say, as a subscriber to your weekly, that it gives me much satisfac-tion that your business department lives up to your editorial utterances. It is a pleasure to me in the evening of my life to deal with a great publication concern that "makes good" even when the man in the case is not a national figure or important in a business way, but merely a retired merchant tailor "'way down in Maine." With grateful thanks for your With grateful thanks for your ces. WILLIAM H. KORLING. good offices.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY has established its circulation on a basis whereby the rate is made commensurate with its circulation-if it drops, a refund is made on a contract —in other words, it is a guarantee of serv-ice rendered.—Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.

A pestiferous breed of muckraking jour-nals like COLLIER'S WEEKLY, "The Out-lock," and other publications of that ilk. —Denver (Colo.) Republican.

Prophecy is always unreliable, but it is safe to assert that Collier's Weekly played no part in the warm and enthusiastic welcome home that was given to Mr. Ballinger, the former Secretary of the Interior, by the people of Scattle

-Topeka (Kans.) Journal.

In an affectionate farewell to Mr. Ballinger, whom it bitterly assailed, maligned, and misrepresented, COLLER's states: wish him health and prosperity," and "may the best of life be yet to come." Fortunate Mr. Ballinger! After Coller's characterassassins had left no stone unturned in an effort to prove him a villain and criminal engaged in robbing the public, "health and prosperity" should be his lot. In other words, since Mr. Ballinger has

reased to be a target for the COLLIER'S mud batteries, no harm can result from publicly admitting that he is a good man entitled "health and prosperity" and the "best of life" yet to come. If he were guilty of

one-half the crimes that COLLIER'S has charged against him, which, of course, he is not, he should spend the remainder of his life behind the bars. The consistency of Collies's is on a par with its honesty.

—Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

COLLER'S is the most independent of all the great independent periodicals, and its observations on things political are always dependable.—Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY contains a veiled threat for the Senators who voted against the Borah resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. It gives a list of the Sena-tors and the dates on which their terms expire. That journal should inform itself on other points of the Constitution before attempts to offer amendments to it. When did the terms of the two Senators from Georgia expire on the same date and the same year?—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

We do not suppose that the editor of COLLIER'S WEEKLY, when he wrote an editorial for the issue of March 25 on "Drink Cost." based on happenings in Wichita, Kansas, anticipated that his article would have a bearing on a municipal election in far-away California, where alleged Kansas experiences were being held up as a direful picture by the "wet" element in a fight to the finish against a no-ticense régime. But "the Lord helps those who help themselves," and in the midst of our campaign comes this "saving grace" on Kansas. The "wets" have been quoting men dead eleven years and only half alive when they were living, newspa-pers owned plant and soul by the liquor interests, and other biased sources of information in an attempt to show that prohibition in Kansas neither paid nor pro-hibited. Right in the midst of this galaxy of misinformation comes the March 25 issue of COLLIER'S WEEKLY with the truth on Wichita.-Visalia (Cal.) Delta.

There is some curiosity to know whether the Mr. Post of Phillipsburg, who stole a small amount of hay last week, is in any way connected with Postum Cereal Com-pany of Battle Creek, which manufactures breakfast foods.

-Jamestown (Kans.) Optimist.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY is still having a pienic at the expense of one Mr. Post of Postum food fame.

-Las Cruces (N. M.) Citizen.

With the trusts "cussing" it, and the people praising it, Collies's has reason to feel proud.—Lawrenceville (Va.) Gazette.

COLLIER'S admits that its entrancing beauty of disinterested human service got to attracting world-wide attention, and, as a result, talk was brought on.

-Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram,

COLLIER's for some weeks has been running a series of articles headed "The Amer-ican Newspaper." In its issue of March 18 the chapter "What Is News?" is espe-cially interesting. Collier's is a fearless sheet. It exposes the heavy advertisers in its own columns as fearlessly as though they never advertised. And this is as it should be. The editorial pages of any self-respecting sheet are not for sale.

—Shelbina Democrat.

301 EQUITABLE BUILDING, BOSTON. For some time I have been on the point of writing you to stop sending me your paper regardless of the unexpired subscription period, I am so disgusted with your method of unfairness in treatment of some of the subjects which you handle. With the newspapers and magazines it mainly seems to-day to be the desire to create a sensation and injure individuals and on to any extent for the individuals and go to any extent for the sake of creating a circulation, regardless of careful thought and reasonable judgment. In this direction you are about as bad as any of them. Yours very truly, T. King.



# The Business Man's Ideal Lunch

Brain workers know that a hearty lunch lessens one's powers. For a couple of hours one is not at his best,

And we all know why. The blood is drawn to the stomach to supply digestive fluid. One's energy is consumed in digestion.

The ideal solution is Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice, served in a bowl of milk. Here are whole-grain foods with all the food granules literally blasted to pieces. By no other process are cereal foods made even half so digestible.

And men like them. For months we conducted a lunch room in the heart of New York City to find out men's tastes in cereals. With all the ready-cooked cereals to choose from, four out of five chose Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice.

#### Between-Meal Foods **Bedtime Foods**

Fo, the same reason Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are ideal for children. Not only at mealtime but between meals. One can eat at any hour foods which don't tax the stomach.

And children delight in them. The grains are like nutsso much like nuts that countless children use them in candy making.

Many able physicians, when the stomach needs rest, are advising Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. When ease of digestion is of any importance, the best possible foods are these crisp, puffed grains.

# Puffed Wheat, 10c Except Puffed Rice, 15c

Extreme

These foods are prepared by Prof. Anderson's process, by which all the food granules are exploded by steam. The raw grains are sealed up in great bronze metal guns. Then the guns are revolved for sixty minutes in a heat of 55c degrees. Thus the moisture in the grain is turned to steam and brought to tremendous pressure.

Suddenly the guns are unscaled and the steam explodes. The grains are puffed to eight times normal size-made four times as porous as bread. Every food granule is blasted to pieces, so the digestive juices can instantly act. Yet the coats of the grain are unbroken.

The result is these delicious, digestible grains-porous, crisp, nut-like

### Serving With Fruit

One capital way to serve these puffed grains is to mix them with sliced bananas or berries. The blended flavors make an enticing dish.

The common way is to serve with cream or milk, like any breakfast cereal. Or serve them in milk, like crackers or bread. People are now eating 18,000,000 dishes a month. Isn't it your turn to begin?

Made only by The Quaker Oats Company



#### EALERS in a dozen different lines are coining dollars from the Munimaker. Why not you?

Wherever there is a stand to hold the Munimaker, and good wholesome American thirsts to quench, there is a chance for big profit. HIRES is today, and will continue to be, the most popular American drink, because of its wholesomeness and goodness. This new device makes it far and away the most profitable drink that you can dispense.



a handsome, compact fixture of Italian marble, 15 inches square, will be placed in your store or on your stand on monthly installments of only \$25.00. The sale of only 5 gallons of syrup will pay the

total monthly installment for the Munimaker, together with the cost of the syrup, and leave you a profit in your cash box.

That is because the Munimaker saves the syrup. Automatic in action, it saves time as well as money.

Switch the handle to the right and you draw HIRES Root Beer-just rightjust the way the customer wants to drink it.

> Press to the left and the fixture delivers carbonated water. Thus the Munimaker represents two machines in one. Thousands upon thousands of people who want their favorite thirst quencher just the way it should be are looking for the Munimaker.

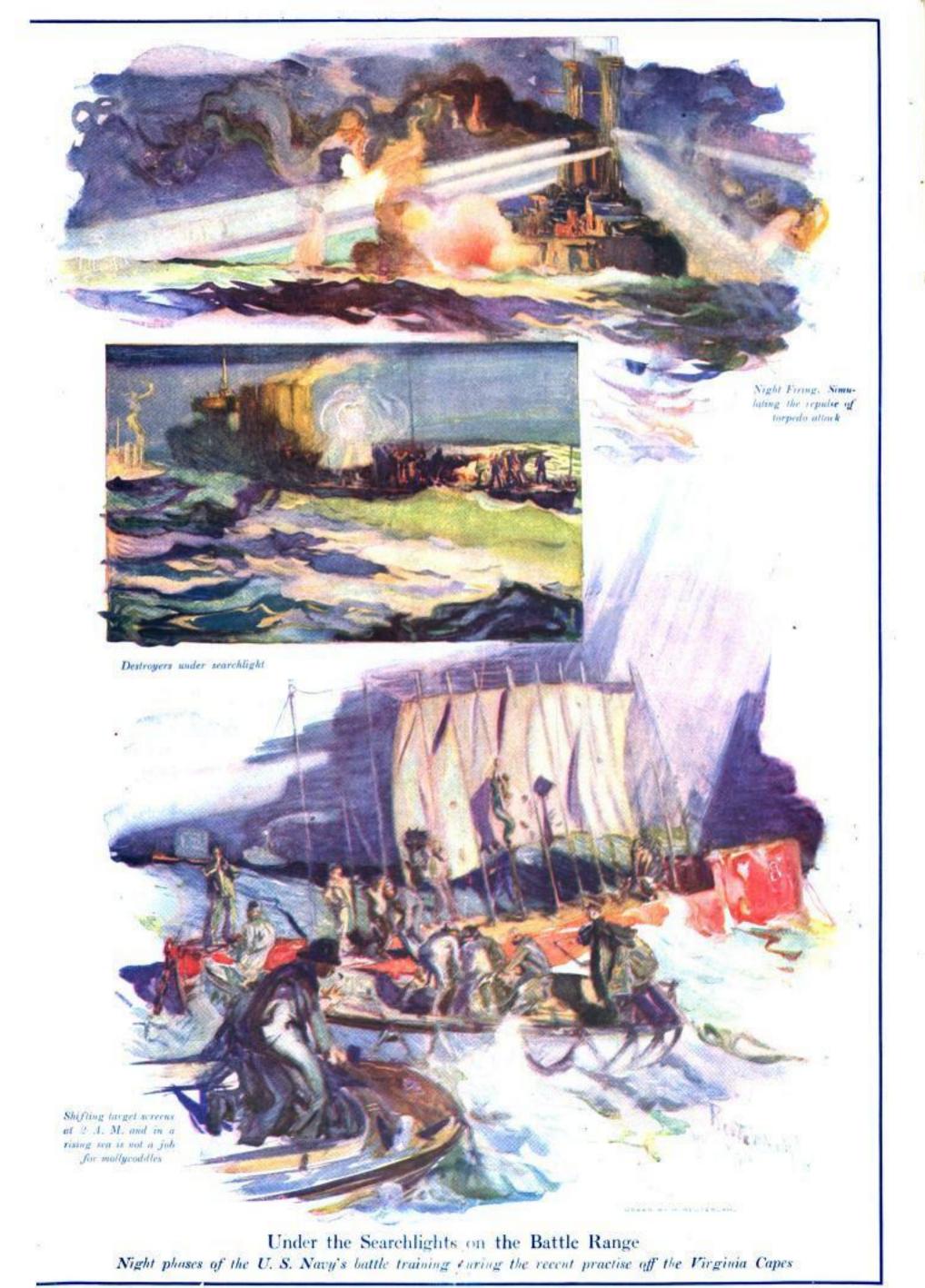
Write for Catalogue G "The Money Making Munimaker" THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY Philadelphia

White Italian Marble

Onyx Handle

Tabes Silver Plated

Jeweler's Finish



12



# Collier's

#### The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

April 22, 1911

#### Why She Leads

RS. FISKE'S LEADERSHIP of the American stage will scarcely be questioned by anybody whose opinion about drama carries weight. Her eminence rests on no narrow foundation. She has been the most original, daring, and accurate selector of new playwrights; she has been the most artistic and the most intelligent producer; and she has been the ablest performer. Keen observers saw her talent when she was Minnie Maddern, but it has been since her return to the stage in "Tess," after a long absence, that she has taken her present commanding position. As a selector of plays her quality has shown most strikingly in the discovery of unknown playwrights, but the power of choice and progress was shown triumphantly in the successful employment of IBSEN, who in other American hands has been merely a temporary and unsuccessful fad. As a stage-manager she has kept steadily ahead of other managers in the ensemble work of her companies. Her own acting ranges from the broader comedy of her present piece, "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," to the higher comedy of "Pillars of Society" and "Becky Sharp," from the sheer intense drama of "Leah Kleschna" and parts of "Love Finds the Way" to the modern substitute for tragedy seen in "Hedda Gabler" and "Rosmersholm"; and from the picturesqueness of "A Bit of Old Chelsea" to the poetry of "Hannele"-not forgetting the special quality of the brilliant little dramas written by herself. Mrs. FISKE's personality is so marked that it blinds many to her technique, but to those who best understand acting her technical equipment is perhaps the most fundamental element in her ability. She knows her trade as few do. Based on this solid technical foundation is the play of a spirit which may be called one primarily of intelligent intuition. Her mind is at its best in brilliant flashes into the truth, and above all her other intellectual gifts is the gift of the true comic. This true comic is the amusement of the intelligence, a thing rare, and expressed less often by laughter than by a smile. It is an irony of vision which gives the seer zest and pleasure. It feeds on the world's pervading, deep absurdity, not on puns and cheap disasters. Its master in the modern world is MOLIERE; in the ancient, Aristophanes. High comedy is the philosopher's favorite, as tragedy is the favorite of imaginative youth. MEREDITH calls it "the first-born of common sense, the vigilant Comic, which is the genius of thoughtful laughter," and adds:

We know the degree of refinement in men by the matter they will laugh at: . . . to laugh at everything is to have no appreciation of the Comic of Comedy.

A trouble with these short editorials, however, is that they do not suffice for the consideration of a subject such as this.

#### Our Most Faithful Reader

R. WHITE HAS LEFT US. When we missed him the other day I they told us he had to leave harriedly because the Government anexpectedly required him to enter at once upon his homestead claim in Washington State, and so he started across the continent with only twelve hours' notice. He had been with Collier's for twenty-six years, all that time as proof-reader, and head proof-reader for the last ten. Heaven only knows how many errors of ours he caught. When we wrote "woollen," he wrote on the margin of the proof, "Standard Dietionary spells with one 'l.'" If we wrote "Saturday, July 4, 1776," the proof would come back with a peneiled observation, "July 4, 1776, was Thursday." Long devotion to the business of being strictly ac curate had developed in him a gentle but determined opposition to our occasional lapses from literalness. To be sure, he was not infallible. We blush even yet when we think of that old COLLIER edition of Browning in which these two lines are supposed to rime:

> Lest you should think be never could recapture That first fine careless rupture.

Sitting in a corner of the crowded composing-room and bending close over his desk, Mr. WHITE had read, in the course of his work, every word of Dickens probably twenty times; Shakespeare, line by line, over and over again; and so of Balzac, Thackeray, and many other great authors. It is a big and sudden change of environment to an apple ranch on the Pacific Coast; but the home, and forty acres of his own, will be the consummation of an intelligent ambition which other city men well might emulate.

#### Not Impossible

OLONEL BRYAN'S ACTIVITY and influence at Washington have finstilled in many the belief that he will run again. If he does, the result is likely to be Colouel ROOSEVELT or Mr. Justice Hughes. As things look to-day, Governor Wilson could beat any Republican: Governor Harmon could beat President Tapt; Mr. Bryan would so alarm the conservative Republicans that they might turn to ROOSEVELT or Hughes to make sure of victory. Before taking such a step, however, they would have to fear the results of a Democratic victory to an extent that would be caused by the nomination of no probable Democrat except Mr. BRYAN.

#### A Modern Hero

MAGINE A MAN of small stature, with almost no money, and of poor health, undertaking a big fight in his State against dominant influences, and after many, many years carrying his ideas to success, his last victory being one for reelection to the Senate, won against the opposition of the National Administration of his own party as well as against an enormous campaign fund. Sometimes people in the Eastern States, who know little about La FOLLETTE, ask us what he has done, and we have often answered. At the present moment, however, we intend to mention only what is perhaps the most striking single episode in the history of civil service reform. LA FOLLETTE was at war with the machine of his own party. He might have built up a personal machine through the use of the State offices, but he deliberately chose to destroy the only aid he had in his long and hard fight by advocating, insisting upon, and finally passing a civil service law the strongest in the country, completely governing all officers from the top down to the legislative elerks. That one deed is a fair example of the way La FOLLETTE has spent his life.

#### A Silver Lining

NE OF THE BEST NEWSPAPERS, in our opinion, in the United States is the Christian Science "Monitor." It prints the important news and leaves out the dismal shocks which make up such a large part of journalism. The "Monitor" is guided by a great and fertile principle. It has purpose, but it realizes that men are influenced toward the good when the good is enthusiastically shown, more than they are when evil is exhibited and condemned. The positive in the world always counts more than the negative. The best lesson is conveyed by the best example.

Jealousy

THE CHICAGO "DAILY NEWS" has a syndicate feature that would have been worth much money and more satisfaction to us, The "News" is running a series called "The Greatest Play I Ever Saw." Every day a prominent baseball player describes one play. It happens that Frank Chance chose a play which was seen by one of our staff, who once played professionally himself. It was not only a wonderful play in itself, but it probably settled a world's championship. This is the season when every lively American publication is exhausting its brains in a search for new ways of treating the baseball interest. The papers with this feature have brought us dangerously near to the sin of covetonsness.

#### A Pleasant Job

W HAT IS THE MOST AGREEABLE OCCUPATION? Doubtless our readers would answer that question in a hundred different ways. Our mind has been earried back to a newspaper article written last fall by CLYDE H. KNOX, editor and owner of the "Times-Star" of Sedan, Kansas, and published in the "Beacon" of Wichita, Kansas. In his opinion the ideal life consists in conducting a Kansas country weekly. The country editor, he thinks, lives longest and dies happiest, and heaven seems just a little nearer to the shop than to any other point on earth. Such a paper draws sustenance from the grass roots and thrives best when the editor comes closest to the hearts of his subscribers. He must welcome the new-born babe one day, and on what seems like the morrow he must describe the babe of yesterday as the bride of unstinted charm and grace. Every death is close to him, every success, every promotion in business, every graduation from the high school. Clippings from his paper are found, yellow and faded, in the family Bible, and each of them, to somebody, marks one of the mountain peaks or deep valleys of life. Mr. Knox makes a good case for his pecupation, and happy indeed is the man who sees his work not as a necessary task, but as the highest and most agreeable of opportunities.

#### Banzai!

IRAM JOHNSON shares with the Legislature of California, and with the citizens of the State, credit for a remarkable succes in self-government. The last Legislature sat less than three months. It arranged to submit to the people the initiative, referendum, and recall. It extended the power of the State Railroad Commission and submitted to the people a constitutional amendment to extend it further still. It also submitted a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. It passed a law limiting, except in one employment, the labor of women to eight hours a day. It passed amendments to the election laws, abolishing the party circle and shortening the ballot. It passed a bill providing for the direct election of United States Senators. It passed an employers' liability act. It created a commission of three members to investigate the natural resources of the State and to draft laws looking to conservation. It is with a natural pride that Governor Johnson, Meyer Lissner, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and others declare that every promise made in the platform has been fulfilled. Governor Johnson stated at the beginning of the session that at the end he would report to the people exactly what each Senator and Assemblyman had done. At the end of the session he reiterated that intention, stating that he would go into every district of the largest State in the Union next to Texas and tell the voters fully how they were served by the men whom they selected. Hiram Johnson will be heard from in public life for a long time. To the people of the great State of California we extend our congratulations and pay our sincere respects.

Freedom

THE ELECTION of the Rev. Lewis J. Duncan, a Unitarian minister actively identified with Socialism in Butte, was perhaps largely due to the fact that experts had recently discovered alleged shortages in the city's books, occurring under both Democratic and Republican administrations. But there were other causes. The Amalgamated Copper Company, which, since its purchase of ex-Senator CLARK'S properties, completely dominates the copper industry in Montana, has repressed the spirit of political independence by the control of both parties until the public, long-suffering, has rebelled. The company has sent spotters to the meetings of Socialists. Those who attended these Socialist gatherings were given the choice of surrendering their party principles or losing their jobs. Many of them who had property and families surrendered their principles. Orders have been given not only to discharge Socialists, but to instruct the men, at the peril of their jobs, to vote whatever ticket, Democratic or Republican. happened at that moment to suit the company. Employees have not dared to stop on street corners to listen to Socialist orators for fear of punishment. In politics, as surely as in religion, it is foolish to attempt to make converts by persecution. The Rev. Lewis J. Duncan is a type of ministers of all denominations who see in Socialism escape from conditions such as exist in Butte. It is but a short while since Butte turned sharply upon this minister of religion for his stand in behalf of the right of free speech for EMMA GOLDMAN. He was beaten then; he is victorious now. Progress is rapid in the United States. The defeats of yesterday are the victories of to-day. Each year sees more light and more justice in the affairs of men.

#### A Big Man Gone

TOM JOHNSON had an exact mind. When he was walking about the streets, or going through a building, if his eye fell upon a mechanical contrivance new to him, no matter how small, he at once studied it. It was because of this clearness and definiteness that he, born a poor boy, was able to work himself up through selling newspapers, laboring in a rolling-mill, driving a street-car, to independent business and ultimate wealth. It was because of his understanding of finance and its possibilities that he was so well equipped to tell the public what it ought to demand from traction companies. Although his last fight resulted in a technical defeat, he helped to carry upward the standards of his city and of his country. He was a brave man, devoted, determined, far-seeing, patient. His honesty, brevity, and precision in conversation made his friendship inspiring. It is said that when he bade good-by to his family he announced that he had "finished talking." It is said also that his last signature was to a letter written to a Cleveland baseball club. He was never oversolemn. He dealt hard blows, but he knew the world. He kept his perspective and his calm, half-ironical determination. He was a big man, a useful man, one to follow and respect.

A Bold Alderman

ONLY ONE PUBLIC OFFICIAL, so far as we are aware, sought to fix the blame for the to fix the blame for the recent terrible shirt-waist building fire in New York City apon an "act of God," as the lawyers call an unavoidable occurrence of a disastrous nature. Others hastened to shunt the responsibility along from one pair of official shoulders to the next; the Fire Department, pleading its own lack of jurisdiction, pointed at the Building Bureau, and the Building Bureau proclaimed that it had nothing to do with the contents of buildings or with interior partitions. The State Labor Bureau undertook to prove by a Supreme Court decision that the authority apparently vested in it by the Legislature did not apply to New York City. While these officials were thus engaged. Alderman Dowling, Tammany's leader, arose in the Board of Aldermen

to clear the entire group. Not only did he pass the responsibility gently on from all human beings, but he attacked fiercely the first effort to translate the lessons of the fire into specific fire prevention measures. This is what crooked Government means in human life. Dowling fought amendments to the Building Code that had been drawn by a board of notable engineers and architects and twice presented to the Aldermen, only to be twice defeated by Tammany influences—amendments which, if they had been enforced as statutes, would have prevented the Asch building horror—which if now enacted will prevent its repetition. They called for automatic sprinklers; a fire-tower, fireproof from the foundation up, and accessible only from galleries connecting it with the building it will serve, and compulsory fire drills, as well as the formation of private fire companies in all factories. The following facts seem to be proved:

1. The fire did not sweep across the eighth floor, where it started, at the floor level, but on the level of the sewing-machine tops, which were strewn with cuttings and shirt-waist material in process of manufacture,

and the finished product in open wicker baskets.

The upward rush of heat from the highly inflammable cottons on the eighth floor was so swift and intense that those on the ninth floor, where most of the dead were found, breathed death into their lungs even before the flames reached them.

3. The slaughter might not have occurred if the Triangle Waist Company's proprietors had not dealt treacherously with their employees after the closing of the general strike in 1910. They induced the girls to come back to work on promises that they would grant substantially their demands for better conditions. Then they set about to play the newest immigrants against those who had been here longer, segregating the union leaders from the others and gradually eliminating them as fast as excuses could be found.

Vaccination

N MANILA, during Spanish times, there were so many deaths from smallpox that it was necessary to erect in that city a large temporary hospital for the victims, most of whom died. During the last five years no one who had been successfully vaccinated during the five previous years has died in Manila. No one at all has died there since June, 1909. In large cities, and in the localities which are easily accessible, the disease is now mild. Owing to a combination of circumstances vaccination, which was begun twelve years ago by the American sanitary authorities, was suspended in Bagae during a period of nine years. A bad epidemic broke out, but when vaccination was begun again no new cases occurred. The official reports from the islands make a very strong document in support of the benefits of vaccination.

By the way, the Republicans put a National Bureau of Health into their platform and then took no interest in the subject. The President was enthusiastic about it for a little while and then apparently forgot it. Will the Democrats, who also put it in their platform, pay a little attention to it next winter! A passenger was standing outside the door of a Pullman sleeper when the porter asked him to come inside.

"I thought a platform was meant to stand on."

"Oh, no, sah, a platform is meant to get in on."

#### Attention, Shoudys!

OT CONTENT with his laurels as Peppermint King of Berrien County, Michigan, the Hon. Fundy E. Shoudy appears in the Benton Harbor "News-Palladium" as "promoter of the World's Greatest Family Rennion." As president of the International Society of Shoudys, the Peppermint King extends a cordial welcome to "every person related to the Shoudy family by consanguinity or affinity." Breadth of view and total absence of prejudice must have been required to invite the affinities. President Fundy E, may be more far-seeing than ourselves, however, and know very well what he is about. We recall Fundy E. as an unusually short man, modestly retiring behind a hedge of whiskers. These words made him famous to housewives: "Are you out of peppermint, ma'am !" Now we hear that for nearly two years Father FUNDY cherished the dream which, if properly advertised, will be realized in Benton Harbor, September 26; 1911, synchronously with the peach harvest and the opening of the Southern Michigan State Fair. We trust the promoter to make careful and appropriate preparations. In particular, the miniature railroad at the Park Springs of Eden ought to be thoroughly inspected—both the rolling-stock and the road-bed. An excursion train loaded wholly with Shoudys, all sitting with their knees close to their chins, may be a strain on the road. Our regards to Silver Beach, the Coney Island of the West, on the oceasion of the reunion; with congratulations that some of the silver this summer is to come from other folks than steamboat excursionists from Chicago. We are informed that FRED HOBBS, who so often is seen at picnics with the Peppermint King looming a head and a half above Fundy E., now makes a reverence. "Fundy," says Mr. Hobbs, "you're a small man with a big idea. FUNDY, old friend, I take off my hat to you. I can't attend the reunion as a Shoudy, but allow me to speak for the sutler's privilege-to supply you and your kin with lemon soda and peanuts." Mr. Hobbs does this at a considerable sacrifice of dignity. He is secretary and treasurer of the Benton Transit Company, controlling the "favorite steamer Frank Woods," which conveys the choicest part of the peach crop of Berrien County to Chicago fruit markets across Lake Michigan.



### A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Opening of the Sixty-second Congress with Champ Clark as Speaker - the First Democratic House Since 1895

The Sixty-second Congress assembled at noon, April 4. It contains 228 Democrats, 162 Republicans, and 1 Socialist, Berger of Milwaukee. The Democrats had already named Champ Clark of Missouri as Speaker, and the Republicans chose James R. Mann of Illinois as leader. During the first week the only business accomplished was the adoption of a set of rules which included the changes demanded by the Insurgent Republicans during the past two years. The Democratic program includes Canadian reciprocity, partial tariff revision, the popular election of Senators, and the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as States

# 972

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The Camp Ground of General Carter's Division, Near Fort Sam Houston

There are now about 12,000 men in camp. These pictures, with others printed by Collier's during the last few weeks, are the first actual news photographs ever taken from an aeroplane. They demonstrate the ease with which a scout aeroplane could photograph the enemy's position or learn of the advance of reenforcements



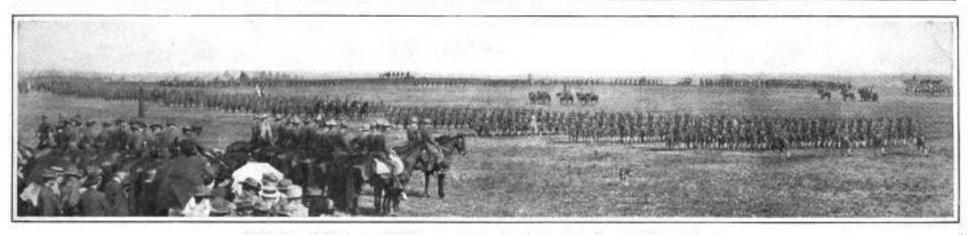
Fort Sam Houston, with the City of San Antonio in the Distance

In the foreground are the tents connected with the bakery of the present maneuver camp. The large white building is the new post chapel. To the right of it are the new buildings, and in the center of the picture can be seen the water tower and the quadrangle. An officer pointing to the spacious officers' houses at this post remarked: "We don't want them. It isn't the army that asks the people to spend all that money. It's the local politicians who want to spend appropriations in their own districts. Our army posts are a series of Government parks, with men who ought to be learning soldiering spending half their time keeping them in condition."

Fort Sam Houston and the Say Antonio Camp from an Aeroplane

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



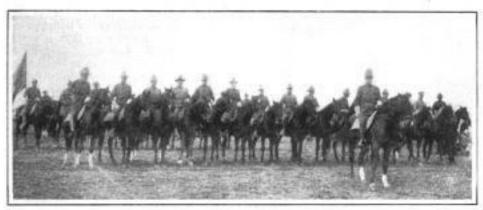


The Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry passing in review before Major-General William H. Carter

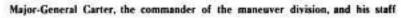




The Third Battalion of Engineers leading the parade



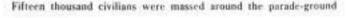
The approach of the Third Regiment of Artillery





Brigadier-General F. A. Smith and staff at the head of the column







#### Major-General Carter Reviews 8,000 Troops

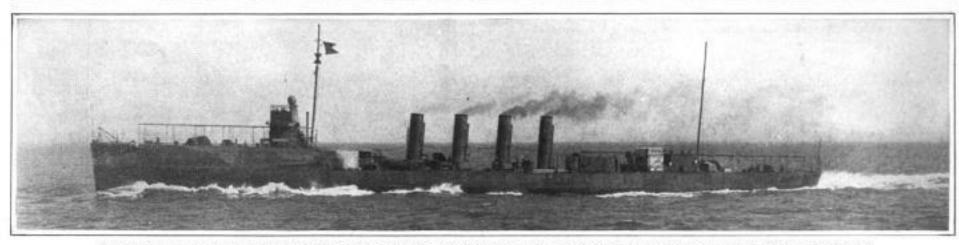
THE review at San Antonio, April 1, was the first parade of a division of the United States regular army ever held in time of peace. Eight thousand men in khaki were massed on the rolling grassy plain. At four o'clock the parade started, the engineers leading the others falling in and riding round and in front of the reviewing officers, each regimental band playing its men past. The pontoons looked especially odd, heaving up over the horizon like some enormous land fish, "like Washington crossing the Delaware," somebody said, as they rumbled past, each boat with a guard of soldiers, rifles sticking up above the gunwales. The different bodies of troops arrived at their appointed places on the dot. This was largely due to the business-like arrangements of General Smith's staff. They had calculated to the minute, and things came out just as they had planned



The pontoons formed a novel and interesting part of the parade

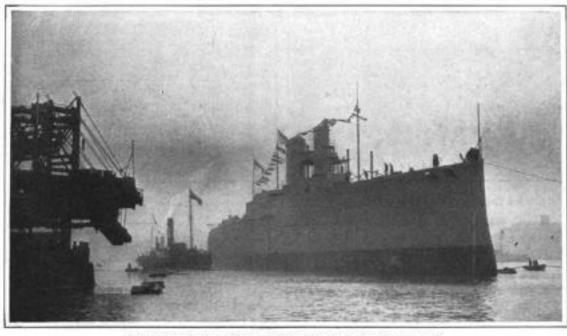
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# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The Ammen, the new oil-burning torpedo-boat destroyer, reached a speed of 33.35 knots on her recent standardization test off the Delaware Breakwater

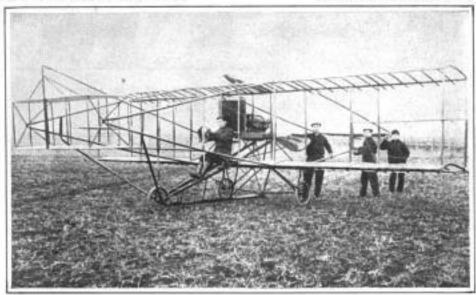
THE AMMEN, one of the twenty torpedo destroyers built or building for the United States Navy, has just completed her trials off the Delaware Breakwater, making 33.35 knots during the standardization run. Parsons turbines furnish the motive power and oil is used exclusively as fuel. While the American navy in battleship strength is practically equal to the German and superior to the Japanese, it is still deficient in torpedo craft. Germany has 109 torpedo-boat destroyers, Japan has 59. The United States has so far thirty-six built or going into commission. At the last session of Congress the building of eight more of this type of craft was authorized. It is generally conceded that four destroyers are needed to protect a battleship. Under certain weather conditions, the searchlights are of little use and the big ship becomes an easy prey to the torpedo



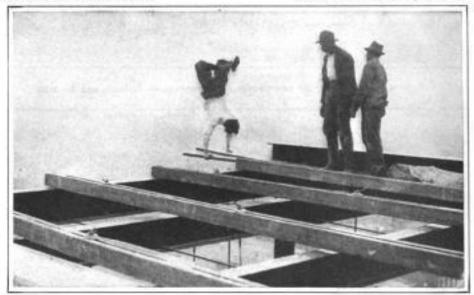
After the launching of England's latest battleship, the Monarch

· A-

THE MONARCH, Great Brit-was launched March 30 at the Elswick Yards, Newcastle-on-Tyne. With boilers and turbines installed, funnels fitted, she slid off the stocks as another reply to the rising sea power of Germany. The main battery of this ship is reported to consist of ten 13.5-inch guns, all mounted in center line as in our own dreadnoughts, a distinct departure from British methods and an approval of American construction. This latest acquisition to England's navy will have a displacement of over 26,000 tons, and her engines will develop 70,000 horse-power. The British navy is now experimenting with a 15-inch gun for future ships. The new weapon is styled a 14A gun, but it will measure 15 inches. The new battleships New York and Texas, now being built for the United States, will carry a battery of ten 14-inch guns



An Aeroplane Built by a Twenty-four-Year-Old Chinese Inventor for China's Army Fong Yee, whose laboratory is in Oakland, has been summoned to Peking to teach the army officers the latest developments in aviation and wireless telegraphy



Doing Hair-Raising Stunts Fifteen Stories Above the Ground

An ex-circus performer, now a steel worker of Savannah, recently performed almost every feat known to the aerial acrobat at a height of 250 feet from the ground

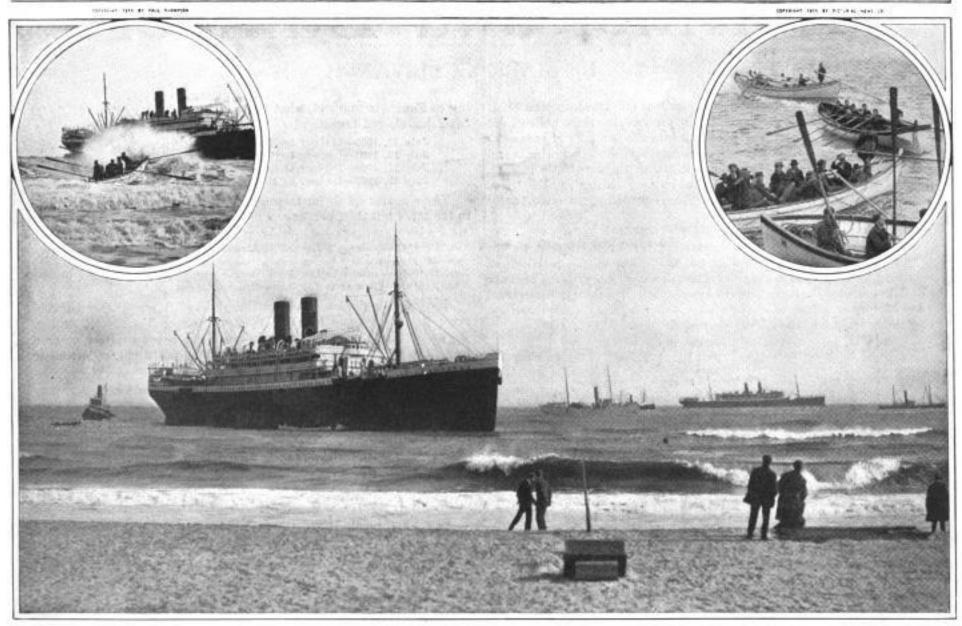


A Traveling Blacksmith Shop for the New York Fire Department
The smiths visit all the stations in turn to shoe the horses and care for their hoofs



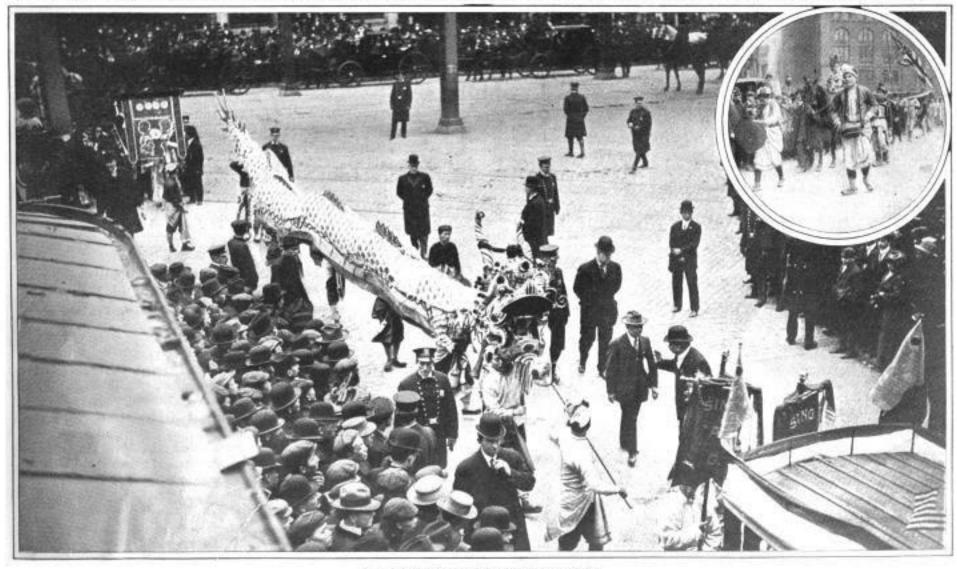
Descendants of the President of the Confederate States of America The grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Jefferson Davis of Colorado Springs

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The North German Lloyd Steamship Prinzess Irene Ashore on Fire Island Beach

The big ship with 1,720 passengers went ashore on the morning of April 6, almost opposite the Lone Hill Life Saving Station, whose crew at once went out to the ship and prepared to sling a breeches buoy. But there was no immediate danger, and on the following day all the passengers were transferred to the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and the Irene was finally pulled into deep water after being aground for eighty-three hours. A twisted and shattered rudder post is the only apparent sign of her mishap



The Chinese Dragon's First Visit to New York

The parade of which the silk dragon with its enormous head and staring eyes was the spectacular feature was the closing event in the week's bazaar of the Chinese Merchants' Association in aid of the famine sufferers in China. The picturesque costumes of every conceivable color, the sixty-foot dragon, the little Chinese woman on horseback, the khaki-clad/Chinese Boy Scouts, the two bands of Chinese musicians, all combined to provide a spectacle unusual to the busy streets of New York

# Lorimer and Lumber

#### By MARK SULLIVAN

WO terms frequently used by writers and speakers who know what is really fundamental in present American politics are "the interests" and "big business." Another phrase occasionally used is "the freemasonry between big business and high polities." Many persons find fault with these terms, and even deny the existence of what the phrases imply. Critics say the terms are abstract and vague; the Lorimer case furnishes an opportunity to be concrete.

#### Senator Lorimer's Telegrams

WHEN a man becomes a Senator of the United States, one of the minor perquisites of his exaltation is the privilege of sending his telegrams at the Government's expense. William Lorimer of Illinois became a Senator in June, 1909. Promptly on the first day of July he began to exercise his privilege. On the records kept by the Secretary of the Senate we find these entries:

July 1, 1909-Lorimer to Hines, Duluth.

20

July 5, 1909-(Lorimer's) Private Secretary Ward to Hines, Chicago.

Jan. 21, 1910-Lorimer to Hines, Chicago.

Feb. 22. 1910-Lorimer to Hines, Chicago.

Feb. 22, 1910—Lorimer to Hines, Chicago,

Feb. 23, 1910-Lorimer to Hines, Chicago.

Mar. 19, 1910-Lorimer to Hines, Chicago.

Who is Hines! For the present purpose there is no more important aspect of him than is described in these words printed in Collier's for January 21, 1911:

"Every well-informed person in Washington and in Chicago" "knows pretty well the real story of the Lorimer scandal. The "name which is in everybody's month, the identity of the men" "who furnished the money-and why-has not been alluded to" " publicly, and the investigation made by Schator Burrows's com-"mittee never came within reaching distance of the real story." "Everybody knows that a real investigation by an earnest and" "aggressive committee would bring out the Washington end of the " "Illinois bribery and the identity of the interests back of it; and " "would give the present tariff law a harder blow than it has yet had."

During the three months that have elapsed since these words were printed, the farcical whitewashing investigation that was dominated by Bailey of Texas has gone its way, and a new one, this time the hoped-for "real investigation by an earnest and aggressive committee," has made it possible to give names. Edward Hines is, in Chicago, a wealthy lumber dealer; in Washington he is a bold and persistent lobbyist whose profession, together with his impudent directness in the practise of it, is so well understood that any prudent man in public life will be careful about being seen in his company. He was in Washington almost continuously (except when he was in Springfield, Illinois, getting Lorimer elected) during the tariff session of Congress two years ago, and everybody understood that it was be who accomplished the defeat of the free lumber amendment, which included the persuading of several Democrats to repudiate their platform pledges and vote against free lumber. Again, the past winter. when Lorimer's seat was endangered. Hines was again in Washington and went to such lengths in the practise of his profession that at least one Senator ordered him out of his office. Hines is the president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, whose membership includes the following local organizations:

Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. North Carolina Pine Association (Inc.). Georgia-Florida Saw Mill Association (Inc.). Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association. The Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Southwestern Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Redwood Manufacturers' Association. Pacific Coast Sugar and White Pine Manufacturers' Association,

It is in his official position as the head of these organizations that Hines practises his profession of lobbyist. Hines is the man who told Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, that Lorimer's election had cost \$100,000, and asked Funk to contribute \$10,000 of it. So much for Hines for the present. Observe some more of the telegrams that Lorimer sent at the Government's expense:

April 25, 1910-Lorimer to Eduard Tilden, Chicago.

Tilden is connected with the packing companies. He was, accord-

ing to Funk's account of what Hines said, treasurer of the \$100,000 fund that elected Lorimer.

July 17, 1909-Lorimer to National Packing Company, Chicago,

July 17, 1909-Lorimer to Armour Company, Chicago

July 17, 1909-Lorimer to Swift Company, Chicago, July 17. 1909-Lorimer to Morris Company, Chicago,

These names speak for themselves. The telegrams probably refer to the tariff bill then pending.

Dec. 3, 1909-Private Secretary Ward, Chicago, to Lee O'Neil Browne, Ottawa, III.

Feb. 15, 1910-Lorimer to Lee O'Neil Browne, Ottawa, III.

Feb. 24, 1910—Lorimer to Lee O'Neil Browne, Ottawa, Ill.

Mar. 12, 1910-Lorimer to Lee O'Neil Browne, Ottawa, III.

Mar. 30, 1910-Lorimer to Lee O'Neil Browne, Ottawa, III.

Browne was the leader of the bribe-takers in the Illinois Legislature; he handled the money. Senator Root in his speech said of Browne: "He procured them to vote as the agent of Lorimer, secured by him to act for him, closeted with him day and night, reporting to him step by step."

Dec. 21, 1909—Private Secretary Layue to State Representative Abrahams, Chicago.

"Manny" Abrahams, described by Senator Root as "the bellwether" of the Democrats in the Legislature who bolted their party to vote for Lorimer.

July 8, 1909-Lorimer to State Senator D. W. Holstlaw, Juka, III.

Holstlaw testified that he was paid \$2,500 to vote for Lorimer.

Feb. 15, 1910—Lorimer to Speaker Shurtleff, Springfield, III.

Feb. 16, 1910-Lorimer to Speaker Shurtleff, Springfield, Ill.

Mar. 11, 1910-Lorimer to Speaker Shurtleff, Springfield, Itt.

Mar. 13, 1910-Lorimer to Speaker Shurtleff, Springfield, 10. Mar. 13, 1910-Lorimer to Speaker Shurtleff, Marengo, Ill.

The following are an assorted lot of Illinois politicians. Persons well acquainted with Illinois politics will be able to read between the lines:

Dec. 20, 1909-Lorimer to Richard Yates, Springfield, 111.

Mar. 11. 1919-Lorimer to Roger Sullivan, Springfield, III.

Mar. 11, 1910-Lorimer to State Representative Shanaban, Chicago, Mar. 11, 1910-Lorimer to Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, Elkhart, Ill.

Mar. 11, 1910-Lorimer to Trantman, East St. Louis, III.

Mar. 29, 1910-Lorimer to Joe Bidwell, Chicago,

April 27, 1910-Lorimer to State Representative Behrens, Carlinville, 111.

These are not all the telegrams that Mr. Lorimer sent at Government expense; others might be equally suggestive to persons familiar with Illinois polities. The point that it is here desired to make is this: Since the people of the United States paid for sending these telegrams, would it not be well for the people to have the privilege of reading the contents of them?

#### Hines's Present Activity

NDER date of March 17 last the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association (Hines, president) sent letters to the members of the Association calling on them to help defeat the Canadian reciprocity agreement. One highly significant sentence reads:

The agreement, which, chiefly because of our efforts, failed to become a law at the last session of Congress, .

Was it Hines who held it up!

#### Look for Hines in the Woodpile

"ME last words spoken in the debate on the Lorimer question. just before the vote was taken, were these by La Foliette:

I am not able to say where the \$114,000, which was acknowledged to have been used in Wisconsin to defeat my election, came from . . .

#### Some Lumber-and-Lorimer Democrats

\*\* THE Democratic National Convention at Denver in 1908 contained a platform promising the people free lumber. In the following session of Congress, several amendments were offered, some providing for free lumber, and some, in the same spirit, for greatly reduced duties on lumber. Several Democratic Senators again and again repudiated their platform pledge and voted with Aldrich against free lumber and reduced rates on lumber. Again, nearly two years later, when Lorimer was on trial before the Senate, a number of Democratic Senators voted in his favor. The Democratic Senators who voted both against free lumber and for Darlin a worsestly see

Bailey-Tores Bankhead-1la. Fletchey-Plet.

to become to co

Tillman-8, C.

The Democrat who led the fight against free lumber was Bailey of Texas; the Democrat who led the tight at factor of Lorimer was Bailey of Texas.

# The American Newspaper

A Study of Journalism in Its Relation to the Public

#### By WILL IRWIN

### VII.—The Reporter and the News

This article deals with the art of reporting, as first worked out by Charles A. Dana. It shows where journalism blends with literature, and where it stands apart. It shows how necessary is the faculty of accurate and minute observation in artistic reporting, and how the yellow reporter conceals his lack of art by melodrama and faking



N CONSIDERING the editor's relation to the news, we have seen how the supreme head of a newspaper sets the major point of view for writing gentlemen, is keeper of their larger ethics. He determines, in his functions of selection and training, whether his newspaper as a whole shall be radical or conservative on public questions, shall treat money and property with exaggerated respect or with scant courtesy, shall make man more important than wealth or wealth than man, shall appeal to the head, the heart, or the lower nervous

centers. He can not, however, set for his writers their minor points of view on the little things which come under their notice. If he tries to do so, he tends to destroy all originality and individuality in the product of his force.

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What now of the reporter, the newest arm of this newest power in civilization? Here is a young man sent out among the million complexities of the day to find the facts which will interest his world, to see truth for the home-

tue, since the editor or publisher should, and generally does, lay out the larger scheme for his re-

tionary in a newspaper

spondingly lowers the intellectual standard of his time. He furnishes the raw material for public opinion. If the strand be shoddy, how can the fin-

There is a craft in reporting and an art; the re-

ting news was all-important in the times which followed Bennett and preceded Dana. Later he divided importance with the newsartist. Yet he who is merely a writer, with no "nose for news and no knack of getting it, is still less vitally important than the reporter with the mere sense and skill of news-gathering. The supreme reporters are those in whom the two faculties blend.

Stephen Crane, Julian Ralph, John P. Dunning, and Harry Stevens of the last generation; such are Clifford Raymond, the late "Nick" Biddle, E. H. Hamilton, and Frank Ward O'Malley of this.

The first personal question which a layman asks a reporter is usually: "What do you do? Just go out and hang around until you find a piece of news?" That was exactly the method of the earliest reporters, and is still of the country editor. But expansion has brought system into metropolitan journalism. A city is now "covered" by a machine

as fine and complicated as a rotary press. The city editor keeps men day and night at the police station and emergency hospitals, these being the points where news of crime and disaster first manifests itself. He has a man or a bureau at the local financial center, whether it be a stock exchange or a banking district. "Routine men" watch the local centers of government, as the City Hall, the courts, and the Federal Building. Others visit daily such in-

stitutions as the Public Library, the Chamber of Commerce, and the bureaus of charity. If it be a scaport, each newspaper has a marine specialist at the water-front. Specialists keep in touch with the churches, the labor unions, "society," and the women's clubs, By a similar system the press bureaus keep watch of the wider world.

Probably nine-tenths of the news, and on most days all of it, comes originally from one or another of these sources. For the rest, the original informa-tion—the "tip," in trade slang—proceeds generally from some private source, as a gossipy friend of the eity editor or of a reporter. In the scope of that narrow tenth lies the "beat" or "scoop," the exclusive piece of news so cherished and esteemed by the older generation and of so little real use to modern newspaper building.

#### Why Don't Our Newspapers Tell the Truth?

I N THE larger and more advanced cities these rou-tine activities are taken off the individual newspaper's hands by a news agency, which "covers" the regular sources and rushes the bare information to all its clients at once. Then from his own staff the city editor sends a reporter to look further into the matter and to write the story. Little remains to chance; the machine for news-gathering is as wellordered as it can be, considering that it must constantly encounter emergencies.

Truth, fogged by the insperfections of human sight, hidden under the wrappings of lies, stands the final aim of a reporter when he goes out on a news tip. It is the working hypothesis of a reporter. "Why don't our newspapers tell the truth?" ask politicians and excellent ladies of women's clubs. Could they only know the difficulty of reaching an approximation to the hidden fact! Accurate perception of the event which has just happened before the eyes of flesh is so exceptional as to be almost

> once before his Harvard class in psychology. As the students settled themselves to the lecture. two men rose from the front seat and started to fight. Others joined in to separate or to assist them. A minute of lively action followed. "Gentlemen," said Dr. Münsterberg, when the disturbance was quelled, "ve have only been acting for your benefit, a little drama, rehearsed beforehand. We know, for we fol

lowed our lines, just what happened. Please write down all you saw." The resultant papers differed ridiculously from each other; and all differed materially from fact. Later, Münsterberg produced another such drama, this time warning the class, asking them in advance to observe, and to write out their observations. The results were only a little less inaccurate. A professor at a Kansas university, imitating the Münsterberg experiment, staged a pretended "shooting scrape." One of the actors sprang into the mêlée flourishing a monkey-wrench.

Not a member of the class but saw it as a pistol. The steamer Rio de Janeiro struck the reef off Fort Point in the Golden Gate. ran out toward the sea in the darkness and ebb tide, and sank, blowing her whistle until the water drowned her steam. In the subsequent inquiry the duration of her whistle blasts became important. A company of soldiers was quartered just above Fort Point; most of them heard the blasts. Part of their drill in soldiering had consisted in counting

off seconds. Yet some said that the blasts were ten seconds long, some two minutes, and some that there was just one continuous blast.

Now the reporter really approaches accuracy of perception. Daily training has made him so. Had Professor Münsterberg produced his drama before a body of journalists, I venture that their reports would have varied but little in statement of fact; I venture that certain individuals among a body of reporters watching the Kansas experiment, would have detected the monkey-wrench, and that had there been a trained journalist in the barracks over Fort Point

we should know more than the Government ever learned about the means the Rio took to save herself.

But the reporter sees few of his comedies, tragedies, dramas, and little novels of the street first-hand. He is not there when the trains collide, the maniae shoots, or the thief escapes. He must take his information

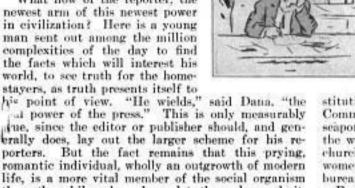
second-hand from witnesses with untrained and imperfect eyes. The courts, when they come to adjudicate these matters, will have trouble enough and to spare in getting at the probable truth; yet lawyers and detectives have weeks to weigh, sift, and correct by that circumstantial evidence which is often the best evidence, where reporters have but minutes.

This would be difficult enough were all the witnesses of the events which he sets about to chronicle disingenuous and truthful. But no one is so beset by the falsity of man as this same reporter. "Half the population," some one says, "is trying to keep

out of the newspapers and half trying to get in." And both these classes lie consistently, or employ press-agents to do the lying for them. In curaveling these tangled things, in arriving at his results-marvel of accuracy in view of his difficulties-the reporter's feet, like Patrick Henry's, are guided by the one lamp of experience. Roughly acquainted with all classes of men, all kinds of human institutions-for each day







porters. But the fact remains that this prying, romantic individual, wholly an outgrowth of modern life, is a more vital member of the social organism than the philosophers have let themselves admit. Through the glass which he holds up before us, most of us see our times. His product is daily bread of the minds to three-quarters of the population. He is to the individual reader the most important func-

> organization, just as the police power is to the humble private citizen the most important function of law. If he write sanely, truthfully, with good taste and art, he cultivates sanity, truth, taste, and sense of proportion in his readers. If he write narrowly, cynically, loosely, and without taste, he corre-

ished fabric be sound?

porter must first get his material, by burrowing as far as he can through the wrappings which hide fact and truth, and then write it. Each of these activities calls for a separate faculty not always united in the individual. The experienced city editor has this dual function in mind when he speaks of his "break-in reporters" and his "artists" or "writing men." The man who possessed merely the faculty of get- unknown. Hugo Münsterberg tried an experiment

Such were "Jersey" Chamberlin,





brings him in contact with a fresh aspect of life—he develops an intuition, which is only crystallized experience, for the probable fact hidden under human contradictions and lies. You, reader, as a consumer of newspapers, do not often see a newspaper story about a little girl lured away from home and imprisoned in a dark cellar by a villain. Yet cases of that kind are commonly reported to the police. Now experience has shown

that a certain kind of hysterical girl who has played truant from home for a day or so usually falls back on her Laura Jean Libbey and invents such an excuse to her family. The girl's assertion is uncontradicted; but the reporter, remembering previous cases, does not accept the story unless it has strong circumstantial corroboration. Here we have an obvious case of experience in action.

In this elemental function of finding just what



happened, reporters and those editors in most immediate touch with them are, by and large, about as sincere as we may expect imperfect humanity to be. The untruth in our journalism resides elsewhere. William Jennings Bryan once raised the question: "Have we an honest press?" Were news investigation all of journalism, the an-

swer would need be a strong affirmative. Excepting for the very "yellow" reporter, who has lost his sense of truth and proportion, these men are after the fact and nothing else. Indeed, reporting is an unsurpassed training in sincerity. And where news re-sults seem untruthful, the fault lies often with the reporter's judgment, not his intentions. He may accept, in the first excitement following a disaster, the statement of some hysterical official that twenty

people are dead, may telephone in this estimate for an extra, and may find later that the victims number only two or three. Here the public is partly to blame, since it demands immediate information. News editors, in throwing out extras while the event is still fresh, generally make allowance for this tendency and cut down the first figures. "Halve 'em," is the rule of a great press bureau. And in late years the roster of victims grows rather than diminishes with succeeding extras.

Again, the layman criticizes, as the reporter vrites, from a point of view. Given that Mr. Bryan, or example, is in a political campaign. His picture of himself and of the Democratic cause is not quite hat of an unbiased outsider. If a company of rchangels, absolute in virtue and holding knowldge of absolute truth, were 'a become incarnate and write the running story of his campaign, still neither Mr. Bryan nor his partizans would be satis-



fied; any report which did not lean toward their side would seem to them unfair and dishonest. I have heard the same news report of a political or sporting event criticized as "unfair to us" by both ides. Still more does this apply when the eritie is a galled jade. In the eight of the Roosevelt war on corpo-

rations, I encountered a tranger who denounced with violence and some proamity the "lies" of the American press concerning orporations. To the Washington "Post," 1 believe, ie paid the tribute of exception. For the rest-lies, Il lies! "Why, they make you think Roosevelt is a rell-intentioned man!" he said. "Why don't they ell the truth and show him up for a demagogne?" "What is his name again?" I asked when the

tranger had gone.

- of the Salt Trust," came

the answer.

Unaware, as most men are, that truth must be stalked from a point of view, he took the variant point of view for deliberate falsehood. The criminal on trial believes that he is "getting the short end of it" from the mes papers, when they are trying fairly to present both sides of the evidence. With much just criti-



cism of the truth in newspapers is mixed always this unjust

Curiously, the falsity in newspaper presentation of the world increases as it rises to the top. It is, in fact, when he passes up from news-gathering to writing, when he sits down to tell in his most interesting fashion the story which he has found, that the reporter meets his greatest temptation to depart from truth.

As he reviews the facts on his way to the office, they may seem bare, unilluminating. An imaginary detail here and there, a conjunction of this remote fact with that, a remark taken from its context and thrown to the fore, would give it, he feels, more dramatic, pathetic, or comic force. Few newspaper writers are so conscientious as never to have yielded to this temptation. Yet truth, illumined by a point of view, is the very kernel of the reporter's art, as it is that of his ethics. And this introduces the fact that reporting—contrary to the opinion of Robert Louis Stevenson and his kind—may be dressed out with ornament; that an art akin to Stevenson's own distinguishes the great, smashing, effective news stories from the mere dull tabulation of events. The craft is like to furniture-making and interior decoration. A trade in its mediocrity, it becomes an art at its best. This art is a reporter's special province, as keeping major ethics is that of an editor.

#### Some Great News Stories

VEN in the academic definition of that hazy EVEN in the academic dentities. Liv-word, journalism blends with "literature." Living between book covers, passed on from generation to generation, is a great body of English letters written solely for the need of the day. It includes most essays by Addison and Steele, a good part of De Foe, the Junius letters. De Foe wrote "Sunday stuff"; Addison, "features"; Junius, editorial. Fur-ther back than that, Pliny's story of the Pompeiian disaster was a news story supremely done. Charles A. Dana used to say with all reverence that the story of the crucifixion in the Gospel according to

> St. Matthew was the greatest of all news stories. Xenophon wrought but as a reporter when he wrote the immortal "Anabasis" to tell the Athenians what account their ten thousand had given of themselves in Persia. Had Athens possessed daily newspapers, doubtless Xenophon would have published his story in them, instead of on In our own time. Mark Twain laid his hand to little more worthy of preservation in his complete works than

the news story, done first for a Sacramento daily, of the shipwrecked crew which he found in Hawaii; and Hazlitt's "The Fight" is a sporting report.

Though journalism reaches these immortal heights but seldom, we have produced in this country volumes of matter for the daily press much better by any literary standard than most which we preserve in magazines or embalm in books and call literature. Of such are the unhappy John P. Dunning's account of the Samoan disaster and Lindsay Denison's story of the struggle to rescue Bill Hoar the diver-both lost now in old files, their very dates forgotten.

#### The Requirements of News Writing

ONE principal canon governs the art of news writing-severe plainness. The novelist writes to tell an imaginative tale for the reader's leisure; perhaps, going deeper, he writes also to illuminate, criticize, and explain life in bulk. The poet writes to conjure beauty. Seemly for each of these is all proportionate decoration of style and philosophical digression. The reporter is telling a story of the day. He writes in baste; in like baste his patron reads. A swift, rushing narrative, whose movement to an end no ornament dams or delays, should be his aim. He may catch the reader's attention by a trick of style or a turn of wit in the opening sentence, he may carry it on from stage to stage by similar devices, but he can not stop long to moralize or to describe. In the first place, it clogs the story; and the rush of narrative is more important to him than even to the fiction writer. In the second, he has no time to

struggle for those decorations which come spontaneously only with leisure. If he follow the right method, this haste need not make him a mere stringer of st, k phrases—"still smoking revolver," "mad panie," "prominent ei igen"-as so many mechanical reporters are

Within these seeming narrow limits is room nevertheless for art riv. humor, pathos, drama -so oug at it abides by the



journalist's chief ethical canon of truth, and is not merely an invention. A man in New Jersey sat on a hickory limb and sawed between himself and the trank. He fell forty feet on his head. "Having the kind of head which goes with that kind of trick, he was uninjured," wrote the reporter. That play of wit lay within the canons of his art, even though he showed a brutal attitude toward the victim. A woman left her

baby in its carriage at the door of a department store. A policeman found it there, apparently abandoned, and wheeled it to the station. As he passed down the street, a gamin yelled: "What's the kid done?" The reporter put that in; and here again be was within the limits.

Curiously enough, if one look only on the surface, but naturally if one but look deeper, the more artistic a story is, the more it squares with the facts, with

the event as it happened-which is perhaps only a fashion of saying that good journalistic writing lies in finding the art in truth.

For imagined details seldom quite fit in a news story. Somehow they stand crudely out from the picture. Critical writers of fiction have observed this principle at work in the reverse process. An

actual and remembered incident, incorporated in an imaginary story, usually remains an insoluble lump in the finished product; it is the first thing on which a clever critic lays his finger, saying: "This is in-Just so, imagined detail lumps and congruous." mars a good news story. For fiction is the art of lies-often true lies paradoxically-and reporting the art of truth. The greatest reporters, such as Julian Ralph, Harry Stevens, and Stephen Crane,

> have got their effects from details which they perceived in the event.

> How poor, indeed, is the imagining of any ordinary man compared to the detail which surrounds the event itself! If it be great enough to get into the newspapers, it must have personality, atmosphere, a background. Behind every tragedy lies a whole novel, behind every movement for human good a poem. No story so dull, so commonplace, that the writer can not get the incident he needs from what he sees.

What he sees—there is the point, there the difference between the mechanic of news and the artist. Those very perceptions which make the good news-getter. applied to a different purpose, make the news artist. Forty reporters met Mrs. Maybrick at New York after her release. One, a woman, saw that she was wearing a ready-made gown. No one else noticed that. Another, a man, saw that for all her nervously erect earriage she showed the stiffening and coarsening of the back which hard labor

imprints on womanmark of her scrubbing at Woking Jail. No one else saw that. A man and a woman of my acquaintance, both writing journalists, visited a cheap vaudeville team in their dressingroom. It was a new experience for them both. What struck you most vividly?" asked the woman afterward.

"The way that stage mother was maneuvering to keep between me and her daughter," he said, "it's a pathetic commentary—shows what they

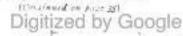
"I didn't notice that," said the woman. "But did you see the baby asleep in the suit-case under the "dressing-table?"

"No, I didn't notice that!"

Here was good detail-that of the suit-case almost beyond im-agination of the novelist-yet these two pairs of trained eyes saw differently.

In fact, most false, yellow, and and ity scooti and newspaper writed is only a confession of lack of art. Let us go back to the type-story which I have used ploredy as iffustrating the yellow method with news the servant girl in cheap clothing who has





# If Real War Should Come

What Would the American Army Do? - The Answer of the Insurgents in Camp at San Antonio

IN CAMP AT SAN ANTONIO, TERAS, April 7.

HIS seems to be an appropriate moment for some bright young insurgent officer—and there are "insurgents" in the army, as there are, apparently, almost everywhere else in the world to-day—to do for careless Americans what Major du Maurier did for England, and write "An American's Home." The first act would be laid on the Californian instead of the English coast—in one of those sunny, rose-bowered gardens across the bay from San Francisco, for instance—and at the curtain there would suddenly appear out of the Pacific fog, instead of the creepy German officer of Major du Maurier's play, an incredibly capable little Oriental gentleman with short, athletic legs, brown skin, and slanting eyes.

#### The Chance for a Home Defense Play

THE third act would end with San Francisco in the hands of 200,000 Japanese, and the final curtain might go down on the Japanese in possession of the Hawaiian Islands, the Panama Canal, and our Western mountain passes, with the good old American people, slowly waking up to the blow they would undoubtedly ultimately deliver, looking rather helplessly across our Western deserts.

Such an invasion may be the alcoholic dream that it probably seems to the majority of Americans, or it may be the not unreasonable danger that it appears to some of those acquainted with our lack of defense. I do not threaten to be a military critic, but I should certainly like to see the play. It, at least, might permit the thoughtless citizen to see the army as the army sees itself, might bring home to him some of the facts brought home to those who have watched the curious little drama here. Could every American spend a fortnight in this camp he might not need to have his facts artificially dramatized. He would hear army reorganization talked, not by militarists or jingoes, but by quiet, thoughtful young Americans with a sense of humor, who would like to see the army, whatever its size, as efficient and well managed as a railroad, for instance, or any other typical American enterprise. He would not need to be told that soldiers can not be improvised after he has seen the new recruits falling over their own feet and off their horses and forgetting the use of their hands as they begin to learn these alphabets of soldiering. If he recalled the jam at Tampa, and the typhoid at Chickamauga, and considered what would probably have happened if ten thousand young volunteers instead of ten thousand regulars had been dumped out of their city offices into the ankle-deep mud, in which this division has been living for a good part of its time here, he might see the value of training, be most impressed by the very things which are not here, the order which is not lacking, and the sickness they have not got.

War with a first-class power may be as remote as many think, but it is one thing as shrieked from a Sunday supplement and quite another as you hear them talk about it in the dim lantern light of an officer's tent, and some young captain, who has faced bolo men and jungle fevers, suddenly, between a story of the Philippines, or showing you a photograph of his wife and baby, clenches his hands and, with a look in which concern for his own plays the smallest part, says solemnly: "I hope I may never live to see it." In short, our average peaceful citizen would see things from many new slants, be illumined by many new points of view. On the subject of pensions, for instance, he probably has well-defined notions. With everybody else he deplores our pension jobbery, but, that aside, regards the stupendous pension expenditure as the inevitable price paid by grateful people for lives lost and injuries suffered in the nation's defense.

#### The History of Our Inefficiency

THE only trouble with this is with the word "inevitable." Suppose it were, in large part, not the price of necessary sacrifice, but of mere unpreparedness, of throwing into the field troops untrained in the art of war and unused to the rough life of camp. In our war with Spain, for two hundred killed in battle four thousand perished to secondly of disease in camp. We like to think, and in a general way we are justified in thinking, that in our war for independence the peaceful, liberty-loving colonist rose in his a st wrath and drove the tyrant from our shores, yet it look, first and last, 395,000 men to win from 150,000 British soldiers. Washington's advice and warnings were disregarded. The country trusted to luck, and in the War of 1812, over the land operations of which most our historians draw a kind of iridescent veil, it took 527,654 men to meet 55,000 of the enemy.

By ARTHUR RUHL

Collier's Staff Correspondent

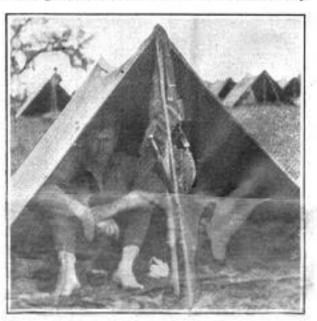


Regulars know how to reduce marching wear

The Civil War is looked upon by most of the present generation less as a war, in the sense in which the Russo-Japanese War would be so considered, than as an inevitable moral conflict, a tragedy of nature, so to speak, necessary to our birth as a nation. Yet it is interesting for purposes of speculation, if nothing more, to consider what might have happened if the Federal Government had had even a small efficient mobile army to send into the field in 1861, what Jefferson Davis might have done had be known that the South had this army to face, instead of knowing, as he knew very well from his experience as Secretary of War, that the Federal Government had practically nothing at all. The Civil War has cost thus far over nine billions of dollars, and it is still costing in pensions one hundred and sixty millions a year, which, it is said, would pay an interest of ten per cent on the cost of the entire world armament.

#### Two Years to Build Grant's Army

ARMY men do not consider that the first two years of the Civil War were war at all in the modern military sense of the word. It was a struggle between two mobs, equally brave, equally determined, and equally disorganized. Granting that the war was inevitable, how much of its appalling cost was also inevitable and how much the price of unpreparedness and inefficiency! If we are paying ten per cent interest on the entire world armament for pensions now, what would we have to pay after a war in our present situation with a first-class power? I asked a conservative and unusually well-informed officer today if it was not physically impossible for the Japanese to land an army of 200,000 men on our Pacific Coast. "Possibly," he said, "not quite as many as that; still they have nearly the transports to do it. However, that phase of the matter has perhaps been too much accented. I doubt if they would try to take our Pacific Coast. They would probably be contented with Hawaii and the Panama Canal; that would give them control of the Pacific. If they



A soldier's feet must be kept sound

should try that, and at the same time Germany should decide that she wants territory in South America-well, you have seen this mobilization here -do you imagine that anything that the German military attaché will report to his Government would tend to discourage them? Here is the point: If we want to stay at home and develop our own country. and there is much to be said for that, all very well. But we are not doing that. We are playing a very imperial game-without an earthly thing on land to back it up. It isn't that we need a big army. With our fortunate situation a comparatively small mobile force would make us practically impregnable, but let's at least have that mobile force. As it is now —why, even the division, the nearest thing to a properly proportioned fighting unit we ever got together in times of peace, could scarcely move a three-days' march away from its base of supplies."

#### More Division Maneuvers Necessary

W HEN the somewhat overworked word insurgent is used here, it refers to the large number of army officers, especially of the younger men, who are protesting against our archaic system of small, widely separated posts, whose commanders must spend most of their time in administrative detail instead of in the practise of their special profession, and in general to the army's lack of mobility and real practise in the art of war.

"Here we are now," one said to-day, "tied to a railroad and settling down to the good old army-post system. It is the best chance, the first chance, we have ever had in times of peace to maneuver together as a division, and yet at the end of a month the best we can do is to give a few dress parades for the natives. Any second lieutenant in a German army corps might know what to do with a division like Why? Because he has been in the field with one. He has seen it and smelled it and tramped in its dust. Most of us haven't any more notion of how to handle it-except on paper-than a rabbit. To be sure, one brigade hiked out to Leon Springs and got in a little practical work, but the whole outfit ought to hike out there. We ought to get used to working together to know each other. The artillery mightn't like to march behind the infantry, but in actual war they would have to. It may take several hours to execute a movement which looks simple enough on paper, and that with nothing to oppose you but a few bushes and fences. We ought to find that out and know how it feels. We ought to cut loose from the railroad and post. If the Quartermaster's De-partment thinks it can't be done, tell 'em it's got to be done. We might get our field equipment somehow if we had to use it."

You will hear a great deal of talk like this. More work in the field, more maneuvers—and this doesn't mean blazing away with blank cartridges at a distance at which both forces would have long since been annihilated in actual battle, but real problems in making an advance, maneuvering in the presence of a theoretical enemy, handling situations as they arise.

"We have gone too long," so the younger men object, "on the theory that war is a science instead of an art; that there are set normal ways of doing things which can be learned out of books. The Germans regard tactics as an art; they are all for initiative, practical wor! ...ttling each problem according to the circumstances.

"When the French army was in front of Metz before the bat": I Gravelotte, Von der Goltz saw them retreating across the river. He had no orders to attack, yet he flung his brigade of six thousand against two army corps of sixty thousand Frenchmen. If he hadn't done it, the French would have escaped across the river. As it was, he stopped them and reenforcements came. He took a chance. Steinmetz would have reprimanded him for attacking a whole army without orders, but when Von Moltke saw what had been done, he declared that his brigade commander had done right.

#### A Comparison with Germany's System

"THAT'S typical of the whole German system today—initiative, practical work. We go to them because their work is available. If Grant's in thods of handling troops were day out and arranged so that we could study them as easily, we could doubtless learn just as much from him.

"In the last two years of the Civil War he gave orders that were equal to Von Motter that, of course, he had an army by that time that understood her to carry them out. In Bull Run, McDowell gave orders three pages long that Grant might have expressed in thirty words. McDowell had to do more than Dicommet Conference Office.

# How to Build a Cheap City Hall for \$5,000,000

Showing What Can Be Done in a Community Where Political Harmony Prevails

Front elevation of Placidity Center City Hall

T WAS Ruskin, I think-or was it Abe Ruef? who said: "The ideal building must be the one whose occupants get the most out of it." offer herewith, for the benefit of aspiring municipalities, the plans for a City Hall built at Placidity Center, a city of forty thousand solid Republican inhabitants who do not believe in fad politics and have never suffered from the prongs of the malicious and malevolent muckraker. The edifice about which this modest sketch is written is a good example of what can be done in a community where political harmony is the rule, rather than the exception, and the party in power has learned to pull together under the humanizing maxim of: "Boost, don't knock!" Any enterprising small town can have as expen-

sive a City Hall as that of Placidity Center, provided the citizens are patriotic enough to go down into their pockets without asking questions. It took a great faith to build a Pantheon, and it required an unlimited supply of that sublime quality to erect Capitol buildings at Albany and Harrisburg. gods never scorn the treasures of the humble.

The political management of Placidity Center decided two years ago that their old City Hall, a depressingly simple Dutch Colonial structure of rough stone with Doric columns in front, was entirely inadequate to the city's increasing commercial glory. The municipality had some money to spend. It is true that the water-works, electric lighting, and sanitary service were inadequate, but as these were provided for by the regular routine of patronage, it seemed a shame to deplete the treasury by experimental reforms. Nothing gives a city a more up-to-date appearance than a new City Hall. So, by a brilliant series of financial stratagems ably conducted by Placidity's enterprising Mayor and Board of Supervisors—sufficient bonds were issued to put the town in debt for the next five hundred years. And the architectural renaissance was soon under way.

Placidity, being happily free from that political disharmony which has proved so inconvenient in other localities, stanchly sustained the honest Board of Supervisors in awarding all contracts, as usual, to Mr. E. Z. Stages, the local Republican manager. Mr. Stages's bid of \$3,500,000 was accepted without a murmur—which speaks well for the prosperity and sporting instincts of Placidity's leading citizens. Some one proposed employing an architect. This was quickly voted down-and rightly. Too much good material is being spoiled nowadays by the whim of educated faddists.

#### The Profound Study of Classic Models

O SAVE the city a bill for extravagant architect's fees, the board set to work—paying its members \$50 a day for services—to decide on the plans. Photographs of St. Peter's at Rome, the Taj Mahal, Senator Clark's house, the Albambra, the Colosseum by moonlight, the Grand Trianon, and Buckingham Palace were gone over carefully during the course of six weeks. Although each member of the board had some favorite to play, the debate was settled, as was usual in Placidity's affairs, by leaving the matter to. Mr. Stages. He wisely decided that the City Hall, to be perfect, must embody some details of all the world's great architectural models.

By WALLACE IRWIN

In awarding subcontracts, Mr. Stages was confronted by the following civic needs:

Dionysius Peel, Mayor of Placidity, had a cousin in the plumbing business.

Major Harrigan, City Prosecutor, was a member of a firm of painters and decorators.

Most of the board, with the exception of Herman Katz, its President, were connected in some way with firms interested in building materials.

The Chief of Police owned a brick-yard. Ajax Sterling, City Treasurer, had a brother in

the furniture business.

G. Chesterton Nutt of the Board of Estimate owned a corner lot, too far out for business purposes, but a perfectly good location for a City Hall.

Ike Smith, the Fire Chief, had some second-hand

President Herman Katz of the board was a grocer, so he could not sell anything in the building linesomething had to be done to appease Mr. Katz.

#### Why the Dome and Statues Were Added

SO THE subcontracts were awarded and the operations begun. Ike Smith's second-hand lumber looked quite new when it was planed and varnished and the nail-holes touched up a bit. The bricks from the Chief's yard were inclined to warp and crumble, but this trait only served to give the building that Old World effect so much sought after nowadays. Mr. Stages was lucky enough to get, at bargain rates, a few carloads of machine-carved stone from a demolished skyscraper in Chicago. This not only saved on the initial expense for material, but en-

The seven wise men considered the deficiency. They did not know anything about art, but they knew what they liked. They thought seriously of sending to Chicago and engaging a sculptor of note. when it mysteriously developed that Mr. Katz, who had suggested sculptural adornments, had a nephew employed as foreman in a tombstone works. Mr. Katz swore that nephew Horace could imitate any statue alive. The board, mindful of the fact that Mr. Katz had been neglected in the subcontracts, permitted that good gentleman to employ Horace and give full swing to the artist's traditional contempt for other people's expense. The result was four colossal pieces in east iron. The first was a faithful portrait of Mrs. Justice playing blind-man's buff, with a cheese-knife in one hand and a ment-scale in the other. The second was a symbolic group entitled "Progress." It represented "Agriculture" offering a basket of metallic apples to "Commerce." The group was easily appreciated in Placidity, where a railroad freight rate had long done its duty by the annual crops. The fourth and fifth were heroic portraits of E. Z. Stages and Abraham Lincoln, destined to stand on the lawn.

dit

The bill for this work was \$150,000—not excessive in this age of wealthy artists. The board made no objection to the price, but Mr. Swineham, corporation attorney for the Vice Trust, made the point that the figures were almost nude, and that such an exhibition would tend toward blemishing the fair fame of Plaeidity Center. So an item of \$15,000 was added for the purpose of draping the cast-iron divinities.

When the statues were about to be hoisted, it oc-

curred to the board that the roof would look better dressed if a gold dome and two or three minarets were added. It was the consensus of opinion that this was considered in good taste among the Greeks. Resolution passed. A motherly zinc dome with a brood of little minarets finally met the approval of the constructors. Price, including setting up and painting near-gold, \$75,000.

#### BOARD OF BOARD OF BOARD OF TREASURER OF STEALTH PRIVATE JOBS PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH: Hall Hall BOARD OF ATTORNEY LOCAL FOR THE VICE TRUST OF POLICE **BO55** CITY BOARD MAYOR **PROSECUTOR** CITY CLERK JANITOR DOG CATCHER De Fred Lights STATUE OF R.Z.STAGES

Ground plan for city hall, showing convenient arrangement for all branches of modern government, crossed lines (xxxx) indicate course taken by a person who wants something and WONT get it. Dotted lines (. . . .) indicate course taken by a person who wants something and WILL get it

#### Mr. Stages Makes Some Changes

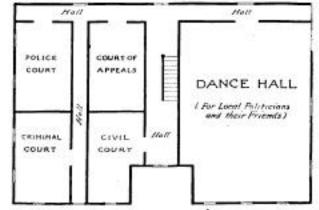
AJAX STERLING, the furniture man, provided desks. chairs, carpets, etc., at public-utility prices. Major Harrigan's firm of painters and decorators interpreted their contract in a spirit of liberal common sense. For instance, where the agreement called for enamel, they used kalsomine, knowing that the cheaper material was all that Placidity Center could afford.

About the time the operation was completed, Mr. Kickmore, the village muckraker, took pains to inform the public in general that their City Hall had never been properly fireproofed.

"You can't expect too much in a low-priced build ing," was Mr. Stages's reply when interviewed However, he good-naturedly consented to adjust the defect, provided the people were willing to meet the extra expense by an assessment of a few thousand

The people, however, were beginning to feel the burden of luxury, so they denounced this foolish extravagance. The matter was dropped.

| Concluded on page 38)



Plan of second floor. Please note the size of the dance hall c supared with the floor space occupied by the courts. · splendid idea in municipal architecture

abled the great-souled builder to charge \$25,000 extra for sculpture on the bill.

A year and a half had now clapsed since the corner-stone of the Placidity Center City Hall had been laid and solemnly dedicated to the service of mankind by the Rev. Dr. Horatio Bludge. The walls were now standing in their infinite variety of Egypto-Gothic adornment. Work suddenly stopped. The sanctuary lacked a roof, and Mr. Stages feelingly announced that, in view of the fact that the roofing of the City Hall had not been mentioned in the original contract, it was his duty as a man and a citizen to hold up the job until \$100,000 extra was provided for red Spanish tiling. An extra sale of six per cent bonds was provided for this purpose, and the roof supplied. It is true that the good contractor quietly substituted tin for tile, but the citizens of Placidity never dwelt on this deficiency, as the roofing was supplied by the Mayor's brother,

As soon as the roof was substantially installed, the members of the board looked up and considered

"There's your City Hall according to contract," said the builder.

"Looks sort o' flat," suggested the City Treasurer. "Ain't there something more to go on top?

"What it needs is a few domes and some statues," remarked Mr. Herman Katz, "A public edifice without trimmin' on top is just as bad as a plain spring

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# The Talisman

#### A Tale of the Kingdom of Waveney, and of Garth, Surnamed the Dreamer

T WAS a morning in mid May, and Gilda, the king's daughter, walked alone in the Green Suddenly she stopped and listened. Surely these were the familiar forest voicesthe drumming of woodpeckers, the whir of a cockpheasant's wings, and, from the remote distance, the hollow bark of a fox. And yet there was something more; a moment ago a twig had snapped, and it was never the wind that had so stirred the brown rustle of the fallen leaves. "Who goes there?" she called. her voice clear, albeit a trifle tremulous.

The bushes parted and a young man, dressed in the green tunic of the artillery, stepped into the open. As he stood there, with the chequered sunshine falling on his flushed face and fair, tumbled hair, Gilda's heart softened, for this was a youth goodly to look upon.

"You are of the King's Levy?" she said inquir-

"Yes, gracious lady; of the artillery. Gavan, late Warden of the Lower River, was my father.'

"And your own name?"

"Garth." Then, as though impelled by some bitter afterthought, he added: "surnamed the Dreamer."
The lady Gilda nodded slightly. "That is all very

well," she said, "but why are you spying upon me! It is a presumption."

"The woods are not safe. The Painted Men are abroad again."

"What nonsense!"

"I have seen fresh signs within the hour. You should not walk unattended, nor so far from the protection of the walls."

The girl's eyes darkened and then fell before his steady gaze. "Leave me," she commanded, and stamped her foot deep into the soft, green sward.

"No," he said determinedly. "You must return with me to Waveney." He took a couple

of forward steps.

"Do not touch me," she panted, the maiden consciousness within her wakening to quick alarm. "Oh," she gasped, deliciously ashamed and afraid, for this importunate Garth had seized both her hands in his strong grasp. "Let me go," she whispered.

"Will you obey me?"

"No, no!"

Now Garth was but a youth, and the lovely, petulant face was perilously close o his own. "I'll make you then," be asserted grimly, and closed the mutinous lips with his own. As he bent forward an arrow in full flight clipped a curl from his head; the bolt went humming across the Chase and fixed itself in the bole of a gigantic oak tree.

THE thud of a horse's hoofs, a blow on the shoulder from the butt-end of a lance, and Garth went heavily to the earth. Half a dozen men-at-arms were immedia ately upon him; before he could recover from the stunning shock they had him securely trussed up with their halters. The commander of the party, a man of

forty-odd and not ill-looking, save for one drooping cyclid, dismounted and advanced

to meet the lady Gilda.

"What amiable fortune," be said, with an elaborate flourish of his plumed and laced hat. "We had just swung into the straight a hundred yards back, and so were witnesses to the affair. Tell me that you are not hurt?"

"I thank you, my lord Enno. Not in the

"Who is this fellow?" continued the cavalier, and prodded the prostrate form with contemptuous foot. The prisoner moved no muscle: with admirable indifference he continued to sustain the angry stare of his would-be judge.

"Be careful what you do, my lord," he said slowly. "As my green jacket testifies, I am of the King's

"And this is a matter that concerns the king's judgment alone," interjected the lady Gilda.

"But-

"I wish it so, my lord."

"That is enough. Unlash his legs, Hugo, and halter him to your horse's crupper. With your permission, madam, we return to Waveney at once? It must be hard upon noon."

The little party took up the march. Half a sile

By VAN TASSEL SUTPHEN

down the Chase and the river was in sight, with Waveney standing on its brink and a full two bowshots distant from the forest fringe. A second cavaleade was approaching the town from the opposite direction; evidently the royal cortège, for the standard fluttering in the gentle breeze was light blue in color, and hore the device of a double-headed mace worked in thread of gold. The lord Enno gave the signal to advance, for the sun was close to the zenith, and the city gates would soon be closing for the noonday hour.

NOW you who listen must understand that our tale deals with the later times, the events berein recorded taking place some three generations after the destruction of the ancient civilization. As we know, authorities differ upon the exact date of the cataelysm, but, accepting Urban's chronology, we may reckon from 1940, which brings us to the year 2030, close enough for our purpose.

We need not dwell upon the details of that tremendous upheaval; how the Terror sped, with almost the rapidity of thought, to the farthest confines of the habitable globe, blighting and consuming with its lightest touch. Suffice it to say that the long night came to an end at last and a reviving sun returned upon the sorely stricken world.

Literally a new born world, for of all the vast intellectual and material achievements of the ages only the bare memory lingered, and knowledge dies quickly from lack of exercise. And yet, by the end of the second generation, a crude civilization had again established itself; the minor secrets of handimechanical arts. It is a second childhood, but a vigorous and growing one.

Waveney, the principal city of the North Country, is typical; we may describe it in a few words. It is situated upon the western bank of the Broadwater, so as to command the only practicable ford within a score of miles. It has an area of perhaps a dozen acres, and is protected by a twenty-foot wall of kiln-baked brick, with the usual watch towers. Including the king's palace, there are less than threescore of houses, but they are substantially built of squared timber, with roofs of red tile that insure against damage from fire arrows. The population, counting the outlying freeholds, should not fall short of five hundred souls, a strong and well organized community, when judged by our modern standards. Moreover, King Isembard is reckoned the ablest military commander of his age, for all that the rival principality of Malapardis still threatens from its commanding eminence on the eastern bank of the Broadwater. Such, then, the scene of our drama.

THE royal cavalende had been the first to pass the gates, but when the lord Enno and his party reached the tiny square upon which the palace fronts, Isembard had but just alighted from the horse litter in which he had been taking his slothful ease. A big bulk of a man be was, with a countenance whose former comeliness was now flushed and seamed by overmuch indulgence in the pleasures of cup and cover. Yet there were occasions upon which the dull eyes would gleam with the old fire, and sensmality could not entirely obliterate the kindly lines about the mouth.

"What have we here?" asked the king, his eye falling upon Garth, still haltered to trooper Hugo's crupper. "By God's life! the man is one of my own levy

But Enno, with easy assurance, offered explanation in an undertone. Isembard's face cleared as he listened; then he burst into a laugh. "A fellow of discerning taste, surely," he said. "Pooh! man, you have been overly officious in this affair, and Gilda herself looks not a penny the worse. If in the old days it had been a capital offense to kiss a maid, I myself should have been adjudged to suffer a thousand deaths. Let's hear no more of it."

"My lady Gilda asks for judgment,"

persisted Enno.

The king looked inquiringly at his daughter, "Judgment," she said in a low but distinct voice. She passed on and into the palace, head erect and looking neither to right nor left. Isembard bit his lip, for the levy had been sorely depleted of late, and the culprit was a lad of good parts. But the issue had been forced upon him.

"We will hear this cause at once," he said, and turned away, leaning heavily upon a courtier's ready arm.

THE trial was brief, for the offense was fully proved and, moreover, admitted by the prisoner. Yet Isembard hesitated to pass sentence, "Your face is familiar to me," he said petulantly, "How long have you served in my levy? Eh, what's that, Davos?"

Davos, commandant of the artillery, spoke up confidently. "It is the young man who suggested employing the force of twisted ropes for the stone-casting machines. An excellent idea and a practicable one; only it could not be kept a secret, and there are engines of like pattern in Malapardis to-day. Now some thing that could not be so easily copied and which would enable us to batter those insolent walls about King Uthor's earsif he could invent that,"

"What say you, fellow?" asked the king. "Could you endgel your brains to save your bacon? "I should demand more than life for my reward," answered Garth holdly. "As yet you have only established the bare fact that I kissed the lady Gilda against her will; you have not inquired the reason for my presumption.

"It must be a weighty one. But speak out." "I love the maid and would have her to wife."

A titter swept around the room. Such audacity was too incredible to be taken seriously, and could only be explained on the ground that the man was about to die and so privileged to say what pleased



"Now!" shouted King Isembard, and Gilda shut her eyes and let the flower fall

craft had been rediscovered; the plowshare upturned the fertile earth, and the spinning wheel whirred in the ingle-nook.

So, by slow but constantly advancing steps, the world as it exists to-day. Our grandfathers dwelt in tents of skins, we in walled towns: they used the primitive sling and the throwing stick; we have the long how, whose bolt will pierce a man through and through at two hundred paces; they were content with the knowledge of how to lay one stone upon another, we rejoice in the reinvention of the lever. the wedge, and the wheel, the foundation of all the him. But Garth heard nothing; his eyes were fixed upon the carved screen of the women's gallery, and he fancied that he saw it shake as though under the clutch of a nervous hand.

"By God's anger!" said King Isembard slowly, "but you are a bold youth. Yet it is in my humor to take you at your word. If within the fortnight you can rid me of yon pestilent wasp's nest, life and my daughter are yours; if you fail I will have you ridden in a spiked barrel behind a pair of forest stallions. Or, finally, you may decline my conditions, and so be comfortably hanged at sunset from the tallest oak in all the Northern Marches.'

"I accept," said Garth steadily.

"Good! My lord Davos, I commend the prisoner to your safe keeping. On the fourteenth day follow-ing we will take this boaster's measure for once and all. And now, good people"—here King Isembard yawned prodigiously—"let us go in to dinner."

THE strong room was situated directly beneath the judgment hall and was a vaulted apartment of considerable size. The small door at the farther end had been carelessly but effectually masked by an

accumulation of rubbish; apparently, it had remained long disused, for the key turned gradgingly in the lock, and Garth had to lend his shoulder to overcome the rusty resistance of the hinges. But it swung open at last, disclosing the entrance of a low, dark passage.
"There!" said the lady Gilda, panting

from her late exertions. "The tunnel leads directly under the city wall, and comes out near the spring of Rotten Water. Go and God be with you."

"You forget that I have undertaken a certain task," responded the young man "I must stay here if I would accoolly. complish it."

"Always the Dreamer."

"The dream shall become a reality; it needs but the touch of such a talisman as I am fortunate enough to possess."
"A talisman!" The superstition of that

simple age spoke frankly in the exclamation.

Garth drew from its hiding place under his clothing a small leathern bag sus-pended by a thong about his neck. "Look," he said and opened it.  $\Lambda$  folded paper covered with writing lay within, and underneath a beautiful, glittering object that could be nothing else than a diamond of the largest size.

"It is one of the ancient jewels," said the lady Gilda thoughtfully, "but never have I seen one a hundredth part so large or so beautiful."

"It was a famous treasure of old; men

called it the 'Mountain of Light.'"
Gilda turned sharply. "What are you

doing here?' she demanded, and Jada, the maid servant, dropped her greedy eyes in confusion. "Return to your place at the outer door," continued the mistress, and the girl obeyed in silence.

The lady Gilda handed back the jewel to Garth. "Well," she said mockingly, "if you prefer your amulet to the certainty of that open door there is nothing more to

"Believe me that I am not ungrateful," said Garth eagerly. "But I can not, will not, forego the issue of this adventure. With the talisman I shall open every door-aye, even that of a woman's heart.

"Doubtless a potent talisman," said the lady Gilda slowly. "Yes, and it may even overthrow an enemy's citadel. But do not trust to it to win a woman. Deliberately she relocked the secret door, and in another moment she was gone.

Garth the Dreamer stood and listened as the footsteps died away. "Yet if one, why not the other?" he said to himself and smiled confidently.

I I ARD by the spring of Rotten Water stands an A abundoned charcoal burner's hut, and here Garth was permitted to carry on his experiments, guards being stationed along the forest line to frustrate any attempt at escape. Ten days of his probation had already passed, but he was close now to his goal—the rediscovery of gunpowder as anciently used in warfare. The writing accompanying the talisman contained the rough formula of its compound, and he had only to collect the ingredients. Fortunately, they were all at hand. From the foul, damp walls of his dungeon be obtained a sufficient quantity of that peculiar efflorescence which is commonly deposited under such conditions. This was the indispensable niter, and it might also have been procured by the leaching process from saltpeter earth. But it was a saving of time and labor to be able to gather it in a comparatively pure state.

The yellow crystals, precipitated by evaporation

from the spring of Rotten Water, gave him his sulphur, and charcoal was obtained from the shoots of young alders and willows burned in a kiln. Reducing the several ingredients to a powder, he compounded twelve and a half parts of sulphur with an equal quantity of charcoal, and then added seventyfive parts of niter. This final mixing was the dangerous part of the process, but Garth, being unaware of the risk he ran, was consequently untroubled by it. Finally, the mass was moistened with water, shaped into oblong cakes, solidified, so far as was possible, by the clumsy mechanism of a cheese-press, and then thoroughly dried. It only remained to break these cakes into coarse, prismatic grains, and he had in hand nearly two hundredweight of the mysterious

The finished product, black to the eye and acrid to the taste, did not promise anything extraordinary, and Garth surveyed it a little doubtfully. But there was the talisman still in reserve.

The talisman-ah, yes, this was the all-important adjunct to success, according to the written directions on the paper. By themselves these dull, black grains of powder were only so much inert matter,



A spark - a flash - and then the astonishing roar of the explosion

powerless for good or for ill. It was the office of the talisman to inform the lifeless mass with energy drawn directly from its heart of fire. Or in the rerbs ipsissima of the secret writing:

"Upon the charge impose the naked talisman, and this while a man may count twoscore slowly; so shall the mass be permented by the vivifying essence of the jewel. Note that the brilliancy of the talisman will in no wise be diminished nor will there be any outward change in the appearance of the powder itself. But it is now alive and ready to be discharged of its potency by the smallest spark of fire," followed detailed directions of more practical import, and upon these last Gartle pendered earnestly. eral days; he must thoroughly understand what he

It was the morning of the thirteenth day, and Garth was preparing for the private experiment that must either confirm or destroy all his hopes. Having charged several pounds of the powder, according to the talismanic ritual, he enclosed the mass in a large stone jug, and covered the latter with heavy sticks of timber. Into the month of the jug ran a piece of towline impregnated with niter, the free end lying on the grass some twenty feet away.

WITH a hand that trembled slightly, Garth essaxed to strike a spark from his flint and steel. Twice he failed, and then the fire caught the frazzled end of the slow match. Garth had planned to seek shelter behind an immense boulder fifty yards away, but now that the crucial moment had arrived, he

found it impossible to take his eyes from that slowly travelng spark; he waited where he was, stockstill and breathless

A puff of yellowish smoke, a roar, and the air was full of flying fragments of wood and earthenware. Garth, forgetful of danger that might be still existent, ran forward. There was a deep hole where the jug had stood, and one of the heavy beams had been picked up and forced bodily against the framework of the hut, wrecking the entire structure. Garth fought for his breath; then his vision cleared again; he threw back his head as becomes a conquerer. "I am the master of the world!" he cried. "The master, the master!" His eyes shone and he shook his clenched fist on high.

NOW it may seem that this Garth, whom men contemptuously called the Dreamer, had been working in the air for all of his fine imaginings. Here, indeed, was the veritable "thunder" powder of the ancients; but how was it to be effectively employed in battering down the gates of Malapardis! Garth the Dreamer in very truth.

Yet be not overhasty in drawing your conclusions.

Specimens of the ancient ordnance still exist in our day, and are regarded and preserved with superstitious reverence, for all that they are useless. It is true that the more complicated pieces—the ones provided with a breech-loading mechanismhave become unworkable through rust and disuse, but cannon of an earlier pattern. loading at the muzzle and discharged from a touch-hole, still remain serviceable. Two of these pieces, together with a supply of balls adapted to their caliber, were discovered on the site of an ancient museum not many years ago, and under King Isembard's direction they had been transported to Waveney and mounted upon its walls. Garth had often studied, with deepest interest, these examples of the far-famed fire artillery of the ancients, and then the death of his father had placed the talisman and its secret in his possession. The rest

It was the morning of the fourteenth day, the weather being clear and fine. But King Isembard, having dined and drunken heavily overnight, slept late; at last be awoke and lay glowering resentfully at the lord Davos, who stood at the foot of the bedstead. "What is it now!" asked the

"It concerns the matter of the young man who lies under the king's judgment, answered Davos. "He was to invent within the fortnight an engine of war-

"I remember. Has be done so?" "So be asserts, and he is ready for the

The soldierly instinct awoke in Isembard's dull and clouded mind. "By Ax and Cord!" he swore thickly. "If he can do that—if he can do that! But send hither that fool Willem to help me dress; I would miss no chance of seeing King Uthor's beard clipped short."

I was a brilliant assemblage that greeted Garth's eyes as he walked out from his dungeon, guarded by a file of pikemen. All the court was there, ranged

on the palace balcony that overhangs the ramparts. while the common folk were massed at a respectful distance along the walls. The king sat on a great chair placed in the forefront of the balcony, and two pages beld a canopy of purple stuff above his head, for the May sun was warm.

At the king's elbow stood the lord Davos; he was talking earnestly concerning the forthcoming experiment, and Isembard sat listening with half-closed eyes. Once or twice he nodded, and then roused him-self with a start. "Let the trial proceed," he said impatiently, and amid profound silence Garth set about his preparations. The smaller of the two cannon had been mounted on a rough carriage, and placed so as to train upon the entrance gate of King Uthor's citadel, a quarter of a mile away. Under the direction of a licutement of artillery the bore of the piece was carefully swabbed out, and Garth examined the touch-hole himself to see that the opening was elear.

In the absence of any experimental data, Garth had measured out such quantity of powder as he guessed might be sufficient for his purpose. Taking a handful from the sack, he stepped forward to submit it to the king's inspection. "So that is gunpowder," said Isembard, and looked curiously at the coarse, black grains. "What will it do!"

Briefly Garth explained the cause and effect of its sudden resolution into its gaseous constituents, and the king listened gravely. But at the mention of the part played by the talisman he nodded approvingly. The animating virtue passes from the stone into the

powder; that seems reasonable enough," he said. "Let us witness this miracle,"

Garth took the talisman from its pouch and held it up; the jewel glowed in the sunlight, emitting a thousand prismatic splenders. The spectators caught their breath; what a marvel!

With infinite care Garth went through the prescribed formula; now the powder was charged with the fiery essence of the talisman and ready for use; he inserted the charge in the cannon, and rammed it down tightly with a wad of oiled rags. After that the round shot, and the adjustment of the slow-match leading down into the touch-hole. All

was in readiness.

Around the open gateway of Malapardis a score of the garrison had gathered, attracted by the unusual proceedings that were evidently in progress among their neighbors of Waveney. They stood there chatting and laughing; what fool's play was this? But now that the preparations were complete and they could look squarely into that menacing black muzzle, a sudden terror seized upon King Uthor's men; in the wink of an eyelid the massive gates had been barred and bolted, and not a living being remained in sight upon the citadel of Malapardis. And at that King Isembard laughed right heartily. Garth turned to the king, "When you give the word," he said.

Isembard rose and stood, leaning heavily on the balustrade. "Where are you, Gilda?" he said, and she stepped forward. "You are concerned in this issue, and deeply too," he continued. "You shall give the word—the white rose in your hair—you shall drop it—drop it—the signal." The words came thickly, now halting and now overtripping each other. The girl drew back in alarm, but she realized that this was no moment for protest; with shaking fingers she drew the rose from her hair and held it over the balcony rail. Garth seized a pair of pincers, and caught up a coal from a brazier held by a slave. "Now!" shouted King Isembard, and Gilda shut her eyes and let the flower fall; an eternity passed, and then she heard the cannon speak.

Good Fortune is an admittedly capricious divinity, but when she makes up her mind to favor a man she does it right royally. In his almost total ignorance of the art of gunnery, the chances were heavily against Garth; he knew nothing of the proper charge or of such refinements as trajectory and windage. But the luck was his; the eye could follow the shot as it burtled through the air; it struck the oaken gate of Malapardis squarely in the middle and shattered it to atoms.

NOW even before the shouting had died away a small company set out from the ruined gateway; they were the principal nobles of Malapardis, and they bore with them a hastily improvised offering of bread and salt and wine, the tokens of submission. With slow and measured tread they directed their course to the fording place, and King Isembard, leaning far over the balcony railing, watched their coming, suppliants now for his mercy. "By God's anger!" be swore, and his royal baton of silver flashed in the sunlight. But even as he voiced his triumph he swerved and pitched forward straight over the balustrade, and so down to the stone pavement of the ramparts. There he died, for the stroke of an apoplexy is like that of lightning.

Now to the lady Gilda, frozen with grief and fear, appears the face of one who climbs swiftly upward. There is a white rose between his teeth, and in his hand be carries the silver baton which King Isembard had taken with him to his death. "It is I," he says, and thereupon takes his seat in the great chair that had been Isembard's, while the people shout and shout again. But among the gentles of the court there is no voice raised, for fear is fallen upon them. Then, in the presence of them all Garth the Dreamer bends to the lady Gilda, and for the white rose that had lain in her hair be substitutes the great, beautiful stone that men call the "Mountain of Light."

So was King Garth possessed of all and more than had pertained to Isembard. For Waveney was his and Malapardis was his, and there was none in all the North Country who durst make stand against him, seeing that the bruit of this day's work had everywhere gone abroad. An overlordship secure and undisputed, since to him alone belonged the secret of the thunder powder, and the exercise of that all-potent talisman, the "Mountain of Light." Finally, he had to wife Gilda, the king's daughter, and the fairest woman throughout the seven principalities.

It was in this latter respect alone that Garth had any cause for dissatisfaction with his victory and the fruits thereof. For, although the lady Gilda was his wife, she still held herself aloof, obedient and yet unresponsive to his will. At this Garth grieved, for he loved the girl and he had made this adventure for her sake alone. Then one day a new thought came to him and straightway he acted upon it.

The queen sat alone in her summer parlor, and Garth, approaching softly from behind, laid in her lap a little pouch of leather. "It is yours," he said. "I give it to you—the 'Mountain of Light."

The lady Gilda looked indifferently at the jewel. "No, my lord," she answered. "This is not for me." "Wait," he said. Then he compelled her to rise, and stand before the long mirror of burnished silver. "Look!" and he held the diamond against her white throat; the talisman's multicolored heart of fire

# A Tribute to the Yellow Press

Its Virtues and Its Vices as Estimated by a Victim

■ By one of those enrious fates which follow some people. Mrs. Anna Strunsky Walling, the author of this paper, has been—except for certain actresses—perhaps the greatest Sunday supplement feature among American women. The latest case gives her an opportunity to talk back to the newspapers. Mr. William English Walling, her husband, tagged by the meiospapers as the Millionaire Socialist, was sued for breach of promise by Miss Anna Berthe Grunspan of Paris and New York. The newspapers of New York made it a cause célèbre; and the yellows, yellow-journal fashion, seemed disposed to make a martyr of Miss Grunspan. The jury, however, returned a recidit for Walling.

R. WALLING and I have had an exceptional opportunity to study the effects of yellow journalism on the popular mind. We realize more fully than ever how the yellow press stands, more than all other forces put together, for the self-education of the people, that it is a force greater than the schools, the church, the theater—a force that plays over them at every point in their existence. We realize more vividly how it is a result of the people's emancipation and approach toward mustery over life, how it is the people seeking to free itself and insisting on coming into contact with reality. For two weeks we sat in court during a sensational trial, and for two weeks we read nearly every issue of the newspapers, and compared the presreports with what actually took place. Again and again, on salient and vital matters, the press reports wholly contradicted what had occurred during the trial. Every issue, it seemed at one time, had a new vituperative attack on us, wholly unfounded, supposedly based on what was passing in court. Every move of the defendant, every expression on his face, was misrepresented. It was asserted that he and his wife exulted in the suffering of the poor, innocent, wronged, beautiful young woman, who was appealing at the bar of American justice against the man who had injured her so terribly. It was declared that they laughed, sneered,

#### A Comparison of Millinery

and jeered at her.

CRITICISM descended to a description and comparison of respective hats of the plaintiff and the defendant's wife, and the wife was criticized by an indignant lady reporter, to the extent of half a column, for wearing youthful and Socialistic apparel, and thus playing false to the traditional tear-stained and prosperous rôle befitting the spouse of a genuine millionaire under the circumstances. The more serious assertion was made that nothing in the trial provided evidence in favor of the defendant, but that, on the other hand, all the evidence taken in those long and wearisome sessions was a substantiation of the claims of the plaintiff.

What was our explanation of the attitude of the press? (The "Sun," "Post," and "Times," and perhaps one or two others which we did not see, were not guilty

in this respect.) Did we think that they were wholly unjustifiable in their attacks upon us so early in the trial? Did we accuse them of rampant prejudice and partiality, of unlimited sensationalism? Did we join the respectable elements of society in condemning them as vulgar, false, degraded! We must confess that that was not our attitude then, as it is not now. We felt that the press, in seeking to be yellow—that is, in seeking to be at one with the psychology of the average man and woman-was true to its democratic function, and that nothing more could possibly have been expected of it. We did not say that patronizingly, but in genuine admiration. The average man and woman had to take sides Their sympathies had to be engaged. They could not possibly take both sides, nor could they sympathize with both parties. Why not, therefore, follow the line of least resistance, seeing that all the facts were not in and could not possibly be in for a few days yet, and take sides with the alleged victim of the glamour of a rich man's personality and money, rather than with a rich, and therefore most probably corrupt man? This was the human element of it.



Anna Berthe Grunspan

This photograph, taken last year, fails to reveal the beauty with which she was endowed by the press at the time of the trial We had made the mistake of refusing to give out a statement to the reporters concerning the case. For we feared that it might seem as if we were willing to influence the press in our favor, and through the press, indirectly, the jury. If we suffered any prejudice from this, we believe we deserved it richly, for unconsciously we had acted in the accustomed respectable manner in warding off interviewers and cameras as if we were afraid of them, and as if there was something shameful in having them focused on us.

What was the effect? Just what part did the press play in aiding and fostering the truth? I answer that it helped infinitely. The papers went a thousand miles to the left to come back a thousand miles to the right. In representing the woman as beautiful, angelic, perfect, betrayed only by a human monster and hypocrite, it elicited from the every-day man and woman reading the story a feeling of reaction against these dazzling contrasts, so that letters came pouring in from people who knew the plaintiff, begging to be permitted to come to the witness stand and prove her real character. Hardly ever have so many witnesses of the utmost impor-

tance volunteered in a case as there did in this one, and all through no effort on the part of the defendant or his counsel, but altogether through the unconsciously brilliant efforts of the press.

The press bears out the idea, made popular by Robert Louis Stevenson, that truth need not always be true to the letter, but must be true to impression. How could the newspapers square themselves with their readers after playing up as they did their alleged angel? Would they retract everything they had said? Would they acknowledge to their readers that they had purposely, consistently misquoted and misrepresented everything that had taken place in the court-room in order to build up her character and her claims against the defendant? Would they courageously, frankly make a clean breast of all that they had done in violation of the truth in order to maintain their prestige with the average reader? Again we say that so direct a course was as unnecessary as it is impossible.

#### The Press Drops the Heroine

I N A FAR subtler way they were able to expose the truth. They dropped their heroine gently, but certainly. They took back nothing they had said in her favor; they simply ended the subject, permitting them selves only a little quiet raillery, hardly noticeable, but unmistakable. Why need one come out with the facts bluntly when one can be the artist and merely suggest whatever conclusions are desirable? Why say that the woman frequented a disreputable place when one can avoid such unpleasantness by a little evasion, and travel away from the fact obliquely? As far as the defendant's case went, the attitude of the press became as clear and unmistakable as if it had been more out-



# The First Three Thousand Mitchells

#### sold this spring have given such splendid reports of themselves

that our early prophecies of a "Mitchell Year" are already more than half verified.

Again we have proved that it is possible to build a high-class car at a reasonable cost and to keep on improving it without increasing the cost to you.

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have a car left by July 1st if the present demand continues and we know at this writing that we won't be able to make within thirty per cent of the cars our agents have asked for by peremptory telegram.

"A Word to The Wise is Sufficient."

The Mitchell Line Model R, Roadster, - \$1,200 3 pass. Model R, 4 pass. \$1,250 Model T, 5 pass. \$1,500 Model S, 7 pass. 6 cylinder - \$2,250

Alibahall Lewis Alotot Eo. Racine, Wib. U.S. A.

spoken. What was the necessity of say weeping for two weeks over the fate of this girl?

There is a more basic explanation why the papers were not straightforward in their exposure of the woman during the latter part of the trial, when everything became evident to the eyes of the law. It happens that the evidence about her is not so tellable as her story about the defendant. It might shock the tender feelings of the family circle. But the story of the defendant, as construed by the press, is just had enough to be told.

#### The Plaintiff's Literary Knowledge

O be consistent, the papers were obliged A to endow the woman with every virtue and every quality. So there was that striking moment in the trial when counsel for the defendant sought to prove that she had not the literary nor the sociological ac-complishments which she claimed were the attractions that procured her a promise of marriage. He asked her a few questions on literature such as any child might

"Miss Grunspan," he asked, "what did Victor Hugo write?" Miss Grunspan hesitated, turned her wide to side, wrung her hands, head from side to side, wrung her hands, took a whiff at her smelling salts, raised a black-bordered handkerchief to her eyes, and said: "My brain is tred: I am not supposed to know at such a time." Finally she answered: "Hugo wrote 'Notre Dame de Paris' and 'Mysteries of Paris."

She was asked what century Victor Hugo lived in, and she muttered-"the seventeenth, the eighteenth, the nineteenth cen- and acknowledged she did not know, but that she did know at one time. was asked what Lamartine had written, because she had mentioned him in the one letter with which she had evidently tried to dazzle the defendant by her mastery of literature, and she answered she did not

She said that Voltaire, Hugo, Lamar tine were writers, but they were also able to love, so why could not a man who is

also a writer love her?

How did the press report this little dra-matic scene? In large headlines: "Miss Grunspan Baffles Lawyer: Brilliant Girl Turns Thrusts of Walling's Lawyer." And in the contents of the article it was set forth that her knowledge of literature and sociology was sure and unshaken. Also, nearly all the papers—always with the exception of the "Sun," the "Post," and the "Times"—said that to the question, "What did Victor Hugo write;" she re-"What did Victor Hugo write?" she re-sponded immediately: "Les Misérables."

#### The Judge's Reprimand

THERE was a time early in the trial when the plaintiff broke down and cried: "His eyes are on me-he gives me such funny looks that I can not stand it-he upsets me." And the judge had said that it so happened he had been watching Mr. Walling and had seen nothing amiss in his manner. At which the woman's little lawyer had jumped to his feet and cried: "Your Honor, I do not wish him to use occult power upon her." The sensational papers were unanimous in reporting that the judge had reprimanded the defendant for looking at the plaintiff. Why did they do this? Primarily because it was within the bounds of plausibility and made a better story. As long as the woman was on the stand, newspaper policy attached more or less credence to all she said even what went diametrically against the rules of the court. For example, when, as soon as she was confronted with the first witness against her, she cried out: "Liar! How much did you get for com-ing here?" the papers featured this, but at no time afterward in the trial did they show how her lawyer's repeated accusations of bribery were refuted. As far as the newspaper reader was concerned, her gratuitous imputations—ordered by the judge to be disregarded and stricken off the minutes-remained unchallenged throughout the trial. And even at the end, after stating the verdict for the defendant and the judge's express ap newspapers throughout the country closed the account by giving her more than half the space of the notice, and allowing her to repeat that it was by money and not by justice that she was condemned.

#### Eyes to Suit the Press

TO carry out the idea of plausibility, it was necessary to attribute to the prin-cipal figures in the case certain personal characteristics which happened not to be true. Since the plaintiff had dark eyes, was it not conclusive that the defendant's wife must have blue eyes? Since the defendant was supposed to have undergone a reaction against the plaintiff, would it not be inevitable that the woman whom he would care for in a deeper and profounder sense must have eyes of a different color from

# ing more when so little was sufficient? A Part of the City of Why shock the lady reader, who had been **Washington For Sale**

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Circle, less than one-half mile away.

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List of Values

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> Everwear Pure Thread Silk Hosiery 3 Pairs in a Box - Guaranteed 3 Months Men's Silk, \$2.00 a box. Single pairs, 75 cents

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Department 12

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

Certainly that was indisputable logic, and immediately I was endowed with blue eyes and with rosy cheeks in contrast to the dark eyes and olive complexion of the defendant.

#### Lies and Misrepresentations

ONE newspaper article tried to prove that the defendant's wife, in a book she had written years before, when her prin-ciples and her honor were still uncorrupted by the influence of living with such a man as her husband, had, in her girlish expression on such questions as love and mar-riage, condemned him out of her own mouth. So there flared on the news-stands, in large black letters, an evening edition of a paper with the startling

"Walling's Wife Said: 'It Was Vam-pirism and Sin to Take All from This Woman.'"

I had, in fact, said in this passage that it is "vampirism and sin" for a man to marry a woman whom he does not love, to take all from her, to hem her in on every side with a meaningless marriage, and to give her so little in return as merely the physical presence, without the love that should make that relation sacred. The article tried to show that it meant something which it could not possibly have meant—a condemnation of him for not marrying her whether he loved her or not.

In the same way the newspapers generally spoke of "passionate love letters" written by the defendant. The expressions quoted from such few letters of Mr. Walling as the plaintiff brought into evidence were either part sentences or mistranslations, afterward corrected in

Before any letters were brought before the court the papers announced in their headlines -

"Walling's Love Notes Will Be Read," They went so far as to say that he had used such endearing phrases as: "You had used such endearing parases as: You are just the sweetest, brightest little girl in the world." These were words attributed to him by the plaintiff; he expressly denied that he ever used such terms. Also, his letters to her were introduced—in the sensational newspapers by the word "dearest," which term was not used in any one instance.

#### The Effect on the Jurymen

THE jury was out all night. We have heard that one man held it up: that the vote stood 11 to 1 in our favor almost from the first. Finally be gave in, and a verdict was rendered for the defendant. The twelve men in the jury box are, before anything else, human beings, with the weaknesses and the strength of human beings. They can not be impervious to impressions received from without. They promise not to read the papers and not to discuss the case, but their wives, their sweethearts, their sisters read the papers, take sides, and voice their feelings pas-sionately. They know that they must decide according to the evidence alone, and that they are morally bound not to entrust the fate of the disputants to any but their own minds and consciences. But we repeat they are human. And if the papers are very sensational, if they have glorified one side and allowed the other to be reviled and been successful in molding opinion, then they of necessity must influence even the jury and make the fulfilment of their the jury and make the full ment of their duty difficult. May there not have been on this case some juror that found resistance more difficult than the others, and held up the jury because he was importuned at home with tears or with threats? I wonder!

#### Neither Press Nor Jury at Fault

B<sup>UT</sup> even if this were so, there is no rea-son why we should blame the jury system, which is the most democratic and the most beautiful institution we possess; nor can we for this revile the popular press and call it an instrument of prejudice and an enemy of justice. The fault is not with the press nor with the jury. It lies far from both—in the fact that women, or perhaps just as often men, who have not received the priceless benefits of education, ean not understand how wrong it is to make themselves the prejudiced arbiters of the fate of others; in the fact that women, deprived of the privilege of sitting on juries, of necessity seek to serve in that capacity, at least vicariously.

There were two or three other points about which the newspaper case against the defendant and his family revolved-infinitesimal points, but yet of sufficient sig-nificance to color the reports and to sustain the general attitude of the papers against him. Whenever anything came up in the evidence which seemed particularly false and foolish, Mr. Walling smiled and made some pleasant remark to me. Such instances were interpreted as sneers and

When the reports became a little less highly colored, these sneers and jeers were Carried Street

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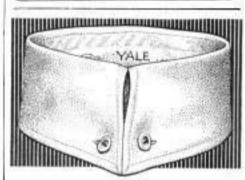


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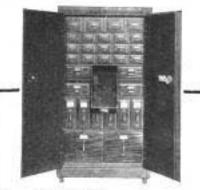
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modified to grins. But it was only on the day of the verdict, and not before, that the grin was finally permitted to evolve into a smile. The crowd in the court-room, I am given to understand, was the typical fringe of a sensational trial, sprinkled with women of Miss Grunspan's world and a few of our friends. The newspapers found it necessary to call it a "typical Cooper Union audience" and to say that the room was crowded with Socialists. One spoke of "A body-guard of Socialists with broad shoulders," body-guard in question was Mr. Walling's brother, who had intercepted a reporter that day.

#### The Lies Overreach Themselves

THE conclusions I draw from this intimate and intensive study of the yellow press with reference to this case are that, despite the temporary unpleasantness of being reviled and hounded, despite the utter misrepresentation and the lies, there is something basically true and democratic both in the process and in the effect of yellow journalism. For the lies are so framed that they overreach themselves, so that, after all, the facts of the case become finally established. The curiosity of the popular render is fed and his interest held, and he gets a liberal education in human affairs, In the end he learns about what he should learn. The press unconsciously plays the part of a detective bureau. Sympathy is elicited from all quarters at first for one side only, for at each given moment yellow journalism is nothing if not partizan. But because of this one-sided sympathy a reaction is immediately created which the other side finds invaluable and of great direct use. In a word, the press sometimes clicits a true impression even when it does not express the truth, and in the light of this, misstatements of detail are of slight importance. The chief thing is that it so states the story that it interests the people, and the people have a way of finding a shortcut to what is basic and vital in a situation. I advise any victim of the popular press to be patient, and not to wince at attack and vituperation. For in the end he will find that what seemed enmity was friendship. It popularizes his side; it thrashes out his case from every standpoint; it frames it in large contrasts; it creates the proper reactions, and in the end formulates something like the truth. More than anything else, yellow journalism makes for the cementing of human interests and relationship—democratic in its essence and spirit, it is democratic in its effect. And that is the highest word of praise one can utter for it—it is a force that makes for the solidarity of the people. For I agree with Telstoy that "the most important thing in life is for man to unite with man; and the worst thing in life is to go apart from one another.'

#### The Yellow Press

M Y tribute to the yellow press is in-spired by my feeling, held in common with most people, that life itself is more important and more interesting than abstractions. The popular press stands for the things of life itself, for the concrete phases of existence. It is precisely because of this that it is emotional. Where there is no yellow journalism there is a people which does not read. Yellow journalism, in concerning itself with the soul and not the externals of life, goes beyond journalism into literature. In the case I have reviewed the mistakes and the misrepresentations were flagrant. I do not congratulate the press on that. I regret that it did not occur to the editors that the story of the defendant was as interesting as that of the plaintiff. I regret that they did not set their headline artists to work on the news that here was a young man who did not write love letters to a young woman, but instead sent her to learn English, so that she could increase her wages. It seems to me this would have been an original, sympathetic, and still sensational story, and I see in my imagination certain articles based on the facts that, though true, would be more readable than those that were actually printed. But I admit that to write them would require greater grasp and a greater subtlety, and in view of the enormous cost of getting out a paper with reporters brilliant and gifted, the richest of the newspapers is for such a purpose povertystricken. Anna Strunsky Walling,



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Sold by automobile and electrical supply houses and garages everywhere. If not handled by your dealer, write us direct, men-tioning his name.

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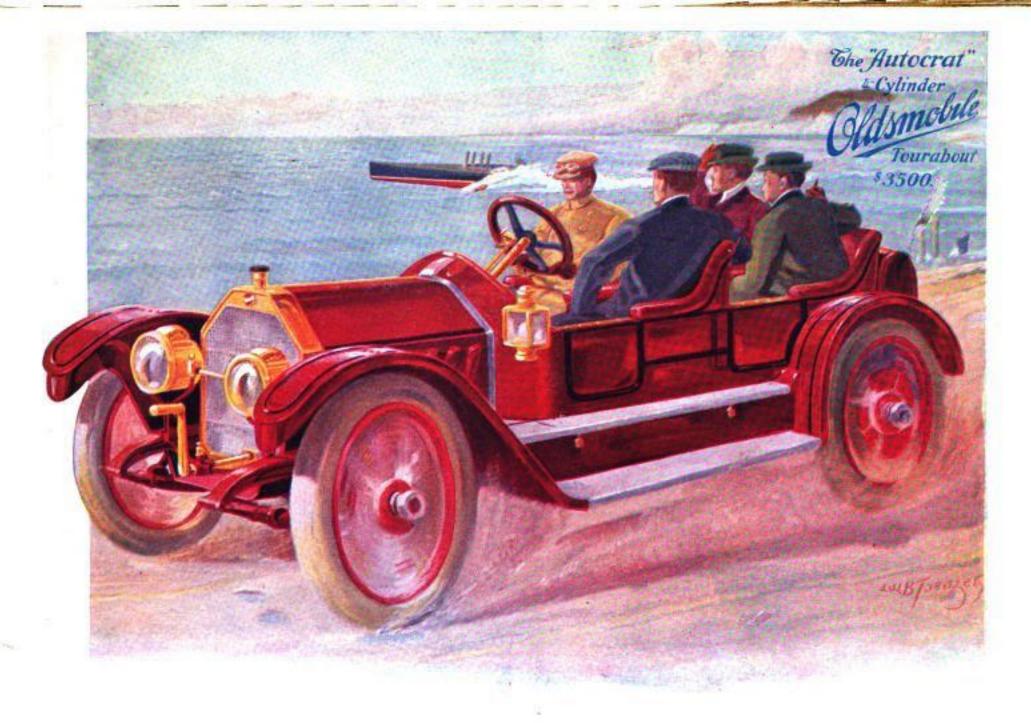
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# Comfort on the Highway

THIS is the time of year when mileage is beginning to pile up . . . When your thoughts turn from irksome business trips in parlor cars, along the grimy back ways of railroads, to the pleasures of the boulevards, the winding country roads—and the breath of the wind on your cheek.

The solid comfort of your favorite fire-side chair—while speeding on the open road—is yours if you own an Oldsmobile . . . Comfort is built right into the car.

Here are some of the features that contribute to your enjoyment. Each is necessary and each works harmoniously with the others to produce the luxury of touring:

A long-stroke, 5"x 6" engine, with the utmost flexibility of control and a phenomenal range of speed on direct drive . . . "The most flexible motor for its power and the most powerful motor for its flexibility." Vibration and noise eliminated. Power and speed responsive to a touch.

Big wheels, with 38 inch by 412 inch tires, which smootn the rough roads and insure against tire-trouble-delays.

Ample wheel-base, and a drop frame, giving low center of gravity and straight line drive to rear axle. Side-sway and skidding almost unknown.

Semi-elliptic rear springs of finest quality and four Truffault-Hartford shock absorbers.

Richly upholstered seats.

The car shown here is the four-passenger "Autocrat" Tourabout, which has attracted so much favorable attention at the shows and on the road. It has individual rear seats and a four door body of distinguished design. It is low and comfortable, with plenty of leg room.

With the same chassis and power as the sevenpassenger "Autocrat," scarcely any limit can be placed on its speed, hill-climbing ability or touring radius.

THE SPECIAL 4-Cylinder, \$3000 THE AUTOCRAT 4-Cylinder, \$3500 THE LIMITED 6-Cylinder, \$5000

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#### Safety of Principal First

ERE is a typical request from a reader of "The Average Man's Money" page:

Will you kindly give a list of standard first mortgage, prior lien or underlying railroad bonds yielding 4 per cent. Safety of principal is what I want above everything else, for I am unable to do active work, and I am living on my invested savings. Please name bonds that sell at par or below.

From the "Wall Street Journal's" re-port of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange, March 31, the following quotations are taken:

Washington, D. C.

	Disc	Person.
A., T. & Santa Pe gen. 4s, 1995	99	4.04
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s, 1952.	93%	4.25
B. & O. gold 4s, 1948,	98%	4.05
Central of Ga. 1st 5s, 1945	14 %	4.35
C. & O. gen. gold 4 1/2s, 1992	00%	4.48
C. B. & Q. gen. 4s. 1958	9654	
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 3 1/9 s, 1989.	87	4.17
Cht. & N. W. gen. gold 3 1/2 s. 1987.	87.1%	4.17
Colo. & So. 1st 4s, 1929	95	4.49
D. & R. G. 1st cons. 4s, 1936	9334	4.58
Lake Shore deb. 4s, 1928	9314	4.65
<ol> <li>A. N. unified gold 4s, 1940</li> </ol>	98 %	4.08
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s, 1990	97%	
N. Y. Central deb. 4s, 1934	93	4.60
Norf. & West, 1st cons. 4s, 1996.	98 %	4.08
Penn. Co. guar. 1st 4 4s. 1921 1	03%	4.02
Reading Co. gen. 4s. 1997	97	4.12
So. Pac. 20-year conv. 4s, 1929	97%	4.19
So. Ry. 1st cons. 5s. 1994	07	4.50

These nineteen bonds have a regular market; they are safe, and income yield meets our friend's requirements. Chosen wisely, there is a chance for making a profit of a few points on some of them within a year.

#### \$25 for a 400-Word Letter

SHALL be glad to write you again when an experiment in investment I am making for my children has progressed to a point where I can report results."

This is from a letter to the editor of this page, in which certain investment advice is asked. Naturally, it stirs the interest. How to invest wisely and safely for the benefit of growing children is a problem that at some time faces the average American parent.

WE WANT TO PRINT SOME GOOD LETTERS NORE THAN 400 WORDS LONG. FOR THE BEST LETTER, \$25 WILL BE PAID. IN ORDER TO BE FAIR, IT IS NECESSARY TO NAME A DATE FOR THE CLOSING OF THE CONTEST FOR THIS PRIZE-JUNE 15.

Some of the letters are going to be very valuable, not only to purents but also to those dealers who are leading the move-ment for the wide distribution of sound securities among the people. Out of them ought to come suggestions that can be capitalized by both.

If possible, typewrite your letter. Anyway, write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

#### The Habit of Saving

BOUND up together are the two sub-jects of saving and investing. Espe-cially for the young people. "To earn a little and to spend a little less" is counsel that can not be given too soon. An excellent program for the saving of \$1,000 in childhood and youth was recently out-lined by Mr. S. W. Straus of Chicago,

L. Give the child a fixed and regular salary, which he must earn by making himself useful. A regular income breeds regularity in financial labits.

Teach him to save a part of every sum paid him, regulating the portion saved by the child's needs and tempera-A home sayings bank, of course, is an absolute necessity.

Teach him to be proud of his savings

and his ability to save.
4. Invest his savings, as he grows older, in blocks of \$100, in first-class bonds. Teach him to keep his accounts and make his books balance.

5. As he enters his teens hold \$1,000 before him as the immediate goal of his saving, and urge him to reach this sum before he enters active business life.

One little mathematical fact to remem-ber: a dollar a week deposited from the time of a child's birth, at 3 per cent compound interest, will amount to \$1,000 before the child is twenty.

#### Bonds That Pay 55 and Over

S it possible," an investor asks, "to obtain good first mortgage railroad or public service bonds that pay an in-come of 5 per cent?" Yes. Some very good railroad and a considerable number of first-class public utility and industrial issues may be bought to yield 5 per cent or better. The following list is made up of

#### Financial Frauds-the Story of "Fund W"

By GEO. B. CORTELYOU

Former Postmaster-General, President of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York

← The investment enterprise which has to conduct a house-to-hous: campaign, by means of the United States mails, or by solicitors, or by both of them, to collect the savings of the working people makes practical confession that its proposition is not solid enough to command the confidence of those who are constantly looking for opportunities to put out their money and get a return anywhere near that promised by this class of financial outlaws

THIS nation has enjoyed a long period of unexampled prosperity. As a result, thousands of men, who a few years ago were either poor or only moderately well-to-do, kare become comparatively wealthy and have made more money than they need in the operation of their regular business.

Everywhere capital is seeking investment at reasonable rates, and the man icho has a proposition which is essentially sound has only to make proof of this fact in order to command all the money needed

whether the enterprise requires millions or only thousands. He has no used to deluge the mails with circulars and form letters making appeals to the people to come in with their savings. If his enterprise has real substance and bottom he can get the money from a few capitalists with less trouble than is required to write one set of circulars and form letters. And he does not have to promise big monthly dividends or anything of the kind. Capital is not impatient when it is secure; semiannual or quarterly dividends will answer its purposes very well, and it is generally suspi-

cious of anything which provises an ex-

travagant percentage of return.

The great Fund W swindle, operated in Chicago in the early nineties, may be cited in illustration of the type of the swindle based upon reckless promises of profits. It is especially typical, not only because of its immense success but because it has apparently furnished the model upon which many succeeding frauds have been based. It is true that many, perhaps most, of the present-day schemes are sensoned with the investment flavor, rather than that of speculation, but the principle of their op-eration and appeal is the same. This is the way in which the historic Fund W was worked.

Under the name of Flemming & Merriam's Mutual Cooperative Fund W, an appeal was made to the people to send their money for the purpose of creating a great centralized fund to be used in speculative operations in grain, provisions, and stocks on the Chicago Board of Trade and the Stock Exchange—the emphasis being placed on the opportunities offered by the Board of Trade.

In all the printed matter put out by these clever swindlers the plea was sub-stantially this: "The great fortunes of the kings of the pit have been built up because these men had capital enough to swing the market their way; there has been no guesswork, no chance, no gamble about it, for they had the ready money with which to back their gigantic deals.

"It is time the common people, the small speculators, learned this trick of the captain of industry. Your available money, added to that of thousands and tens of thousands of other small speculators, will form a centralized fund of proportions which will dwarf the available money of the biggest speculator who ever operated

on the Board of Exchange; the manipulation of the market by the means of this huge fund will be based upon the investi-gation of a corps of the shrewdest and most capable crop and market experts in the country, for the huge proportions of the fund itself and the profits at stake not only render the employment of the best talent necessary, but also easy, as the proportion of the expense to the aggregate profits will be triffing.

"For purposes of convenience we have placed shares in this great Fund W at \$10.

If you send \$100 you will get the profits on ten shares from the moment your remittance is received—if \$1,000, the profits on 100 shares."

This is the gist of the appeal which went out to the cities, towns, and farms of the country. The response was instan-taneous and enormous. Although the scheme was in operation only a few months, it took in over \$2,000,000. In the mails of the day on which Post-Office Inspector Stuart of Chieago enforced the fraud order against this swindle, more than \$15,000 in post-office money or-

ders alone was received at the Fund W office. The check-books of the concern showed that this money, with that received in other forms of remittance. was to be used to pay a dividend amounting to \$20,000. A further examination into the affairs of the swindle established the fact that the current receipts from victims were used right along to pay dividends, sometimes better than 12 per cent, without any regard whatever to any deals on the board or any profits there-from—and these dividends were put out where they would do the most good in stimulating those who received them, to increase their investments and to spread the news of this quick and easy road to wealth among neighbors and friends.

Investors by the tens of thousands poured an ever-increasing volume of money into the treasury of this infamous get-rich-quick swindle, and when the Post-Office Department shut down the iron gate of the fraud order, thousands of angry letters of pro-test were sent to the head of the depart-ment at Washington. These protests, demanding the inspector's removal, were so strong and carried evidence of actual profits so plausible that the post-office inspector was summoned to Washington to explain the situation. The only explanation which he made, or needed to make, was to produce the proofs that the concern had been paying dividends from moneys received as investments, not from profits actually earned. He was told to go back to his work. Subsequently the case was turned over to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution, and the men in the swindle-or, at least, some of them-were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. But the work of these swindlers has lived after them in thousands of other schemes fashioned on the pattern of the Fund W in every essential feature.

bonds that are bought and sold on the New

107K Stock Exchange;		
	Dies	Yeard
American Tobacco 6s, 1944 Calif. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1937 Central Leather gen. 5s, 1925	31.5 %	5.82 5.44 5.05
Corn Prod. ref. 5s. 1931	96 76%	5 40 6 15 5 14
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s. 1937 Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J., gen. 5s., 1959		5 24
United Ry. & Inv. 1st col. 5s. 1926. Western Union col. tr. 5s. 1938. Westinghouse E. & M. 5s. 1931.	85% 991,	15 78

#### An Intelligent Inquiry

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAX'S MONEY": S1R-Will you kindly compare the investment value of CHICAGO AND ALTON 3s, 1949, Colorado Midland 4s, 1947, and NORTHERN PACIFIC GENERAL 3s, 2047, which seem somewhat cheaper than some of the bonds you referred to some weeks ago.

Katonah, N. Y.

At present quotations for these bonds, the return would be:

	Dir	Per Cent
Chicago & Alton	847%	
Northern Pacific	241-7	4.44

The reason for Chicago and Alton 3s selling on this basis is that the issue is large — \$45,350,000 — and it may be increased to any sum with the consent of 75 per cent of the stockholders. As yet, however, these bonds are fairly well se-cured. They are a first mortgage on 592 miles of road, and are further secured by leases of three smaller roads and the deposit of certain stock having a par value of about \$6,500,000,

The Northern Pacific 3s are absolutely cheap and good. They are actively dealt in, the security behind them is ample, and one of these days they will sell on a 4 per cent basis.

Colorado Midland 4s vield a return as extraordinarily high as 7.12 per cent be-cause the road's net earnings are not suffi-cient to meet interest on its bonds, taxes, rentals, and general expenses. According to the last report, there was a deficit of \$47,087. Bonds to the amount of \$8.946.-000 are issued. Under the original terms of issue, \$6,250,000 of them were to bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent until July 1, 1900, then 3 per cent after 1902. In January, 1900, however, the entire issue was put on a 4 per cent basis, and the right to issue 8500,000 of prior lien bonds was waived. Interest on the bonds out-standing amounts to 8357,840 a year; total net income for 1908-9 amounted to 8580. 378. Securing the bonds are 261 miles of road owned and about 77 under lease. The last deficit before 1908-9 occurred in 1905-6. and there remains a balance in the road's treasury of \$315,426. Undoubtedly, the fear of a default on the bonds, followed by foreclosure, has kept the price of these securities low. Before buying them, an investor would need a great deal of in-formation about the road—its physical condition, earning power, and control.

#### . Mr. Crowell's Correction

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY":

SIR—Something must have gone wrong in the concluding sentence of my article in COLLIER'S. My recollection is that I said that I could never understand why the national banks opposed the Government savings-banks. The article, however, evidently makes me opposed to them, which was not my intention. My idea was that, normally, the national banks should encourage the Federal savings banks because of the service which they might render in connecting the owner of savings with investment opportunities. The mistake has ed some people to write me expressing disagreement on this point.

Very sincerely yours. JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL, April 4, 1911.

Geo. B. Cortelyou



Own Either An Irrigated or Non-Irrigated Farm In Canada

This wonderful offer of the Canadian Pacific thould be read by every man and woman watching for a lifetime opportunity—then write at once and investigate. Hundreds have paid fully for homes here out of first

#### Get the Land That Pays For Itself In Sunny Alberta's Valleys

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Get a home here. Under agreement, Payout of crops for your land. Let us tell you of others here raising gotatnes, omeons, vegetable products, sugar heets, betries, alfalfa, field peas, timothy, dairying, general stock raising – enormous crops silicat, nats, barley and flax. Send me your name today and ask for books you want FREE.

J. S. DENNIS, President CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION

COLONIZATION CO., Ltd. 290 9th Ave., West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

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\$1,000 Coupon Serial Gold Bonds

Secured by first recorpage on branchold estate and 12 story despread, steel constructed building located thereon and shown in picture below. Building cost to exect in 1900 over \$1,704,000, Original loss \$600,000 — necessary paid and convolled to date \$65,000—contactualing \$515,000.

LOCATION



DOCATION
Pringerty is insued animals between the test entail and whole-sole district of St. Lenks, just opposite the magnificent new Statlert. Theatre and Urion, Riestie Light. & Power Ch. office instilling, Wellen one short black of Washington Armens, time

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Are you aware that when Banks lend money to their customers at 6% commandly they actually receive 7 to 8%? You, as an ladividual, can do the same. Let my show you how. Write

for list of long-established, prosperous concerns, well rated in Dan and Bradsteet, whose acces I offer in small amounts.
Collateral twice the principal of note. Highest refreences,
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WILLIAM A. LAMSON, Preventy Nat. 88, Ecor.
60 Wall St., N. Y., Room 2710.
Fatab. 1904

IN ADDRESS OF THESE ADDRESS OF PARTY AND PARTY.

The American Newspaper

Continued from page 23

committed suicide by the park lake. Put an artist in reporting on that. If it strike him on his sympathetic nerve, he will observe the poor, worn hands, the cheap clothes, imagine the struggle against poverty, scorn, and vice to which she has succumbed, and make a story whose pathos will carry it to every one. It is the yellow reporter, untrained to do this, who makes it a "Mystery of the Park," a "Pretty Girl Richly Dressed." By a lie he tries to match the other's skill in truth.

Weddoc of the Chicago "Tribune" had a story one morning about a girl who had gone the easiest way—and turned on the gas. It was a "plain suicide," good for an inch-long item in every other Chicago newspaper except one, which tried to make it a mystery. Weddoc marked the knot of white crape on the tenement-house door, listened to what the neighboring women, gossiping palm to face on the steps, had to say about her case, and wrote a classic. The knot of white crape ran through it like a refrain, as he traced her course from the tough public dance to the gaschamber. And he never once threw in a word to bring his own point of view to the surface—never once raised his voice. Buried in the dusty old files of the "Tri-bune," it lingers in the memory of Chi-cago. A child, lost for an afternoon, was found dead in an alley—she had fallen from a roof. That happens commonly in the tenement district of New York. E. the tenement district of New York. . Hill told exactly what happened, with skilful management of the little details. And what old reader of the "Sun" has for-gotten "A Little Child in the Dark"?

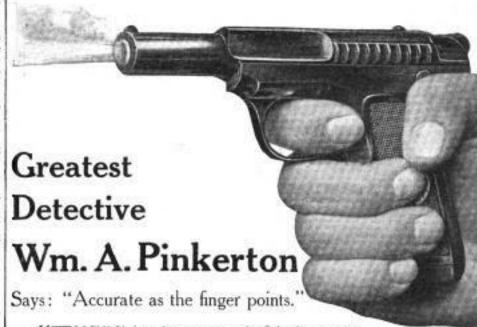
#### The Qualities of a Good Reporter

I may seem that I am treating only of the exceptional man; it may be argued that the rank and file can not hope to be artists. As a matter of fact, such abilities lie hidden in nearly every man who has the sense of romance, the thrill of life and the power of expression which made him a journalist in the beginning. Ignorant, mechanical copy-reading, and a false view of news, have spoiled good re-porters by regiments. Dana himself said that he produced his great results with pretty ordinary material. It was not that he got exceptional men, but that by intelligent handling, knowing where to curb the point of view and where to give indi-viduality its head, he made the most of material little above the ordinary. He had unusual assistance in this; Amos Cummings and Chester S. Lord were artists in mays and Selah Merrill Clark, chief school-master to the "Sun," has put genius into the ungrateful task of copy-reading. Wil-liam R. Nelson of the Kansas City "Star," whose ideas on the journalistic mission differ from those of the "Sun," but whose view on the art in his craft is about the same, makes like comment on his own staff.

"Any one who can write an interesting letter," said Julian Ralph, "has it in him to be a good writer for the newspapers." And any one with that faculty is amenable to training in seeing and recording details. Above that, of course, lies capacity, the qualities of mind and heart which approach greatness; these set off the excep-tional reporter. But none who is capable of holding a place on a newspaper need be a mere mechanic.

#### The Effect of the Atlantic Cable

O<sup>N</sup> his way to Europe after the Civil War, that great old correspondent George Alfred Townsend ("Gath") sighted his way to Europe after the Civil the steamer which was laying the first At-lantic cable. "There's the end of news-paper writing." he said. Gath was wrong: we were hardly at the beginning of good newspaper writing, for Dana had not yet acquired the "Sun." But the cable, and succeeding forms of swift transmission, have vindicated his back-thought. For they have introduced a uniformity, a kind of monotony, into the literary form of newspapers. In Gath's time the New York "Herald," the Cincinnati "Enquirer," the Chicago "Tribune," and whatever other great newspaper of the period you may name, sent its own correspondents to the seat of important news, no matter how far away. After the Atlantic cable had finished the application of Morse's invention to journalistic needs, the general press bureaus appeared. Even the greatest newspapers came to rely on them for all but the most important news outside of their own territory; and a press bureau, minis-tering to all kinds of organs, tries to keep its writing buld and colorless. Telegraph editors can go only so far in rewriting the bare statements of the Associated Press or the United Press, and even then the rewriting avails little, since it is second-hand work. Where the city has a local news bureau, the same tendency is at work with local reports. The best editors and the smartest staffs regard this agency only as



66THERE has been a wonderful change in the character of materials for defense in time of war and means for protection in time of peace, and your Automatic Pistol is an interesting production of the latter class. From what I have observed, its simplicity, light weight, direct pull, ten shots, and 'accuracy as the finger points' should establish it as a very effective agent against the burglar and housebreaker, who invade the home or business house."

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Note the eagerness with which he approaches the repair man.

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a dispenser of "tips," sending their own men to do the investigation and writing. But the more slipshod workmen print the minor news about as the press bureau sends it; and this is another tool bending the newspaper toward standard gage.

#### The Press Bureaus

N fact, editors are everywhere trying all devices to beat this tendency. The Associated Press and the United Press are Press, younger and lesser of the two, runs only an "evening wire." All over the country, editors of important evening papers take both services, for the sake of variety. The New York "Sun," through its Laffan Press Bureau, farms out its own news; this matter, being especially well written, is valuable for enriching interest. The seven English Hearst newspapers have only two Associated Press franchises between them; Hearst has been forced to create a press bureau of his own; and hearst has been forced to create a press bureau of his own; and hearst has seven to the country to the country of the country to the country of t rents the service to other newspapers out-

rents the service to other newspapers outside his territories. Of late, the New York "World." "Herald," and "Times" have taken to farming out their best news stories; they have long syndicated their "features." By picking and choosing among these syndicates, the news editor may create, in stiff mosaic, a picture of his times a little different from that presented by his rival across the street.

So it goes with "features." Once city newspapers outside of the metropolis had their own exclusive humorists and comic artists; the Denver "Tribune" and the Chicago "News" cherished Engene Field as their property. Except for the eartoonists, who exercise a political function and can not be passed around with apparent sincerity, the "feature-man" appears nowadays only to be swallowed up by a syndicate which sends out his work to twenty, fifty, a hundred newspapers. to twenty, fifty, a hundred newspapers. Such was the early fate of Finley Peter Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"), "Walt Mason"

appeared but two or three years since on the Emporia "Gazette," Already, he is in a syndicate. The fine flavor of locality is gone from most city newspapers; one must look far down the scale of population before he finds something which stands out, a distinct personality, like William Allen White's Emporia "Gazette," or Chester Rowell's Fresno "Republican," This but follows the modern industrial law; machine production and easy transportation tend to crode all local customs and peculiarities.

This movement of the times makes against good newspaper writing. It con-centrates a few high-priced stars on the press bureaus, where art is limited through the necessary limitation of the point of view, or on such great metropolitan newspapers as farm out their matter syndicatefushion. And it tends to make the rank and file in the smaller cities mere news

#### The Effect of the Syndicates

HOWEVER, another and opposing tend-ency is at work. As we grow great in wealth, as, having finished the all-absorbing task of breaking industrial ground, we begin to take our industrial leisure, a taste for art and all other fine things in-evitably follows. Behold Chicago. Twenty years ago, when she was still ploying new industrial fields, her hideous rawness, her insensibility to the finer life, were a stand-ard American joke. But Chicago estab-lished herself, pushed business develop-ment to a point near to diminishing re-turns. "Culture" followed; at first culture by main force, with the teeth clenched, then a dawning appreciation of the gracious and beautiful; and now Chicago is both producing and appreciating her erafts-men and artists. It is no accident—get-ting back to our own ground—that the Chicago newspapers are technically the best in the United States, and that their local reports are, by and large, the best

#### A Letter and a Reply on the Servant Question

ENCLOSE the letter from the domestic servant of which I spoke. The postmark was Chicago.

The incidents which the writer mentions illustrate the lack of system under which the private household is run. A chambermaid in a hotel works under a business arrangement; she is hired by the management to perform designated work, usually during designated hours. The hotel guest understands that she is under no obligation to give extra service.

When this chambermaid goes into a private household to work the arrangement between employer and employed becomes a confusion of business and personal relations.

Her duties are seldom accurately de-ned. A hotel chambermaid is not expected to run the risk of taking diphtheria from a hotel guest, but a private chamber-maid is considered an ungrateful girl if she objects to doing for her sick mistress who has been so kind to her.

Yet a maid who relies too much on kind personal relations is held presuming. The telephone incident illustrates that. The telephone is the source of trouble in thousands of homes to-day, because the mis-tress makes no definite statement concerning its use. She says neither, "You may be called up on the telephone," nor "You may not be called up on the telephone." have heard that telephone story from several mistresses. They tell it something

"This morning the telephone bell rang and I answered it, and a man's voice said: 'Is that you, Katey?' I replied, rather coldly: 'This is Mrs. Johnson.' 'Oh,' he said, 'can I speak to Katey?' Now I'm not going to have Katey called away from her work in the middle of the morning like that. It's happened before, and I decided I'd put my foot down then and there. I just hung up the receiver, and when he rang again I didn't answer. When I went out in the kitchen I said casually: 'Oh, Kittie, some one called you up this morning. I don't know who it was. She didn't say anything, and I didn't say anything more either, but she knew what I meant all right."

Unhappy mistress! Unhappy maid! Sincerely yours,

MARY ALDEN HOPKINS.

MARY ALDEN HOPKINS, New York City. DEAR MADAM:

OOKING over COLLIER'S of January 14, I read with interest your answer to "Housekeeper" and also your views as to how servants' positions differ widely in different households. Maybe they do, but I have never been fortunate enough to secure any of the different ones. The women I have worked for have been arrogant, selfish, and wise in their own conceits. 1 am a domestic, having worked as such for twelve years, and can truthfully say domestic service is the lowest and most degrading work a girl can do.

I must say you have the best idea of service of anybody I know of outside of a servant, for, as you say, girls in laundries and factories work hard, but they have their bours, and that is all that is required

Work as a chambermaid in a hotel, and the guests will treat you with consideration, and those same guests in their own homes will look on their servants as so much trash.

much trash.

Some time ago I read an article in "Everybody's Magazine" by Roy McCardell, in which he stated one did not need intelligence to be a domestic. Why? I have worked in every capacity, from kitchen-maid to lady's-maid, and found it needed intelligence to scrub the kitchen floor. Let us come to the treatment of servants. I worked for three and a half years in a fashionable suburb of Chicago. I gave that family the best service I could I gave that family the best service I could give. I even washed the walls of their bouse-a man's work-served late supbouse—a man's work—served late sup-pers and early breakfasts, and had to put on the father's shoes, help him with his overcoat, and all the other little atten-tions that go to make a lazy life. When I left her I referred to her for a reference, and the one she gave me was that age did not improve my temper. Was not that appreciation for three and a half years hard labor?

I next secured a position as waitress with a family of six, four children included. On their dinner-table they used candles. Well, I have seen those children get up on the table and spit on the candles to put them out; and their father just laughed, because he thought it such a clever idea of theirs. One day their nurse came to me crying. "What is the trouble?" I eried. She told me the oldest son, who was then fourteen years old, had spit in her And, mind you, the mother of those four children boasts she never allows her servants to correct her children, so this will give you another idea of what servants have to take from untrained cubs.

So the housekeeper who can not understand why girls prefer laundry or factory work to domestic service in private families should go out and do service for three weeks, and in doing so could very easily solve the problem. I only wish I were educated enough to write a book on million-aires, their wives, and children. I would give them a view of themselves through the eyes of a servant.



'HE spirit of revolution. Do you feel it warming up your backbone when things aren't right?

Well, sir, if you're a free-born American pipesmoker and still putting up with old tobacco notions, it's time to revolute a few right now. Get up in the spirit of '76 and kick. Take a pull at the Liberty Bell and load up your old jimmy pipe with

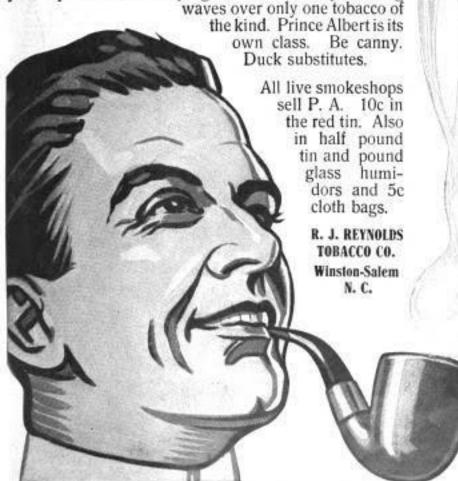
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No sir, CAN'T! The bite is taken out in the exclusive, patented process that produces P. A. We have this patent process sewed up tight and that's why the flag



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A fair, liberal installment plan of purchase—all backed by a firm of highest standing, with assets of nearly half a million dollars-

lion dollars—

These are distinctive features of a safe, unusually profitable investment, which professional men, salaried men, and other conservative investors are urged to investigate.

Mail the coupon below, or letter or postal, and you will receive a large, handsome, copyrighted book, which tells about growing the Root-Grafted Paper Shell Pecan and of the five-year-old orchards in the Yazoo-Mississipi Valley which we are selling.

#### Paper Shell Pecans Command **Fancy Prices**

The root-grafted Pa-per Shell Pecan is the most highly prized of all nuts. L. G. Kunze, Chicago, wholesale buyers, say "The price paid for Paper Shell Pecans last season ran as high as \$1 per pound —it seems certain the -it seems certain the demand for this pecan

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ONG BURNING PIPE AND

demand for this pecan will grow stronger from year to year." J. F. Conrad, St. Louis, wholesale buyers, say "Ranks first in the sale of all fancy nuts; it appears that the demand is going to increase faster than the supply."

One hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five pounds of Paper Shell Pecans is not an unusual annual crop from one tree.

#### Richer Than Valley of Nile

Speaking of the Vazoo Valley, one of the leading magazines says, it is "far richer than the storied valley of the Nile." Wm. E. Curtis says, "The Yazoo Valley produces a greater profit in proportion to labor expended than any other section of the United States." The Paper Shell Pecan is native to the Yazoo Valley whereit grows luxuriantly in the moist, rich, black alluvial loam.

#### Our Orchards Are Five Years Old

We offer conservative investors a few five-acre, root-grafted Paper Shell Pecan Orchards located in the heart of the Yazoo Valley. Only 16 hours from Chicago. These orchards are between five and six years old, and will come into hearing two years from next fall. Our trees are pedigreed paper shell varieties, transplanted from the famous Pabst nurseries. We guarantee each tree to live, or replace it free.

#### These are the Unusual Elements of Safety:

The pecan is a deep-rooted.
extremely hardy tree that usually lives and bears for more than one kan-



dred years. Crop increases fast during first 30 years. The bark and wood are so bitter

30 years. The bark and wood are so bitter that insects do not menace it. Nor is the nut endangered by frost, insects or the climate of the Yaroo Valley. Unlike fruit or vegetables, pecans do not decay readily. Growers can ship when and as far as they please. Crop is easily and cheaply cultivated, harvested and marketed.

The non-forfeiture feature—Under our installment plan of perchase, no investor can forfeit all the moneys he pays in, no matter how far his payments lapse. We allow ninety days extension or any payment. If beyond ninety days, the investor gets back two-thirds of his money. This applies of any time during the period of payment. Most land investment companies in case of lapse keep both land and all money paid in. This non-forfeiture feature is essentially the same as life insurance policies possess. policies possess.

Twelve months option of refund—During the first twelve months any purchasercan at any time have all his payanents refunded and contract cancelled merely for the asking. Thus, one can have ing. Thus, one can buy now and visit the or-chards at his conven-tence. Our unlimited faith in this investment en-ables us to make this re-markable agreement.

In case of the purchaser's death, the contract will be concelled and all money, with 5 per cent interest added, will be returned to the estate.

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Fay cash and receive 5 per cent on your money for
three years, until orchards reach bearing age—or
Make initial good-faith payment and then 500 per
month—ne interest, no tases. Total cest reasonable.
Warranty deed given with each creherd.
We care for orchard free until presention and will
continue to care for it, harvest and market crep for
small per cent of proceeds, if desired.
The terms of this investment are more liberal, we believe, than were ever offered on any land investment.

Send for Compile Received.

Send for Sample Pecans and Free Descriptive Book

Send for Sample Pecsas and Precise prive now.

Mail the compon fades, or send letter or gostal and get further facts shout this rare investment offer. It talls in type and picture the story of Pecan growing, one of the South's east prefixed error, gives ware of the Yanov Valler, plats and description of our orchards, and full information as to price, terms, sto. Any person of average income one own one of these five archaels. Send two Se stamps to pay positive to the send of the self-send of these large, delictous suifa-

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Two cruises on the palatial Twin Screw (17,000 tons,) S.S. Cleveland leaving New York, Nov. 1, 1911 and from San Francisco Feb. 17, 1912. Duration 110 days, rates \$650 and upward including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

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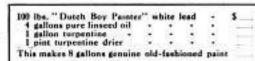
The short-sighted man says, "I am not going to paint my house this year. Materials are higher than they should be. I intend to wait until prices come down."

Such a man is thinking more of the dimes he imagines he may save by waiting than of the dollars he is sure to lose when his buildings depreciate. His wisdom is reckoned in dimes, his short-sightedness

No thrifty houseowner reasons that way. He says, "My house must have the new coat of paint that is coming to it, even if the cost is four or five dollars more than usual. My house represents an investment, which must be protected. Besides, it is our home; we want it to look as well as possible."

Any houseowner who wants to do a little figuring should get from his local dealer prices on the following ingredients:







He should then compare this with the price of any other paint he would think of using, and all the while keep in mind the superior spreading power of old-fashioned lead and oil paint.

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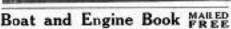
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1911 Catalog The Ferro Machine & F'dry Co. 12 Hubbard Ave., Cleveland seat free Agreta is Principal Color and Ports

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FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO.
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#### If War Should Come

Concluded from page 23:

state a general plan: he had to explain even the posting of sentries.

"From a purely military point of view, you might say the only thing accomplished on the Union side during these first two years was the making of an army and the making of Grant. Hooker in 1863 had perhaps the finest army of modern times. He crossed the Rapidan into the wilder-ness, got into a favorable position on Lee's left flank, then, when everything seemed to be going brilliantly, he stopped, let Lee take the offensive, was defeated two or three times, and then withdrew across the

The following year Grant led the army of the Potomac into the wilderness. He was attacked in the same way, but, in the face of his heavy losses, only sent his men on the harder. He knew he had more recourse behind him, that he had the moral courage to sacrifice the necessary lives, that he could stand the strain longer.

"Well, now, do you see where merely knowing one's business and what the ordinary man might call courage come to-gether? The moral responsibility is on the officer's shoulders. In the case of an officer miles behind the line of fire, as he is likely to be in modern warfare, this moral responsibility is something tremen-dous. He's got to know what to do."

Just how much this rather mysterious mobilization will accomplish toward giving officers a chance to command the units they will have to learn in time of war, toward coordinating the different branches of the service, remains to be seen. As this is being written the camp is a month old, and the only thing the division has done as a division is to mobilize, to establish an orderly and noticeably sanitary camp, and to execute with pleasing precision a couple of reviews. Here, as in a previous letter in which was quoted the army's frank criticism of its own organization, the writer is acting as a mere reporter of what one continually overhears in camp. And it should be understood that such criticism represents, not previshness in the remotest degree, but merely the zeal of men ambi-tions to work harder than circumstances have permitted them. They feel that time is being wasted, for it is, indeed, true that the most important news of the camp is the lack of news, the most startling feature of the maneuvers the fact that there are none.

#### A Cheap City Hall

Concluded from page 21

On the day of the dedication exercises the citizens marched proudly by and de-clared that Placidity Center could now take her place among the cities. At noon the Mayor, the contractor, the Chief of Police, and all others interested in the great improvement had a quiet luncheon in the little room back of Dan's, and the City Treasurer passed out checks to nearly everybody.

That night the edifice was officially opened. After a congratulatory speech by the Mayor, Mr. E. Z. Stages, local Republican manager, was requested to make a few remarks. He explained how the City Hall was a nearly perfect type of municipal architecture, and how the few faults it now possessed had been the outgrowth of a necessary economy. This could be corrected later at public expense. He called attention to the enlightened arrangement of office-rooms, the same being so distributed that the average man could get what

he wanted in the shortest possible time, Rev. Mr. Horatio Bludge spoke at length on "Progress," and while he had the floor a storm sprang up, the roof began leaking in several places, and the water, rilling in from above, peeled the paper-marble finish off the beautiful onyx columns. Five or six of Mr. Ajax Sterling's contract chairs broke under the pressure of as many stout ladies, and the god-dess of Justice creaked and ground on the great zine dome above,

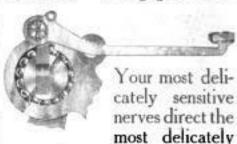
The next day there was a record sale of high-grade automobiles to the city officials of Placidity, most of whom declared for a long vacation and purchased tickets for Europe.

Three days later the goddess of Jus-tice, as though aroused to an iron indignation, crashed through the zinc dome. broke a gas-main downstairs, and set the City Hall on fire. Everything was destroyed except the colossal statue of  $M\tau$ . E. Z. Stages, which stood serene amid the devastation.

Mr. Kickmore, the village muckraker, passed the ruin and remarked: "After this suppose we never can raise the money to

build a substantial jail." He was alone when he said it.

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responsive mechanism of the

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This immediate, smooth, sympathetic action duplicated in no other writing machine, is easiest for the operator and most advantageous to the machine. Both wear longer.



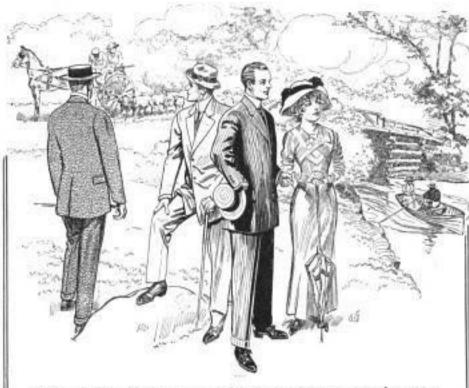




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#### The Talisman

(Continued from page 27)

lit up gloriously. But the queen only turned her eyes away as though to clear them of the dazzle. "No," she said again. The king took back the jewel, and went away heavy of step, for he remembered the word that she had once spoken: "Do not trust to your talisman to win a woman."

The lord Enno had bided his time, but the mole works none the less steadily, for all that it is in the dark. He was not the man to risk his neck without fair earnest of success, but there are many threads in a spider's web, and one day, looking upon Jada, the queen's bedchamber woman, he noted the greedy eyes under the straight line of brows and smiled to himself. "The door opens," he said softly.

"THE talisman shall be yours." the lord Enno whispered to the girl. They were alone on the baleony overlooking the ramparts, and he had waited patiently for this opportunity to sound her. Jada looked at him shrewdly.

"Speak plainly," she said.
"Listen then. This is no king, Isembard, this stripling who sits in his great chair. Without the magic of the talisman there is no virtue in the thunder powder it is no more than so much black sand. Withdraw this secret staff upon which he leans, and our lord falls to the ground. Falls and I rise. To me then the opportunity; to you the womanish good, the pretty toy that your eyes covet—it is an excitable distaller. equitable division."

"And afterward? What is there to pre-

vent you from playing doubly false?"
"Tut, woman! There must be somewhat of confidence between us, or we shall never arrive at anything. You shall keep my life now as a pledge of future faith." "Well?"

"To-night 1 go to counsel with King Uthor; you shall guard the ladder of ropes by which I leave and return to Waveney."

"It is agreed."

"You are sure that you can secure the talisman yo

"That is nothing. The queen always occupies her separate apartment, and he sleeps like a log."

For Thursday then!"

"Better Friday when I am regularly in attendance."

Friday be it. The moon will be in its final quarter, rising at midnight. We meet at that hour on the ramparts."

"I understand."

That same night the queen, unable to sleep and sitting at an open window, saw a man fling a rope ladder over the wall on the river side, and descend quickly into the abyss; an hour later be returned, and she heard a confused murmur as of two voices talking in an undertone. There was nothing more, but a subtle fear pricked at her heart. "In the morning I will tell the heart. "In the morning I was the king," she said, but when the opportunity came pride still sealed her lips. Now this came of a Tuesday. "To-morrow I will was of a Tuesday. "To-morrow I will surely speak," she told herself, but Wednesday and Thursday and Friday all passed, and she had not done so. Yet she had watched through every succeeding night, and so cunningly that Jada never knew.

GARTH awoke with a start, "Who is there!" he called. There was no answer, and he started up from the couch. "Some one touched me," he said to himself, and felt instinctively for the talisman. It

was gone.

He dressed hurriedly, seized his sword, and then, not wishing to strike a light, groped his way to the queen's apartments. The faint light of the rising moon shone through the casement; the room was empty. Beyond was an antercom opening upon the balcony that overhung the ramparts. He stepped out continuely.

On the wall below stood a man and a woman. And in the deeper shadow a third

"Here," whispered the woman, and held a beautiful, glittering object.
"The talisman!" said the man cagerly.

The third figure, that of another woman. passed swiftly between the pair; she snatched at the jewel and secured it; the man turned on her savagely. Too late, for one hand was still free; a quick swing. and the talisman went flying through the air. The first woman gave an inarticu-late cry; her eyes followed the arc of light described by the falling jewel, straight over the parapet and down to the river below. "Mine! mine!" she cried, and rushed forward: there was the sound of a heavy plunge, and then silence. Garth,

dropping from the balcony, cut at the man, But he, avoiding the blow, ran nimbly to where a rope-ladder depended from the wall; the moonlight fell full upon his face, and Garth saw that it was the lord Enno. He stepped forward to sever the ropes

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NEW YORK CITY IN TRANSPORT LINE TO COMMUNICAL LITTLE MENLINE CONTRET, with his sword, but the fugitive was al-ready in safety. Then Garth and the ready in safety. Then C queen looked at each other.

Over in Malapardis lights were gleaming Over in Malapardis lights were gleaming and the sound of brazen gongs arose. "It is an attack," said Garth aloud. His eye fell upon one of the monstrous artillery crossbows mounted for the defense of the city. It had been disabled by the removal of its winch. A catapult, a little distance away, had also been tampered with, and so with all the others. Garth ran to the cannon, and saw that its touch-hole had been plugged with a spike, driven home, and then broken off. "No, a betrayal," he added bitterly.

The walls were filling with an excited throng of soldiery and townsmen, but the discovery of the treachery seemed to dis-spirit them utterly; in vain Garth tried to rally these fainthearts for the defense. "It is useless," was the sullen answer. "Your thunderbolts are silenced, and they of Malapardis know it. Better to submit and save our lives and chattels; other-wise we shall go to feed the carp in the

ACROSS the river the vanguard of King Uthor's war could be seen deploy-ing toward the ford; then came the borses, drawing the great battering-rams and the machines for slinging stones. But there would be no occasion to use these upon the walls of Waveney. "Open the gates," shouted a fat merchant. "Who knows but that thereby we shall obtain mercy." The white-faced mob rushed away upon their

shameful errand.
"Come," said Gilda. She took her hus-band by the hand, and brought him into the palace. Garth made no demur, for his brain was whirling; he did not even trouble to observe whither she was lead-ing him. Then he realized that they were come to that same strong room beneath the judgment hall, where once he had been confined.

The lady Gilds bolted the door from within: this would insure at least temporary respite. Then she ran to the door at the farther end communicating with the secret passage. She inserted the key in the lock, and flung it open. "It is the way to safety," she said. "For the second time I offer it to you."

Garth laughed harshly. "Why should I seek to save my life from the wreck?" he said. "You might have spared me the talisman."

Gilda considered. "It was the girl, Jada, who stole the jewel while you slept." "Yet it was your hand that flung it into the river."

"It was the only way-to put it out of everybody's reach.

"Including mine." Her face flamed hotly, "Yours above all," she retorted. "Had you not used it to humble me—me, the daughter of a king? You even tried to bribe me with its beauty.

You even tried to bribe me with its beauty.

And yet for all the talisman's power it failed you there, as I predicted. You possessed me indeed, but only in part, the poorest part. Is it not so?"

"It is so," he answered, and his head fell forward upon his breast. The woman looked steadfastly upon the man who stood before here broken and stringed of all better on the man who stood before her, broken and stripped of all but bare life. This was the bour of her triumph, now was her humiliation doubly and trebly avenged.

FROM without came the faint shouting of voices, and the tramp of feet com-ing nearer and nearer. Gilda listened and

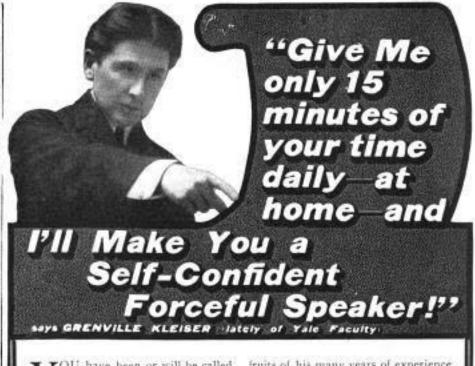
"Go," she said, and her breath came and went unevenly. "Uthor is even now within the city walls, and not even a rat may hope to hide from my lord Enno's ferrets.

It is your life,"
"No," he answered. He thrust to the secret door and locked it; with the key in his hand, he took one step toward the his hand, he took one step toward the barred window through which the coming dawn shone whitely. Then suddenly she divined his intention, for the window gives upon the sheer cliff descending to the water's edge. She threw herself upon him and blocked the way. "No!" she panted; "not that; it is your life!"

"I will not go alone."

Garth unlocked the door; he passed into the secret way, and drew her in after him.

Now the passage ended in a dry cave hard by the spring of Rotten Water: Garth had used it in time gone by as a store-house for his chemicals. On a ledge stood half a dozen sacks of the thunder powder. and Garth glanced at them indifferently as But Gilda, without his knowledge, caught up a bag of the stuff and hid it under her mantle. Then together they stepped out into the gray morning light and looked back at Waveney. It was in flames; a vast, yellow pall of smoke hung over the city, and it was as though a wild beast roared beneath it.



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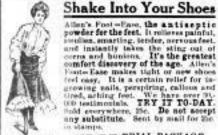
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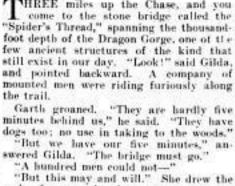








"Tir Rind



"Let us be going," said Gilda suddenly. "It may be that my lord Enno is not yet

seeing that she was troubled in mind. Ga"th made no demur; again a certain con-straint had established itself between them.

THREE miles up the Chase, and you

satisfied with this morning's work."

sack of gunpowder from underneath her cloak and showed it to him. It had grown heavy enough during that last mile, but now she was glad that she had endured.

Garth looked at it sorrowfully. "Without the virtue of the talisman it is usehe said gently.

"To please me, my lord," she entreated.
"Is there aught else that we can do in this extremity?"

"As you will," he assented.

Now there was a cavity in the road-bed of the bridge directly alongside the key-stone of the main arch. In this he placed the gunpowder, tamping it down firmly with broken stone. A train of the powder itself would serve to fire the charge, and Garth, working quickly, drew a line of the black grains from the mine to the solid ground on the farther side.

Already the van of the pursuing cavalcade was in sight, the lord Enno himself riding in front. He saw his quarry standing in front of him and shouted.

"Now!" said Gilda, and Garth drew out his flint, a good piece freshly scraped. But the steel was missing; be turned the pouch inside out, but it was gone.

Desperately Garth smashed at the unresponsive flint with a piece of road metal snatched up at random; the spark would The ford Enno saw and guessed not come. the truth; he motioned to his followers to keep back, and spurred forward alone to the middle of the bridge.

Slowly, slowly the lord Enno set lance in rest, nor ever took his eye from him who waited. "Hola!" he shouted, and drove his spurs into the black horse's side. The beast reared, and came down with a crash of iron-bound hoofs on the stone flagging of the roadway, where the grains of powder lay scattered. A spurk, a flash, and then the smashing roar of the explosion; the bridge of the "Spider's Thread" was drawn asunder, to fall in fragments into the gulf below. And so the lord Enno went to his death, while his troopers turned and fled, and, on the farther side, Garth and Gilda clung together and hid their eyes.

OW that a little time had gone by, Garth fell to wondering how all these things had come to pass, for it is ever the nature of a man to seek after a reason.
"I do not understand," he said, and looked doubtfully upon his wife. Whereupon the lady Gilda gently chiding:

"Ah, feelish one, is it so difficult to reach one conclusion from another?"

"Tell me."

"Were you not assured that the talisman would win for you a woman's heart? But I contemned and resisted its power, knowing that in all the world there is but one magic to which a woman may endure to yield herself."

Garth trembled. "How should a man know?" he began and boggled hopelessly. She would not help him, and he began again: "How should a man know?" Then. of a sudden, he remembered that long-ago day in the Green Chase and the lips that had answered to his own, albeit all unconsciously. "Oh, I love you," be said, and when she looked doubtfully at him be proceeded to prove his words to her entire content. Nor is there any mystery in this, for from the first she had wanted nothing more than to be wooed and won like any other maid.

"And now about the gunpowder?" he persisted. "Could it really have needed but the spark of fire?"

"Shall a lesser untruth stand when a greater has fallen?" she responded.

"It was no talisman after all," he said gravely. "Is that what you mean?"
"Yes."

"It is well then that it exists no longer." He bent and kissed her.

"Yet it was pretty, too," said the lady Gilda, with a little sigh that was all femi-

The sun had risen and the road to the pleasant southland lay straight before them: they went forward, contentedly, hand in hand.

Please we'nd me, without obligation on me part, fult details and

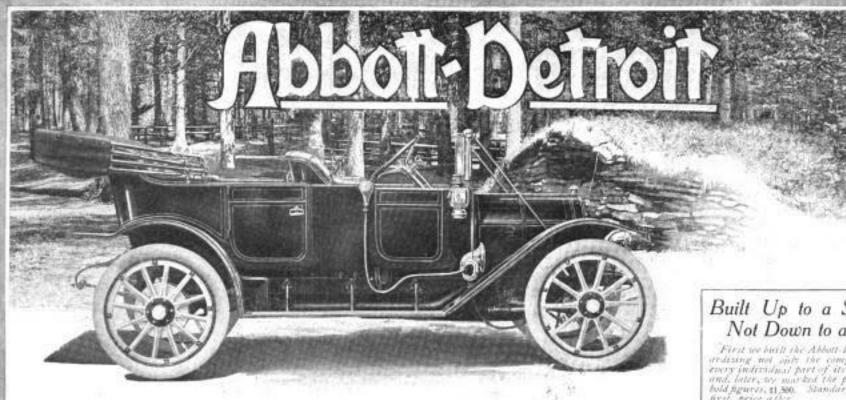
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The prospect of a ride in the tonneau is nothing compared to the delightful thrill of driving plus the exhilaration of driving a good, serviceable, reliable car-then you appreciate the joy of motoring.

Don't confine your range of America to the narrow view obtained from a Pullman car window. Look down far over the bending road that winds through the hills June at the seashore, July in the Berkshires, August in the Yellowstone, September in Canada-seck new scenes this year and enjoy yourself to the fullest extent in an Abbott-Detroit.

The process of buying a car for service is a process of elimination.

When you mentally sift down the Abbott-Detroit service features as compared, point for point, with any other car selling at the Abbott - Detroit price, you will realize that a considerable balance is left in the Abbott-Detroit favor, in fact, we would be pleased to demonstrate a number of \$4,000 features embodied in this \$1,500 car.

#### Built Up to a Standard Not Down to a Price

First we built the Abbott Detroit, mandordizing not said the complete yar, but every individual part of its construction, and, later, we marked the price ticket in hold figures, \$1,500. Standardization come

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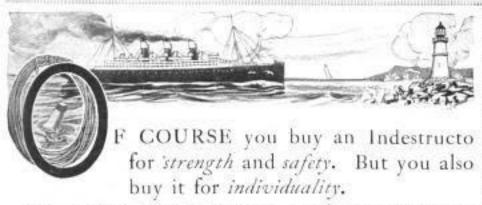
The Abbott Detroit is a standard our because all parts are interekangeable Interekangeable interekangeable to any reason it became necessary to replace à part, the new one would be without the elightest alteration. True standard ization clausinaies friction.

#### Here are some of the Abbott-Detroit Prices

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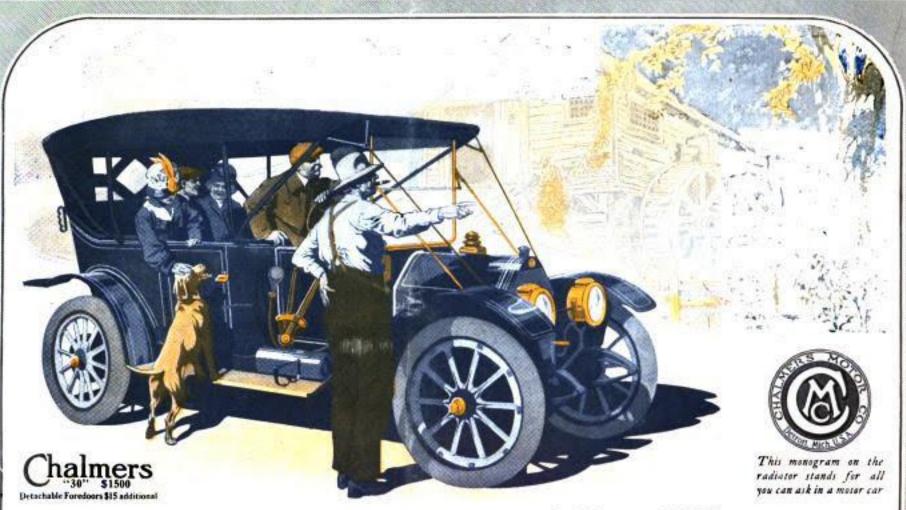
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IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION CULLIES S



## Suppose All Automobiles Were Sold at the Same Price

Suppose Congress should pass a law requiring all automobile manufacturers to sell their cars at exactly the same price for a period of thirty days—and that a low price.

If that could be true, you would immediately snap up the car which had, in your opinion, the best reputation for quality. Price out of consideration, you would quickly decide solely on the basis of reputation and quality.

Of course, no such law can be passed. Prices exist. They must be taken into consideration. But the lesson in our supposition remains: Prices mean little of themselves, they have meaning only when considered in relation to values. Nothing is superior except by comparison.

Now what about the car you would take if the prices of all were the same? It would, of course, be a car upto-date in design. It would be well built—the product of fine materials and superior workmanship. It would have a smooth running motor giving power enough and speed enough. It would be quiet. It would be comfortable and easy riding. It would have graceful lines and good finish—beauty. It would possess all the possible small refinements and conveniences. It would be known to be reliable and enduring. It would come from a great factory. It would by all means bear a name which had earned a reputation for fairness and efficiency. It would be backed by an organization that could insure service.

Now those are the things you would select in a car if the prices of all were the same. These are the right things to select, too. Go ahead and look for them: they mean quality and quality should come first.

The man who goes into the automobile market saying: "I want to get a car selling for about \$1000," or "about \$1700," or "about \$5000" is going in the wrong way. What he should say to himself is, "I want to get a car that has such and such qualities in it." Then he should look for those qualities and buy them where he can get them for the least money.

You can certainly get all these qualities if you pay \$5000 or \$6000 for a car. But perhaps that is more money than you want to spend. Then you must see if you can find the quality you want for less.

Perhaps you have only a small sum to spend for a car. If so, you probably won't be able to get all the quality you want. There is a golden mean in making and selling automobiles as in other things. Get much below that mean and the quality cannot be put into the cars. Get much above it and it is hard to put in enough more quality to justify the higher prices.

Chalmers cars have always been made and sold on the basis of quality rather than price. Yet they are not high priced cars. The "30" sells for \$1500, the "Forty" for \$2800. We ask that you compare them carefully with your standards of quality. Compare them with that car you would buy if price did not have to be considered. You'll find they are not far off. We are glad to have them compared with any cars. Our whole advertising and selling effort is directed toward getting buyers to make careful, intelligent and open-minded comparisons. We are firmly convinced that the more people know about the best standards of judging cars, the simpler the task of selling the out-put of our factory.

If you think of buying a car selling for less than the Chalmers, we say: Compare the prices and then look carefully at the quality of the two cars, and see if it wouldn't pay you to pay the difference.

If you think of buying a higher priced car than ours, we say: Compare the quality of the two, point by point, then look at the prices and see if you can't save the difference.

We are trying to make a worth-while selection simple for you. The cars are on show in all leading cities. In the long run they must sell themselves no matter what we or our dealers say about them. Talk won't sell them if the quality is lacking. They have always sold readily in the past. They are selling that way now.

There are twenty-five definite reasons why the Chalmers "30" is a better purchase than any other car selling for the same money—reasons of design, of materials, of workmanship, of comfort, beauty and detail. We can't put them in here, but the dealers know them. Ask what they are.

Chalmers "30," \$1500. Chalmers "Forty," \$2800.

## Chalmers Motor Company

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The Introduction



## A Trip Through the Overland Plants Would Make You Realize the Value of the Car They Turn Out

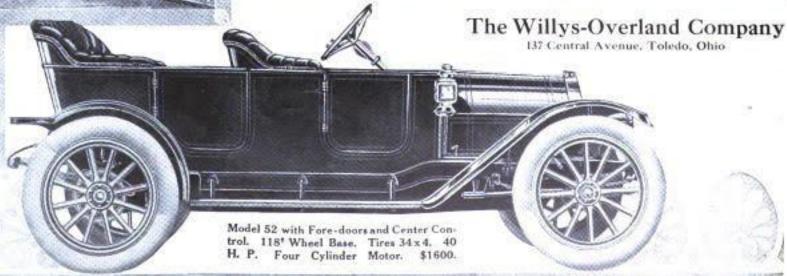
The value of all things is determined by contrast. No matter what you are comparing, in your mind is a certain standard from which you are judging. It might be a sewing machine, washing machine, or a talking machine. As you look and think it over the standard of that article constantly stands cut before you. And standard is merely the recognized value of anything that has become permanent by virtue of its superior merit.

Today in motor car manufacturing circles, most things are judged from the Overland standard. There are more than 25,000 Overlands in use right now, and each owner would have no other car. Overland efficiency is directly due to the scientific management of the largest automobile plants in the world. The Overland factories cover over 30 acres and employ 4000 men. The buildings and machinery represent an investment of millions. Here the science of economical production is as perfect as the best efficiency engineers can make it. And all this saves—the man who buys an Overland—money.

If you are in the market for a car, make a few comparisons yourself. Write several of the manufacturers who market popular
priced cars and get their catalogues, or, better vet, go to a few of the
garages in your town. Look over all the cars carefully. Compare them
with the Overland. Run through each list of specifications. Compare
the wheel base—the size of wheels—the capacity—the motor—the
body and trimmings. This comparison will give you the facts—will
prove to your satisfaction the greater Overland value. And even if you
do not know the first thing about motor car values you surely will
know that a 118° wheel base is better value for your money than 110.

We show here our handsome Model 52—price \$1600. This is the best motor car value on earth. There are twenty-two Overland body styles to choose from and five different types of chassis. You can get Roadsters, small or large Touring cars with fore-doors or open fronts or Torpedo bodies. Horsepower runs from 20 to 40, Prices from \$775 to \$1675. More than likely there is an Overland dealer in your town. Look him up and have a talk. He will be glad to show you the greater Overland value. Make the comparisons we suggest. Take each car and analyze it. See how much more you get for your money in an Overland.

We will be glad to send you a very interesting book on the Overlands. It gives specifications and complete details. Write for a copy today.





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#### Collier's

Saturday, April 29, 1911



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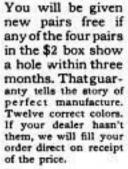
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#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 16

NOT long ago I said something about advertising not increasing the cost of the product advertised.

There was left on my desk to-day this announcement to the trade, made by one of the biggest advertisers in the country.

"Who Pays for Our Advertising?

"Answer: Neither the dealer nor his cus-"tomers. By the growth of our business "through advertising we save enough in "cost of salesmen, superintendence, rents, "interest and use of our plant, to cover "most of, if not all, our advertising bills."

This is merely another indication that advertising gives you, the consumer, clean package goods, scientifically improved to the finest degree, at no additional cost to you.

Ele Catterson.

Manager Advertising Department



the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car.



It is surely good business to entertain ur customers by a spin through the unity or an afternoon on the golf

Built to Run

SIMPLICITY is a supreme virtue in both men and machines. Chalmers cars are simple. They are simple in construction; simple to operate.

It's no trick to learn to drive a Chalmers. This is a carespecially good for the man who wants to do his own driving. Because it's easy to control; easy to keep in prime shape. A very large number of women drive the Chalmers "30" because of the one pedal control. Every driver likes this feature.

We guarantee through our dealers to teach every buyer how to drive. You can learn the rules in twenty minutes. After that it's just a matter of practice. Chalmers cars are built to be let alone. By that we mean: Don't tinker with them just for fun. They're built to run. Just let them run. Running won't hurt hem. Even fast running won't, if you like a thrill occasionally. Chalmers cars always seem to enjoy a little brush with the stop watch.

If you insist on punishing them which of course is a very unwise thing to do) they'll stand hard knocks until you marvel that any machine could still stand up. They are not mollycoddle cars.

They are simple cars. They are strong. They are reliable. They are beautiful.

Chalmers "30" \$1600 Chalmers "Forty" \$2800 Including Book Magneto, Presto-Life tank, gas tamps, three oil tamps, horn and tools.

Chalmers Motor Company Detroit, Mich.

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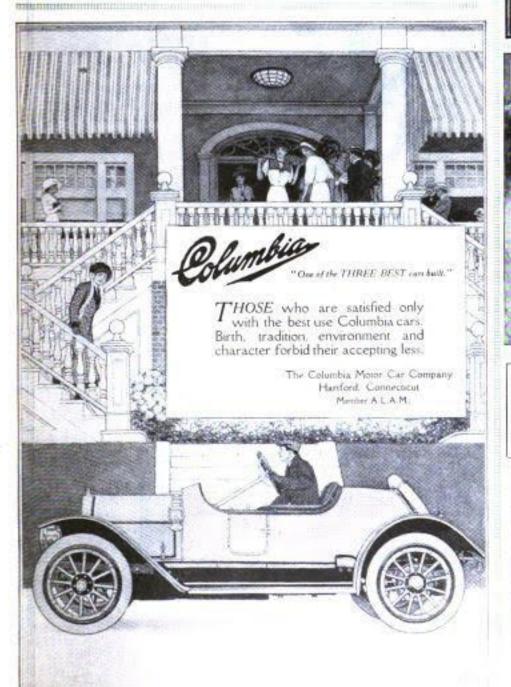
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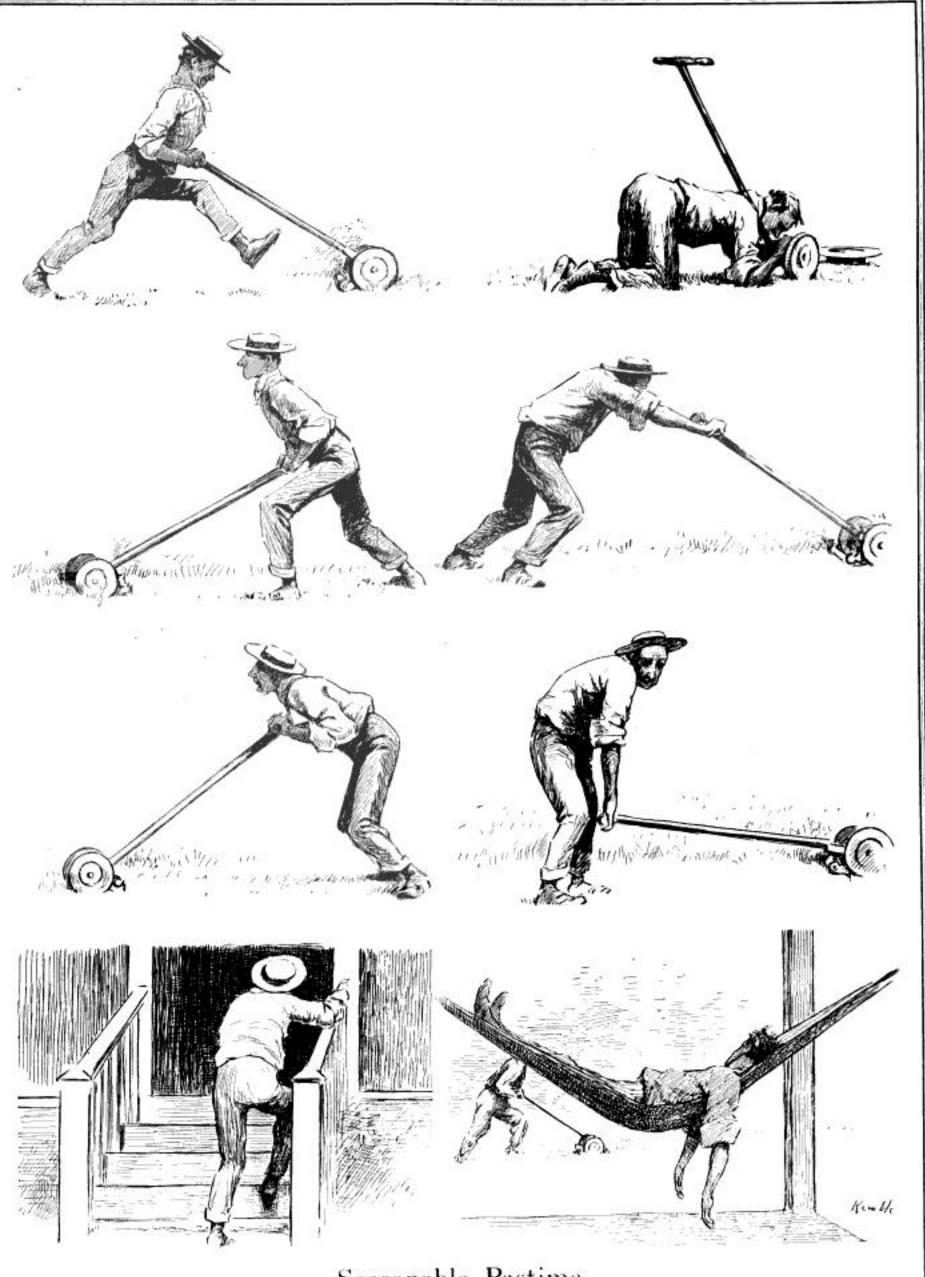
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## Collier's

#### The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

April 29, 1911

#### Inheritances and Children

T IS NOT OFTEN that we have the pleasure of presenting to the world an original conception. This one has the distinction of combining two things which belong together, but which, as far as we are aware, bave not hitherto been joined. The consensus of opinion is general to-day that a graduated inheritance tax is one of the most just forms of taxation, and also one of the best ways of checking the overconcentration of wealth. It is likewise coming to be more and more agreed that the limitation of offspring among the well-to-do growing out of the love of luxury is a degenerate tendency which ought to be combated. Why not have an inheritance tax, heavily graduated, and applying only to fortunes over a certain amount, and then have large relates where the family is numerous? Suppose three men die, each worth a million dollars. One is childless; the State takes perhaps twenty per cent of his fortune. Another has three children; the State takes ten per cent. Another has six children, and escapes the inheritance tax altogether. There would be considerable influence in such a law, not only because of the actual money consideration, but also because of the implied expression of public opinion. What objection would there be to carrying the idea still further, so that those who are in the best situation to bring up children shall be penalized, in other forms of taxation also, if they avoid that duty, and favored if they perform it!

ONSTITUENT COMPANIES of the Steel Trust are to-day de-) livering steel rails for \$24 a ton in Mexico, South America, and other foreign countries, in competition with Belgian and English mannfacturers. In the United States, for ten years past, the Steel Trust has not sold one steel rail under \$28 a ton.

#### Sixteen Days of It

R. BRANDEIS SAID that scientific management would save \$1,000,000 a day to the railroads of the United States. If railroads bought their rails as Mexican and other foreign roads do, at \$24 a ton, they would have saved just \$16,000,000 on the rails which they bought last year from the Steel Trust at \$28 a ton. The way to put this particular detail of scientific management into effect is for the railroad officials to go before the Democratic Ways and Means Committee and ask to have the tariff taken off steel rails. But they won't. The reason they won't is that most of the dominating officials of the railroads are participants in the profits of the grossly improper relation which exists between the railroads and the Steel Trust.

#### Scientific Management

**▼ABOR**, LIKE CAPITAL, frequently has a mistaken idea of what the new movement for efficiency implies. It does not mean "speeding up," and it is in no way opposed to collective bargaining. It takes time, however, for any new conception to make its way and overcome prejudice. Instead of seeking to make the men work harder, scientific management endeavors to lessen needless human effort and to keep the men in good condition. The increase in production comes largely from removing obstacles which annoy and exhaust the workmen. Efficiency methods also aim especially at regularity of employment, since irregularity causes waste of labor, plant, and capital. Part of the plan is that a very large share of the additional profits arising from improved industry shall go to the working men. Collies is believes so thoroughly in the value of unions that we regret seeing them take the wrong side of any question of progress. If scientific management meant the evils feared, the unions would be quite right in opposing it. The hostility of the bricklayers at Hudson Falls, New York, to a feature of the Gilbreth method of laying bricks is a case in point. No question of speed or payment by the thousand had really been raised, although the newspapers spoke as if these were the questions in debate. The proposed packet, which was really at the root of the controversy, has three important features: 1. It prevents the bricks from being chipped and broken in handling. 2. The bricks are brought right side up, with the top toward the palm of the bricklayer's hand, when he is in the correct position for picking them up, and thus obviates the necessity of his stooping. 3. Much unnecessary fatigue is avoided by cutting out unproductive motions. The Hudson Falls controversy has nothing to do with money or hours. It bears simply on the packet method. In our o April m

opinion, two years from now will see all the intelligent labor unions accepting progress in organization and method as cordially as they now accept improvements in machinery.

#### Prosperity and Progress

WHEN PRESIDENT TAFT was Governor of the Philippines a number of business man had an anti-lead of the Philippines a number of business men had an article printed in a Manila publication called the "Review of Trade." This article contained much of interest, but the particular part to which we call attention now is a statement of general principle by these Manila business men which seems to us both important and exact:

The American people-at least those who have made America the strongest and richest and most progressive nation on earth—believe that civilization can come only through material prosperity. The business men of the Philippines believe the same way. Economic prosperity is the basis of all kinds of happiness and welfare for the majority. Without it only a few can have the best advantages. The ordinary man to-day may have more books than the rich scholar used to have; he wears better clothes than the nobles of the Middle Ages; he travels more rapidly and comfortably than Napoleon. All these things have come to him from successful industry; from the machine, the factory, and improved agriculture. Science and invention have made a new thing of business, and progressive business has been an unspeakable boon to the obscure multitudes who are most to be considered.

#### Hogs

TEBRASKA has more than one citizen of whom she can be proud. Oratory and polities have for so long been advertised as the State's chief product that the world has overlooked her other records. E. L. Bowers of Verndon in two weeks' time marketed 1,287 hogs of his own breeding, raising and maturing. These hogs averaged 262 pounds apiece, and sold at an average price of \$8.26 6-10 per hundredweight. They brought their owner the sum of \$27,740.92. Mr. Bryan's lecture receipts are large, but the hog industry speaks even more loudly for Nebraska.

#### The New Hampshire Contest

THE "PATRIOT" of Concord is good enough to call us a "freebooter," possibly because we believed that, outside of the Concord "Monitor," no daily in New Hampshire seemed to enjoy controversy with the Boston & Maine. One irony of the contest which Governor Bass and the Progressives have had this session with Mr. Mellen and his Senate is, that this one paper, ex-Senator Chandler's, has been as hostile to the Governor as to the railroad, so that Bass has not possessed a single organ in the State, and could get even news into only a few papers, mostly weeklies. This is a peculiar situation for the most insurgent State east of the Alleghany Mountains. Governor Bass was the product of a popular movement which has been going on in New Hampshire for several years. He belongs to the class of progressive Governors, including Governor Johnson of California and Governor Wilson of New Jersey, who have been brought to the front by the increasing desire of the masses of the people to have in office servants who will actually work for the public and for the platform pledges. After a sharp fight, the most important features of Governor Bass's program went through, including a rate settlement, the creation of a public service commission, and the passage of a working men's compensation bill, as well as other measures of local importance. The two most important platform measures killed by the Senate were the income tax amendment and the popular election of delegates to national conventions. The result showed that the majority of the people of New Hampshire, backed by a progressive House of Representatives and a progressive Governor, were too strong for the railroads, a dominated Senate, and the newspapers of the State.

#### A Prosperous State

TO PART OF THE COUNTRY offers better advantages to farmers, stock-raisers, and dairymen than Missouri. Her agricultural products steadily increase in value and quantity. Her surplus live stock alone brings the State nearly one hundred and fifty millions. Potatoes can be raised in nearly every one of her one bundted and fourteen counties. Her potato crop has increased from four million to five million dollars in value in a few years. Her wool has doubled in the same

time. In the nine years beginning with 1900 her surplus poultry products had grown from thirteen millions to forty-five millions of dollars, Her surplus eggs are valued annually at over twenty-two millions. Her fruit in good years is valued at ten millions. The Ozark region of the southern-central part of the State has splendid water-power going to waste. Two-thirds of the State north of the Missouri River is underlaid with rich deposits of soft coal. The death-rate in St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joe is remarkably low. The sanitary conditions in many of the factories in St. Louis are model.

#### A Character Sketch

THE ABSOLUTE DICTATOR of Cincinnati for years has been George B. Cox. He is in his way a master mind. He has, highly developed, the faculty of knowing men and controlling them. He was originally the keeper of a low saloon and gambling house in the Tenderloin district. Out of this came his political training. Politics made him the president of a great trust company. He controls in large part the theaters. His word for or against the nomination of any judicial candidate on the Republican ticket was for years final. No man could be prosecuted without Cox's consent. Every elected office-holder surrendered the appointment of his deputies to the ring. Cox was the political overlord and got the lion's share of gang "dividends." The accidental election of Henry T. Hunt, a fearless Democratic prosecuting attorney, and a Democratic judge uncontrolled by the ring, broke the spell of Cox and took from his clerk of the courts the selection of the grand juries. The boss has been caught in a net which can only be untangled by subservient judges who owe their first allegiance to Cox.

#### Warning

THE STERLING DEBENTURE CORPORATION is the most flamboyant promoter since the Burr Brothers were chased out of business by the United States Government. We warn such of the investing public as are still hesitating before sending in a check for their stock offerings by mail order—Telepost, Oxford Linen Mills, and the liketo retard the motion and save the money. A few months ago the Sterling Debenture had almost as many typewriting girls in its New York office to write come-on letters to its sucker lists as it had operatives in its linen factory in Massachusetts. In the flush days of stock sales it had 103 typewriters in the Brunswick Building, New York, and it had 125 factory operatives at North Brookfield. With that company -the Oxford Linen Mills-the Sterling people have been manufacturing linen out of imported fiber, imported linen waste, imported linen varn. But they have based their claims of immense profits for stockholders on their ability by secret process to make linen goods out of raw American flax. They refer to their Telepost as a "commercial success," when the business of its cbb-tide offices is too small to pay the office bills, When their bands clutch an honest, well-meant product and company, such as the American Telegraphone, they milk the company so hard, that its annual report showed a total of only \$148,000, while the Sterling Debenture was openly boasting of having sold a million dollars' worth of stock. Rarely has the world known "fiscal agents" or stock sellers who intercept more than \$850,000 on a million subscribed, and then continue in business for several years with fresh stock offerings. Judge Gerard, in weighing the comparative merits of the Sterling Debenture Corporation with the Standard Debenture Company, whose presiding genius is the ex-convict and proved crook, EDWIN NOBLETT, called one company the pot and the other the kettle. Shumaker and Middlebrook, the astute and tricky manipulators of the Sterling Debenture, have left a trail of wreckage since they emerged as pet pupils from Beloit. Frank Doubleday was able to collect \$12,500 from them in court as the results of their sojourn in his publishing house. But the stockholders in their schemes will not be able to collect real money from them, because much has been expended in lavish literature and in office rent.

#### Credit to Martin

BY THE TREATY with Spain, concluded in December, 1898, the United States acquired the public domain of the Philippine Islands. Of the privately owned lands, some four hundred thousand acres were known as the Friar lands. Sugar and tobacco were their principal products. To settle a bitter controversy over these Friar lands, the United States authorized the Philippine Commission to buy them. President TAFT himself negotiated their purchase. The organic act passed by Congress, which gave the Filipinos their present Government, limited the sale of all public lands in the islands to forty acres to any individual and to twenty-five hundred acres to any corporation or association of persons. On August 5, 1909, President Tapt signed the tariff act, which placed Philippine sugar on the free list. This gave great advantage over our beet-sugar industry and over other sugargrowing countries. One month after this act was signed John Henry Hammond of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader of New York City, representing Horace Havemeyer, Charles Senff, and Charles J. Welch, sought the consummation through the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington, of the purchase of the San Jose Friar estate of fifty-six thousand acres. HAVEMEYER was at the time a director of the American Sugar Refining Company. Senff was a stockholder in the Sugar Trust, had been vice-president and a director, and was then under indictment for Custom-House frauds. Welch was a sugar commission

merchant. The right of these persons to so large an amount of land was questioned. The matter was referred to Attorney-General Wick-ERSHAM. HENRY W. TAFT is a member of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, and Mr. Wickersham was a member of the same firm at the time of his appointment as Attorney-General. That the way was clear in the opinion of HAVEMEYER and his associates is indicated by the fact that the purchasers had, long before the close of the deal and long before the favorable opinion of the Attorney-General was made public, improved the estate on a large scale and prepared it for cultivation. The minority report of a Congressional investigating committee decides against Attorney-General Wickersham's legal conclusions. The majority report upholds them, but recommends the amendment of the law so as to prevent further sales. To Representative John A. Martin of Colorado is due the credit for bringing these facts to light. The San Jose estate is gone, but Martin's persistent efforts have probably defeated a general policy of land exploitation in the Philippines.

#### South America

T IS RUMORED, let us hope erroneously, that the post of minister from the United States to one of the most important countries of South America is to be given to a "lame duck," wholly unfitted for the post. This would be a personal kindness, but not a benefit to either country. We are throwing away diplomatic and commercial opportunities in these South American countries. Mr. Root's work is being to a considerable extent undone.

#### A Correct Principle

VALUABLE DOCUMENT is the annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year ending December 31, 1910. It is an accurate report to the stockholders on the condition of the company, and President VAIL has written into it, besides, a full and complete statement of the obligations to the public which officials of public-service corporations must recognize:

Wherever it could be legally done, and done with the acquiescence of the public, opposition companies have been acquired and merged into the Bell system, . . . There is no question but that the public are tired of dual telephone exchange systems. and that so fast as confidence in protection against the real or imaginary evils of monopoly increases, opposition to mergers will decrease. This condition can be brought about by putting before the public the fullest and most detailed information as to the company, its policies, and purposes.

Has Mr. VAIL's theory of frankness paid! This is what he says about results last year:

The Bell system gained 740,027 subscribers last year. Of the total number of subscribers over 1,000,000 were new during the year. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company gained 4.558 shareholders last year.

Let the average stockholder in public-service corporations send for a copy of this report, and compare with it the amount of information given to him about his own company. The man who pays for the stock in such a company has a right to know.

#### Borrowing from Your Widow

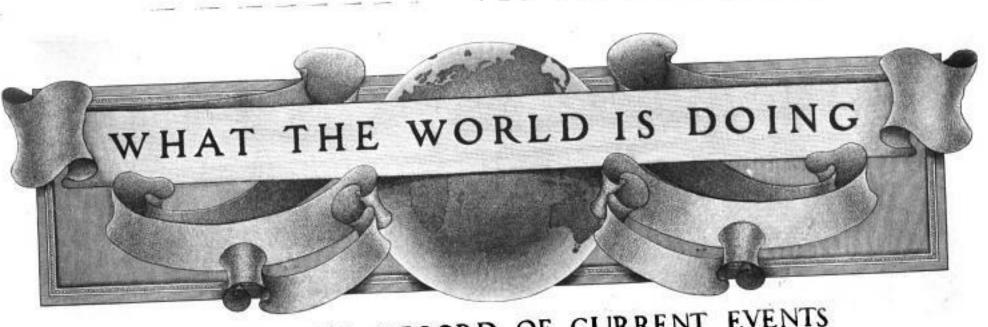
ANY MEN, pressed for money, go to the life-insurance company, deposit their policy as security, and borrow as much as the company is willing to lend. That the practise is common is proved by the fact that most companies have loaned from a fourth to a third of the aggregate face value of their policies in this way. "Very few of these loans," says the annual report of the Connecticut Mutual—and this company's experience is typical—" are ever repaid to the company. The moneys . . . are swallowed up in business enterprises, in speculations, . . . and the total result means embarrassment, and distress in a great many cases, and poverty in the place of competence, when the claims mature and there is nothing left above the loans but a mere margin in eash on the policies for the protection of families or estates." Men who borrow on their policies are taking away protection from their families. It ought not to be done.

#### Perhaps

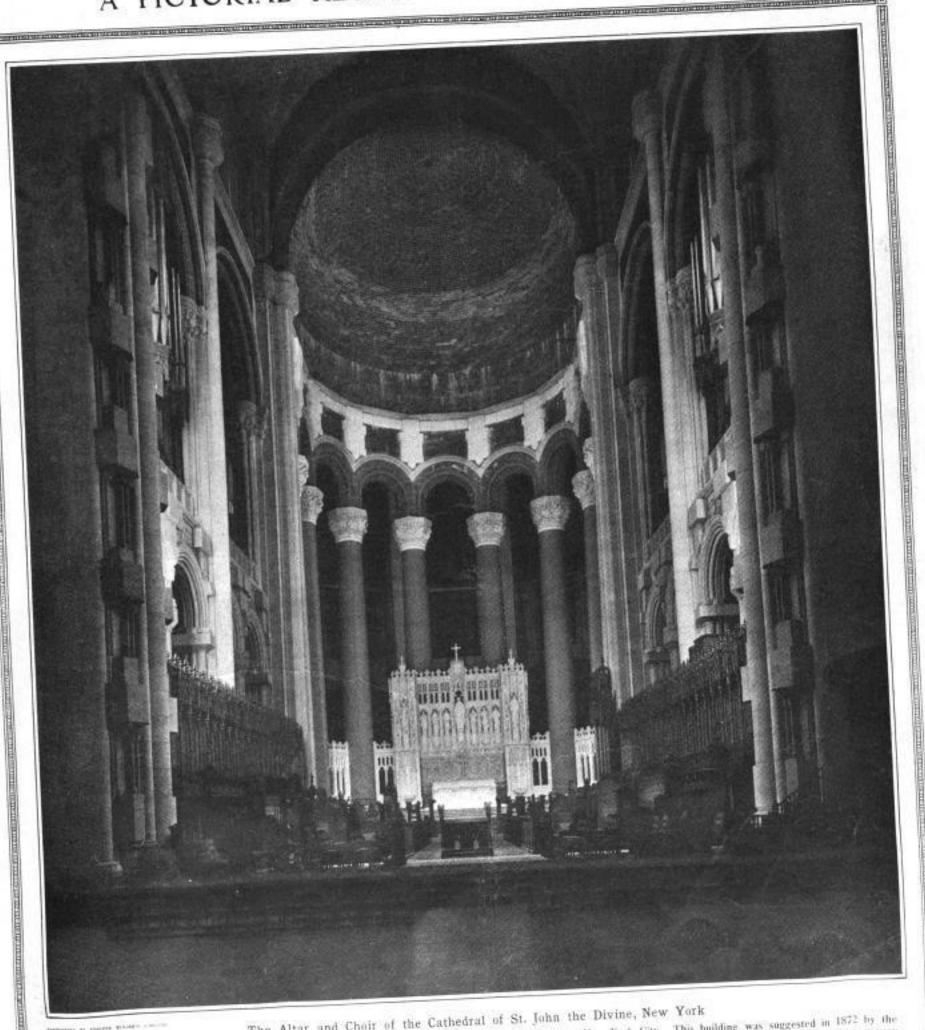
PHOSE WHO PREFER RICHARD CARLE as a dramatist to James MATTHEW BARRIE had best skip this paragraph. Barrie once wrote a charming comedy on growing young, under the title, "The Professor's Love Story." The kindly, absent-minded hero was called Professor Goodwille. Richard Carle also writes plays. His latest farce is "Jumping Jupiter." Its chief character happens to be a very absent-minded professor, whom Mr. Carle has seen fit to label Professor Goodwille. Is it a coincidence!

#### Individuality

WILLIAM GILLETTE has been saying good by to the stage in a series of plays all of which have series of plays all of which he either wrote or adapted himself. "Held by the Enemy" and "Secret Service" are entirely his. In "Sherlock Holmes" the same constructive skill made a striking drama out of the Doyle stories. "The Private Secretary" gives the broad comedy which he has played so seldom of late. GILLETTE has many merits, as actor and as playwright, and all represent his individual tastes, preferences, beliefs. He has technical skill and he has that individuality of point of view which makes an artist distinct. If he adheres to his plan, and makes this season his last, something exciting pleasing, and often winning, will have been taken from our stage.



## A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Altar and Choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York

On April 19 occurred the consecration of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights. New York City. This building was suggested in 1872 by the late Bishop Potter and has cost up to the present time \$2.916,980. The corner-stone was laid in 1892, and it was not until ten years later that sufficient money was received to much forward the work with any speed. There is no indebtedness upon the building manner being constraint in the present time \$2.916,980. was received to push forward the work with any speed. There is no indebtedness upon the building, money being spent only as it is received from the donors was received to pass тоговата от подательности подательно

#### WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING





President Taft opening the baseball season at Washington, D. C.

The ruins of the grand stand at the New York Polo Grounds



The arrival of the body of Tom Johnson in New York

#### Baseball Again

THE President of the United States was present at the opening of the baseball season in Washington. He has accepted a box for the season and has assured the management that he intends to make frequent use of it. In the picture he is seen at the opening game between the Washington and Boston American teams

#### The Death of Tom L. Johnson

OM L. JOHNSON, four times Mayor of Cleveland, died in that city on April to, at the age of fiftyseven. The body was brought to Brooklyn and buried near that of Henry George, Johnson's disciple and friend. Among the bearers seen in the picture is William J. Bryan

#### The Largest Vessel in the Largest Dry Dock

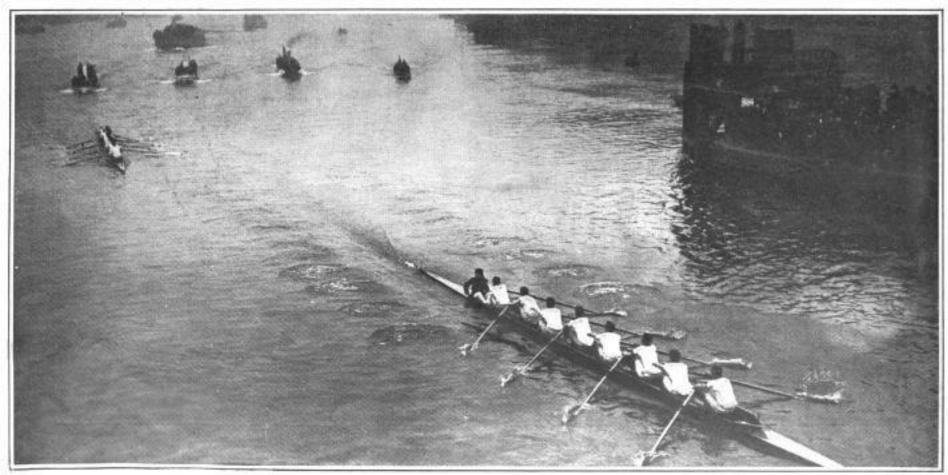
THE repairs on the mammoth transatlantic liners require a dry dock of tremendous size. In the accompanying picture, the Olympic, which is the largest steamer in the world, is seen entering the largest dry dock in the world at Belfast. This dry dock has been eight years in building and cost about \$1,750,000

#### The Boat Race on the Thames

THE annual boat race between the two leading English universities was made more interesting by the presence of several aeroplanes which circled over the course of the race. A very strong tide helped materially in making it possible to break the record



The Olympic entering the dry dock at Belfast



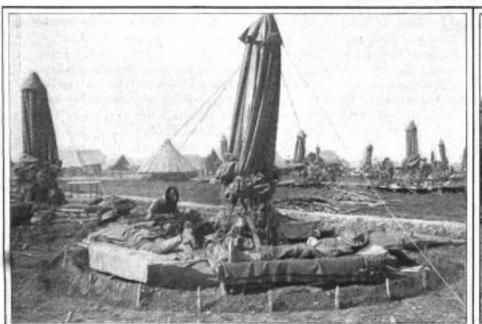
Oxford Winning the Annual Boat Race with Cambridge by Over Two Lengths

The winning crew covered the four miles in 18 minutes and 29 seconds, lowering the record for the course, made by Oxford in 1893, by 18 seconds

## A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



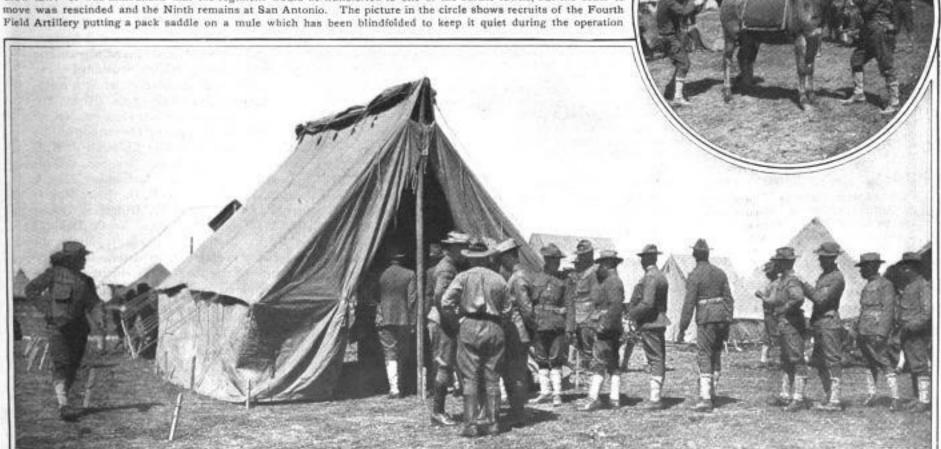
The parade of the Ninth Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston





Drying out the tents after the heavy rains

THE Ninth Cavalry has received more publicity than any other single regiment at Camp Sam Houston. In spite of every precaution on the part of the white officers of this regiment to prevent any friction between the negro troopers and the citizens of San Antonio, a Congressman from Texas appealed to President Taft to have the regiment removed, alleging that the troopers had created disturbances on the cars and failed to obey the Jim Crow law. It was announced that the regiment would be transferred to one of the border towns, but the order to move was rescinded and the Ninth remains at San Antonio. The picture in the circle shows recruits of the Fourth



Troopers of the Ninth Cavalry settling accounts with the post exchange on receipt of their pay



#### DMMENT ON CONGRESS



HE most conspicuous aspect of the By MARK SULLIVAN present session of Congress is the splendid record of the Democrats in the Lower House. Within two weeks after the beginning of the session they had effected a revolutionary change in the rules, started certain machinery of economy which will save the Government between two and three hundred million dollars a year, passed two measures of major importance-direct election of Senators and publicity before election for campaign expenditures-and begun debate on reciprocity. For speed, directness, and determination to carry out the will of the people, the record is probably unparalleled in recent years. There is every reason to believe that when they reach the tariff the same qualities will prevail. The hyperbole was excusable when Congressman Kitchin said that the Democrats did more to fulfil party pledges to the people in fourteen days than the Republicans in fourteen years. The one important fact about the present Lower House of Congress is this: no special interest or group of special interests dominates it; this could not be said of any other Congress in recent years. The present Lower House is free to act along the lines of the science of Government; it has no limitations except those of human intelligence, and its intelligence is high.

#### The Danger Spot

WHAT has been said in the preceding paragraph applies to the Lower House of Congress only. The Democrats in the Senate may turn out as well, but it seems almost too much to hope. The last time the Democratic Party was in power, under circumstances similar to the present, it was disgraced by three Demoeratic Senators-Gorman of Maryland, Brice of Ohio, and Smith of New Jersey. Through the treason-"perfidy and dishonor," Cleveland called it—of these three, the party lost the country's good opinion and was driven into an exile that lasted sixteen years. Of course, these three were not really Democrats; they were the representatives of those smoothly ambidextrous special interests which know nothing of party principles and aim merely to control the machinery of whatever party happens to be in power. If Democratic traitors turn up in the present Senate, they will come, unhappily enough, as it seems now, not from the Northern States, nor from the Eastern States, but from the heart of the South itself. If Southern public opinion thinks it can prevent this outcome-and it ought to be able to-now is the time to act.

#### The Insurgents and Reciprocity

THESE two letters are typical of many that come to COLLIER'S from every section of the country. The first refers to the vote on reciprocity in the last session:

URBANA, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, OHIO. Epiron Collier's-I will await with interest your comments on the vote in the House on the reciprocity agreement. You have placed such men, for instance, as Lindbergh and Lenroot on a pedestal. How are you going to reconcile their stand beside such wicked fellows as Dalzell, Fordney, Keifer. or our own Cole of the Eighth Ohio District? Does not this vote create a suspicion in your mind that even an Insurgent will vote against a tariff measure when his constituents think it will hit their pocketbooks? I have never been able to give my full assent to your consignment of our Standput friends to the Benedict Arnold class; and I doubt whether a careful examination of our Insurgent friends would disclose any sprouting wings. The latter have always impressed me as a bunch of fellows on the outside trying to break in. CHAS, H. DUNCAN. Sincerely your friend,

EMPIRE LIMESTONE CO., SCRANTON, PA.

Entrop Collies 's-1 presume you are following more or less closely the attitude of Senator Cummins of Iowa on the Canadian reciprocity matter, but so far you have failed to make any comment on it. As a reader of COLLIER'S, sbould like to have your opinion on his attitude in this question. Of course when there was not much danger of reciprocity with Canada he was a great and lusty reciprocity artist, but why the cold feet now? I trust you will explain. Yours truly, G. E. HOAK.

Senator Cummins has not yet made any official utterance on reciprocity and, of course, has not voted on it because it has not

yet come up in the Senate; he is abundantly able to take care of himself. There is little doubt that the Insurgents, both in the Senate and the House, run some danger of losing the remarkable prestige they have enjoyed for two years unless they are careful to make their position abso-Intely clear But they can well afford

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public who fail to distinguish between amending the reciprocity treaty to make it better, and opposing it. The time, and the only time, to judge the Insurgents on reciprocity is on the final vote, when it has been amended in both Houses and after it has come out of the conference. If in that shape the treaty makes any substantial reduction in the tariff burdens of this

to ignore the opinion of that portion of the

country, the Insurgents should vote for it. This treaty makes the first break in the tariff wall; it makes it at the last point where the break ought to be made, but nevertheless it is a break. It is true that the reciprocity agreement reduces the tariff chiefly on the articles and in the territory in which the Insurgents are personally concerned. Nevertheless, there is nothing for the Insurgents to do but swallow the hemlock. They can hardly oppose reciprocity without putting themselves in the position which they have so often condemned, the attitude of favoring a special interest. But merely amending is not opposing. Let us wait for the final vote.

#### Lorimer's Defense Is Costly—to Uncle Sam

TWO car-loads of envelopes bearing Senator Lorimer's frank have been shipped from Washington to Chicago; the empty envelopes alone make two car-loads. In each envelope, presumably, Senator Lorimer will insert a very bulky extract from the Congressional Record, containing the speeches of himself, Senator Bailey, and others, made in his defense. The whole will then be mailed to the voters of Illinois. Probably they will aggregate twenty carloads, carried through the mail at Government expense. The writer of this paragraph happens to believe, though many disagree with him, that this use of the Senatorial frank, tremendously costly and extravagant though it may be, is yet, on the whole useful, and ought to be permitted. It makes for the spread of information and increases interest in national affairs. Besides, it is fair enough to give Lorimer the opportunity of placing his defense, disingenuous as it is, before the voters. But what is grossly unjust is the effort of the Administration to make the magazines pay this bill and others like it. All the expense caused by the use of official franks is charged up as a part of the Postoffice deficit, and the Administration wants to make the magazines pay the deficit by raising the magazine postage rate.

#### Read These Speeches on Reciprocity

WHE most elaborate discussions of the reciprocity treaty so far presented in the present Congress have been these:

For Reciprocity-Claude Kitchin of North Carolina. Against Reciprocity-Asher Hinds of Maine, John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

Congressman Kitchin is probably the best orator the Democrats have in the Lower House. Others are good speakers, but few combine, as he does, command of agreeable language and humor, together with scholarly background and exact knowledge. His speech, with the interruptions of running debate, consumed three hours. The speech of Mr. Hinds was his maiden effort as a member, although he was the parliamentary clerk of the House for many years before he became a member at the last election. Other good speeches on reciprocity have been made by the author of the original bill, Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut; Schator Lafayette Young, Iowa; Schator Asle J. Gronna, North Dakota; Senator Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota; James H. Davidson, Wisconsin; A. P. Gardner, Massachusetts; Charles E. Pickett, Iowa; Oscar W. Gillespie, Texas; George W. Norris, Nebraska; Louis B. Hanna, North Dakota; George R. Malby, New York; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan. Much information on reciprocity is collected in Senate Document 862, which consists of reprints of a speech of President Taft, together with various reports and statistics. Reciprocity, as it is tied up with the tariff, will probably be the most important

> subject of legislation during the present Congress. Thoughtful persons who wish to be well informed will find an abundance of material in these speeches; the authors of them will probably be glad to honor postalcard requests for them, or COLLIER'S Washington office will supply any or all of them on request.

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## The Gallery at San Antonio

And Other Lighter Aspects of the Mobilization on the Texas Border



HERE were three military attachés at San Antonio-British, French, and Germanand genuine regret was expressed by the newspaper correspondents' Tactical Board that there wasn't one from Japan. Colonel MacLachlan of the British army had a monocle, a complexion almost as martial as the flag of his country, and it was pleasing to see him and the amiable young Comte de Chambrun-perfidious Albion and that dear France-swinging along, arm in arm.

From a decorative point of view, however, Major Herwarth von Bittenfeld was the brightest star of the little galaxy. He was

the tallest, the most soldier-like, and, as he arrived first, he held the center of the stage for days as it can only be held by one man in a beautiful uniform of pale gray and vermillion among ten thousand men in khaki, and civilians who all look alike. The corridors of the St. Anthony palpitated at his approach, a little breeze of sighs blew after him, and mature nymphs of the winterresort-hotel variety, unaccustomed to the formalities of Continental etiquette, abarly swooned with delight when he kissed his hostess's hand.

The tall young German was no less at home in the field, and it was the general impression that nothing much escaped him. It is to the Germans that our own army officers turn for enlightenment, for they have long regarded tacties, not as a science, as something fixed and definite, but as an art-something demanding initiative and practical experience and the ability to handle each situation as it arises. A division such as this, whose mobilization at half its war strength in the not exactly whirlwind time of nine days caused such excite-ment, is part of the day's work over there. None of our own officers had ever seen one in times of peace, let alone attempted to maneuver it, and few things, probably, would interest them more than to know just what Major Herwarth reports

#### The War Correspondents

to his Government.

THE Tactical Board, on whom fell the responsibility of supplying the world with news when there wasn't any, was in almost continuous executive session in, or within striking distance of, the lobby of the Hotel St. Anthony. Through this hectic whirlpool passed mining engineers with news or rumors from queer corners of Mexico, thither flocked officers from the maneuver camp, and from here twice a day sorties were made to the junta headquarters, where, between biting off the ends of little cornhusk eighrettes and opening mysterious tele-grams addressed to John J. O'Reilly, H. C. Perkins, or names similarly calculated to disarm suspicion, young Mr. Gustavo Madero, brother of the famous Francisco I, dictated terms of peace, issued pronunciamientas, or amiably took whatever stand seemed most likely to prevent the fatal catastrophe of not being quoted in the despatches next day.

One of the correspondents had come all the way from Cologne. He looked out on things very wisely and quietly through a pair of spectacles, and when he met you in the morning with his slow, good-natured "And now?" while you were reading in the "Literary Digest" that the "'Koelnische Zeitung,' supposed to be inspired by the German Chancellor," had so and so to say about the Mexican situation, you were conscious of another of those short-circuits with which, after all, the world is so quaintly full.

The Tactical Board had been everywhere, and the things it sent out each day to feed the hunger of the great god News couldn't begin to be as interesting as the things it had to say.

"Maybe you think the Nicaraguan revolution was ijoke. I wish you could have steamed down the river with us that day and night after the week of fighting. I'll never forget it—the heat and quiet and the hiszzards and the jungle coming right down to the edge of the river, with little footpaths leading up into it, and in every one, sometimes half in the By ARTHUR RUHL

Collier's Staff Correspondent

water, men dead and dying. We went along picking up the wounded and taking care of 'em as well as we could. I remember one poor devil shot through the head. The bullet had gone in one temple and out the other, and put out both his eyes. He sat up against the wheel-house all that afternoon, mouning in Spanish, as if to keep up his courage, that his eyes were all right, his eyes were all right. There weren't any doctors and there wasn't any shade, and there they lay piled up in that little steamer with the sun pouring down-it's wonderful how hard it is to kill people. We got down to the coast, and I put the story on the cable, and there was a story"-he shrugged his shoulders and smiled sarcastically. "Well, they were fixing the electric-light plant in I found out afterward that about fifty that town. words got through—no wonder you didn't know what that row was like!"

#### In the Hotel Lobby

ONE man had been in the trenches with the Japanese and felt the "chug" as the Russian shrapnel struck the ground a few feet away, and decided that a long and adventurous career was just about to close. Another had been one of the first to get across the bay from San Francisco, and, with the whole world for his audience, tell his story of the fireonly outsiders, it seems, ever speak of the "earth-

"I got over to Oakland with the story-twelve thousand words—written right out of my own—well. you can understand. I'd been right there when it happened. It was my own town that was burning. There sat the telegraph operator with enough stuff for him to keep him busy for a week. Goodness knows how long he'd been at work without sleep and the whole world calling for news. His right hand kept working the key, and in his left he had



Brothers in Arms

Captain O. J. Charles, 17th U. S. Infantry; Colonel MacLachian, the British Attache, and Comté de Chambrun, French Attaché

a frankfurter, and he sort of leaned on that hand and kept gnawing absent-mindedly and working his key. I can see him now take that pile of copy, look at it, and, still gnawing his sansage, just draw a line diagonally down the whole first page. He turned over the second page, ran his eye down, and he drew another line through that.

"'Good heavens,' I said, 'you can't do that, that's my introduction!" You can imagine how a man You can imagine how a man might feel who'd just come out of that town with the story in his hands-Homer was nowhere alongside of that story of mine. 'Y g can'l do that!' I yelled at him, and he kept on anwing the sausage and cutting out. 'Do you went any of this sent?' he said. He drew his pencil part way through a page, stopped, clicked off a few lines. And that's the way the story went-a paragraph here, a sentence there, and all the time gnawing his sausage.

One of the most enterprising of the Board dug up local correspondents in little border towns, who were to wire when anything happened. He studied the geography, talked with cavalrymen who had campaigned over the different neighborhoods, and when, as he sat smoking his after-dinner eigar in front of his hotel in the tepid Texas night, a telegram appeared from some forgotten water-tank down amid the greasewood and terra-cotta rocks, he was all ready to put on the New York wire in half an hour a story maybe better than he might have written on the spot. "It's something of a strain," he said, "to cover the eighteen hundred miles of border. Still it can be done.

Another had served in the Boer War—as he proved after dinner one evening by standing up and filling his broad chest and thundering out the mighty hymn that that brave and simple people sang before they went into battle. He was wounded several times, and one day a great white light suddenly flashed in front of him, and when he woke up he found his horse disemboweled beside him and his own jaw broken and waggling very uncomfortably. He got well after several weeks and after that felt no nervousness under fire.

When the war was over he came to this country, and as he had been born in Germany and lived in France and served under the Boer flag, there was some difficulty at first to decide just what sovereign he should give up allegiance to. He went to San Antonio a good American, nevertheless, and when the troops came he used his knowledge of war and soldiering to point out some of the weaknesses in our army organization. His comments were printed every afternoon in the San Antonio "Light," and it would be a fine thing if a few of that careless army which rides uptown in the New York "L" trains every evening could leave the perusal of the adventures of "Mutt and Jeff" and of the Manieure

Lady and Mrs. Trubbell and her friends to read them and consider for an instant just what would happen to this country if real war should

San Antonio is in the semitropics, and if it had been built by barbarous Mexicans instead of ourselves it would be full of ancient churches and silver-toned bells, and the houses would be low and fortress-like and painted pink or skyblue, with fascinating glimpses through the great front doors of an inner patio open to the sky and filled with palms and flowers. As it is a booming American city, it is as ugly as any prosperous wooden city of the North, its most popular hotel as electric-lighted and noisy and shut away from the sunlight and balmy air which attract tourists thither as if it were built for Broadway and Forty-second Street. And only the Alamo, with its quaint and restful face and that air of permanence and reverence and, as it were, personality, which the cruel old Spaniards managed to put into all their buildings, is left to remind one of the town's original owners and of the fact that with all our cleanness and kindness and efficiency we are, in some ways, barbarous just the same.

#### The Ninth

TEN thousand soldiers suddenly dumped into a city of secondary size might be expected to stir things up a bit, and it is a tribute to the regulars' discipline and the Quartermaster's Department that the army went into camp and stayed there for weeks, and, so far as any surface disturbance was concerned, you would hardly have known it was there

Of all the ten thousand the Ninth Cavalry were the only ones not universally welcomed, and the little happening of the other day deserves

to be thoroughly understood.

Since the Brownsville episode this part of Texas. has been extremely sensitive in the matter of negro soldiers, and it might have been more tactful not to have sent the Ninth to San Antonio at all. Their white officers, realizing the situation, did every-thing possible to avoid friction, and angels themselves could scarcely have improved on the men's behavior. Nevertheless, an enterprising Congressman thought he had discovered something, President Taft was appealed to, and an order issued to transfer the Ninth to the border. Then the border towns protested, the order was taken back, and the bungling episode closed.

Now perfectly plansible arguments can be made for doing away with all the negro regiments-even

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## Chance vs. the Budget

A System Which Makes it Unnecessary for the Farmer to Throw Dice with Nature

hall, the postman's wagon came ambling up the road, a rasped trolley wire hummed warningly below the hill, a succession of automobiles whisked by-and we were in the very heart of the farming district of western New York.

I came in from the artichoke patch with Mrs. Lewis, whom as Grace Bancroft I had known at school, and watched her cast a confident, possessive eye over the hundred and fifty acres that, crested with woodland and orchard, rolled and swelled beneath their crops down to the Genesee. Everybody had thought it incredible at the time that she should have engaged herself to Elbert Lewis; we woke our respectable town prejudices against the farmer, and shook out the folds of musty objections. "A college woman in a barnyard! Greek, Browning, and the Italian Renaissance squandered in a cabbage patch!" And when she actually persisted in her incongruous choice, we fell into a soft-spoken sadness as if to say: "Poor Grace! Oh, hadn't you heard!

She married a farmer!" And now the striking difference between her state and ours was that she had found financial security and a zestful life, while

Consider the rigid salary, and the pinebed city flat, and dreams of cultured luxury retreating year by year!

Grace's financial security, with its steadily swelling surplus, was what seemed so wonderful. Two things had brought it abouton her husband's part, the adoption of scientific methods of agriculture, which reduced to a minimum the capricious tyranny of parasites and weather; and on hers, the scientific management of the household, which she runs on a budget as carefully laid out as that of any billion-dollar corporation, and as strictly adhered to.

#### Headed Straight for a Mortgage

"I CAME to my budget in the most natural way," said Grace, "I had kept accounts in an unsystematic fashion for three years, and though Elbert worked hard. and I tried to be economical, it looked as though we were headed straight for a mortgage. To be sure, the farm had cleared an annual average of \$1,800-chough to live and save on-but the fluctuations from year to year had been so unreasonable that we never could reckon on our income with any certainty. We had followed piously in the footsteps of father Lewis, whose staple crop had always been wheat, with enough corn for his horses, and some rye and barley as incidentals. Hadn't be been a prosperous farmer? But be flourished in the days before the fresh fields of the Dakotas and Canada had captured the market-his prices didn't depend upon the size of their competing crops. Somehow, we'd got to get out of the range of their competition, we'd got to take advantage of our eastern location and our nearness to the city markets, and, incidentally, we'd got to circumvent chance and keep our income steady. This was Elbert's part of our problem, and he's been solving it

by balancing the crops against each other, so that no matter what sort of a season comes, we have a good yield of something, and the fluctuations in our income are all on the safe side of \$1,800,

The list of their net profits for 1909 is given in the

table at the top of this page.

"As you see, the potatoes went back on us; but then the apples and the beans did splendidly. We raised corn for the stock only. Next year we shall probably put clover or some other forage crop in place of the potatoes. Or if the market indications are good, we may put some acres to onions. We've got things fixed like a teeter-board—one side can't go down without the other going up. If the lambs drop short in March, or June goes dry, or there are extra doctor bills, we are not terrified by the imagined growl of the wolf at the door.

"Unless Elbert had been able to establish a reasonably steady income," Grace went on intently, "I could never have done my end of the job-which is to plan our expenses beforehand and to run the home on a business basis so as to get the utmost from our money. I don't like to throw diec with nature. I tried that nerve-racking pastime before I devised a budget. I used to figure my expenditures on the basis of what the crop had brought the year before. If we had come short, I scrimped: and if we had had

TELEPHONE bell was ringing in the front By MARTHA BENSLEY BRUERE

Total	12	*3		38	900	*	73	30		4	1,869.58
Fat stock	-	4	4		V.			1	1	1	140.64
Cows and	mi	lk.	-				5.0	+	-	14	239,21
Poultry.		1	8		430		34	30	E	14	78.32
Sheep .		W	14	10	1		14	10		TY	304.75
Miscellane	OHE	gr	rele	n s	tuff	5	74	+3		14	140,64
Beans	2				a William	9	1	15		177	449.73
Apples .					+			4		1	255.33
Potatoes		20	- 6-	1	-	3	7	45	+	ΝÝ	110.00
Wheat	11.40	(100)		100	360		000	240			*150.94

a bumper crop, I plunged. We didn't get the cumulative value of the money we spent; we started and stopped like an old-time engine. Now we run on a

Grace is almost as proud of her account-book as



The Gods of the Successful Modern Household Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, and Mercury, the God of Business

she is of her baby; at that moment I was quite as curious to see her budget as I had been to see Margaret when I came. A few judicious hints sent Grace into the house, whence she issued in a minute with her budget for 1909, with the list of her actual expenses set against it. (See table on next page.)

I put my finger on the \$91.69 charged to groceries and meat. "This," said I, "is a mistake.

Rent and carf	910	91 C	Farm	
Operating exp	enses:	1000		
			6.66%	
			19,00%	
	efurnishing, et		10.02%	
			2.400%	
	aprovements.		. 83%	
Total operat	ting expenses	7%		39,17%
Clathes		. 16%		9.51%
Food		32%		6,66%
Insurance)			7.20%	
Health		9100	1.46%	
Savings			18.00%	4.47000.23
Sundries			18.00%	

"No," said Grace, with an air of superb assurance, "it's good management."

And then she went on to tell how Elbert's motherwho had been educated at a refined ladies' seminary, and had wanted to call the place Havencliff-had revolted against the brutalizing inelegance of perpetual turnips, pickled cabbage, and salt pork, and had gone in for the labor-saving fruits of modern invention. They were well-to-do farmers, the Lewises why should they not have what other well-to-do people enjoyed! So Mrs. Lewis, Sr., had stocked her larder with luxuries in cans. Then came butcher's meat in winter as well as in summer-beef, veal, lamb, and even pork, brought from the big packers and weighed out at the tail of a cart by the itinerant butcher. The precedent got itself established, and the revolt from crude fare and drudgery gradually banished the remnants of the old-time home industries from the farm. The pickling vats and pork barrels departed with their robust redolence from the

cellar, and the smoke-house went the way of the spinning-wheel and loom.

"And in principle mother Lewis was right," asserted Grace. "There is no justifiable reason why we should be compelled to do on the farm what the factories might do both better and cheaper. But as the price of our wheat fell with the competition of the great Western fields and the prices of monopolized packers' goods went bounding up, farmer after farmer in our region sold out to escape ruin. All their accounts were kept by the dealers and the bankers; they had no budgets to show them where the pinch had come; tradition-bound, it never seems to have occurred to them that it was time to change their methods both of farming and of management. When Elbert and I drafted our first budget, we saw at once that too much had been going into bought food. When, however, I suggested that we must raise our own supplies, even Elbert thought it wouldn't pay. Besides, it looked to him like a foolish reversion to primitive ways of living. Together we worked out this little equation:

#### A Losing Game

S IT cheaper to take half the time of a man whose wages are \$1 a day, with board and washing, to raise food for the family which would otherwise have to be bought at \$1.25 a day, than to have him put all his time on the market crops and buy all our food out of the proceeds of his work! We figured that it was. And our conclusion was right in line with what the tariff reformers tell us-that it's a losing game to exchange raw materials for manufactured products, bad business to buy your raw material back in packages from the grocer, paying the cost of transportation and of the middleman both ways. That nag, Shut-ting-out-drudgery, can't be ridden blindfolded."

When meat, propelled by the tender hands of the interests, registered its gentle upward curve, Grace considered with some feeling what was likely to happen to the savings allow-

ance in her budget. So she made a little every-manhis-own-packer agreement with Elbert, and reopened the smoke-house on the edge of the orehard that Mrs. Lewis, Sr., had abandoned twenty years before. They began to use their own fresh beef, mutton, and pork in winter, and corned and smoked and salted down a supply for summer. With these meats and eggs and chickens, they got satisfactorily through last year from November to April without buying any meat, and even last summer, when they had two men and a hired girl, they bought meat only twice a week.

"I don't pretend," said Grace, "that the meat we kill ourselves and eat without having hung it in cold storage is either as tender or as delicious as that we used to get from Chicago; but that is a luxury of civilization which I can only get by tipping the ice companies, the railroads, and the meat trust, in addition to paying their legitimate wages. We've simply got to make the very most of what we have. I keep the public document man at Washington busy sending me bulletins, I subscribe to a housekeeping magazine, I've got a French cook-book simplified to taste that is a marvel, and I just keep on the still hunt for new ways of using common things. If packers' meat has to be as much of a luxury as February strawberries, why, there are edible substitutes

It is Grace's college training that substitutes pastries and souffiés and salads for the "wholesome, plain diet and good old-fashioned cooking" against which Grandmother Lewis rose in violent revolt. In her garden the beet, the carrot, the turnip, and the onion form only a remote background, against which shines the "Great White Butter Lettuce," recommended by the seed books, every leaf of which curls by nature into a little cup to hold French dressing. There are Brussels sprouts like luscious green heads on their stiff stalks, artichokes ready for the boiling, and asparagus thrusting up green fingers to be grasped. Peas and beans are planted every two weeks so as to furnish a perpetually fresh crop while the season lasts; and no one ever tasted such melons as those from the sunny slope below the wood lot, nor such grapes as are left on the vines till just before the frost.

"You see, vegetables which cost so much in the city are no harder than any other sort to raise," explained Grace. "It isn't half so hard to make French pastries as doughnuts, and I like them better. Only, to set a varied table, keeps your imagination working overtime."

But the real significance of the Lewis budget shows when it is measured against the average budget of several city dwellers with the same income. (See page 14.)

#### The Proportion of Income Expended for Food

A NGEL'S second economic law is: "The proportion of income expended for food is a sure indication of the prosperity of a people." According to this, how much more prosperous is a farmer's wife, spending only 6.66% of her income for food, than a bookkeeper's wife, who must put 32% into the stomachs of her family. But by every word Grace Lewis said I realized that her income was not \$1,800 a year, but \$1,800 plus a house, plus three-fourths of their food, plus the interest on a hard-working, college-trained brain. For the same adaptable intelligence is applied to every other item of her budget.

I have sometimes thought that Grace must be a

Farm: 150 Acres, Average Net Income, \$1,800, Family: Father, Mother, Margaret, Two Hired Men and a Maid in Summer—None in Winter

				13	Budget as Planned	Actual Expenses
Groceries	22	20	:00		\$100.00	\$81.60
Meat	0		1	1	00.00	10.09
Medical aid					25.00	26.70
Church .	8				15.00	15.79
Hired men					280.00	280,00
Hired girl					62.00	41.52
Clothes:						3333
Elbert				0.0	70.00	36,60
Grace .	Ç.,				75.00	67.40
Margaret	10	ge	21		25.00	26.95
Refurnishin			-		80,00	79.29
Amusemente		33	-		20.00	19.80
Insurance:						
Fire .	90			8	33.80	33.80
Life .			-	33	95.00	95,00
Running ex	per	1901	a .		100.00	123.50
Taxes .		20		2.	48.00	48.00
Magazines a	ind	19	per	18.	24.00	24.00
Books			30		15.00	22.00
Postage and	e	xpr	<b>8**</b>	91	16,00	19.80
Vacation tri	p	0			100.00	113.25
Club dues	2				20.00	20.00
Charity .	2	4		87	25.00	25.00
Christmas g					40.00	45.00
Margaret's	bar	nk:	acc	t.	25.00	25.00
Improvemen	ts	to	plac	e.	15.00	16,80
Coal		3			120.00	120.00
Miscellaneou	18	10		9	51.00	49,98
Total .	100	+1		\$	1,500.00	81,466.87
Estimated i				8	00.008,1	- NACONALISATION
Actual incom	me			4.		\$1,869.58
Savings . Actual savin					8300,00	\$402.71

trial to ber mother-in-law, who now lives in the village. Of course, no woman would admit that she expected ber son's wife to be a stereotype of herself—she wouldn't like that if it should happen; but no woman could be expected to look on calmly while her daughter-in-law proved that a well-trained intelligence had mere experience beat at a walk. It must make one sick to see an amateur with no equipment but a modern education heat out, at the first try, a professional, trained by infinite repetition of processes. But what Mrs. Lewis, Sr., does or does not feel toward Grace is unimportant near-philosophy.

#### Farming a Skilled Profession

WIIAT really counts is the way the likes of Grace and Elbert are remodeling the old, crystallized communities where they live. They are proving to the farm homes, which have always considered themselves the Great American Wholesale Association for the Supply of Good Wives, that they are meeting the demand. The successful farmer's wife is a woman with an education well beyond the demands of mere saving. It is, of course, pleasant to think that the feminine thrift that used to be as common as pusley on the farms, was a laudable thing; but one grows skeptical of a thrift that never gets far enough ahead of itself to rest. No! The scrimping farmer's wife of the last generation represented parsimony and self-denial on their last legs. Such women as Grace Lewis are able to remake farm life, because they refuse to adopt the miserable doctrine that it is necessarily a mess. To them farming is a skilled profession, and a woman is no more fitted to do her share in it because she can make bread and mind the baby than a man is fitted to be a doctor because he can care warts.

"I don't hold with those incredible New England women, who succeed just by virtue of getting along without things," says Grace. "What if they do prove that one can get through life, including the great task of bringing up a family, just by getting down to the

(Concluded on page 21)

## TUVANA

#### The Spell of the Harvest Moon Haunts the Island of the Princess Mata

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

T WAS at Haspai in the southern Tonga group that we learned of the death of poor Mr. Arthur, Sir Herbert's and her Ladyship's brother, that might have been Sir Herbert's twin to look at, but wasn't, being some years younger, and of how his body was brought back to Tuvana, the island he ruled over, by the brown men, and buried there, and the Harvest Moon brought back there too, which had been the cause of his death, and which the Princess Mata were now, round her neck, for love and remembrance of him she had hoped to marry.

Sir Herbert decided at once that he must make the pilgrimage to his brother's grave in the cruising booner we had bired in Auckland. Her Ladyship didn't want to go. I don't quite know why and she couldn't explain. Maybe, knowing that the Harvest Moon was at Tuvana, she was afraid to go there. I can't say. For, of course, ever since we had come south of the equator we had all heard about that tremendous, great, wicked pearl that had done so much harm and wrecked and killed so many peopleevery one that had ever had anything to do with it. And now it had smashed poor Mr. Arthur, too (or Hayes, as he called himself hereabouts, or Tui Tuvana, as the natives called him). It had smashed him like all the rest, so if her Ladyship felt superstitious about the thing and dreaded to go where it was, I'm sure I don't wonder. But Sir Herbert was a stubborn gentleman once his mind was made up, and he'd got it into his head that it was a kind of solemn duty to visit poor Mr. Arthur's grave, so we

At Hanpai we took on board the schooner a brown boy who had been one of Mr. Arthur's people, and we got the bearings of the island and set sail.

We had a fair southeasterly trade and lifted Tuvana at dawn of the fourth day. It is a high island, but surrounded by a coral reef, as high islands sometimes are in these parts, and we dropped anchor inside the lagoon at surrise.

I'm MADE a very pretty picture, I must say—the blue sky and the blue water of the lagoon, and the strip of yellow beach with palm trees standing thick and close behind, and the little mountain a-towering up overhead. It was as pretty a picture as you'll often see, even in the tropics; but I was uneasy and cast down and didn't admire it.

No more did her Ladyship, I fancy, for she seemed to be as nervous as a cat in a strange garret (though I'm sure I beg her pardon for using such words of her), and once she said to Sir Herbert—it was while we were in the small boat going off—she said:

"I wish we hadn't come here, Herbert. I'm afraid

of something. I'm all creeps." But Sir Herbert laughed at her and pointed to the shore, where there was a little knot of native people gathering to wel-

So we landed at Tuvana, that had been poor Mr. Arthur's home and, as you might say, kingdom.

The people on the beach, when they saw Sir Herbert's face, that was so extraordinarily like Mr. Arthur's, though older, and, if I may say so, a bit harder, began to shrick and carry on, and some of them was all for running away, thinking they saw a ghost, but the brown boy that had come with us made a kind of oration, explaining who we were, so it appeared, and then they stopped their noise, but gathered round us, wanting to hold our hands, and grinned and made signs to show how glad they were. Some of them could speak a little English—just single words, like so many of the natives hereabouts who learn it from the copra traders and sailormen -and these said all the words they knew over and over again, and everybody got down on their knees to Sir Herbert, who didn't like it, and looked very red and uncomfortable.

THE brown boy that sailed with us from Haapai had slipped away while we were standing about on the beach being made much of, but in a few minutes he came back and made us understand—for he could speak more than a bit of English, too, when he wasn't excited—that the Tua Mata, the Queen or Princess or Chieftainess, or whatever you may like to say to a means, was waiting to see us. So we went up from the beach and under the palm trees in a kind of procession, the brown people following after.

We went along a sort of lane where the sunlight didn't reach the ground, and past little clean thatched native buts with walls made out of plaited fiber, and, at the top of a slope, came to a house like the others, but higger, and two of its walls were rolled up like the flaps of a tent. I noticed that the native people had stopped a few yards away under the trees and I wondered why, but after a moment I stopped wondering altogether and just stared, and I dare say my eyeballs was a-popping out like a frog's or a bulldog's.

The Tua Mata was standing in the open wall of that plaited house, alone except that, some distance back in the shadows, there may have been half a dozen other women. And she was like the marble ladies in the picture galleries if only they was painted a golden brown and had a square of red silk twisted round their hips so that it fell to the knees or thereabouts. She was far too beautiful, the Tua Mata
was, for me to try to describe her. I didn't know
brown women could be like that—no, nor white ones
neither, though in my time I have seen a great many
ladies as had their pictures in the weekly papers and
wore pearls—or even strawberry leaves—and swept
about a house like peacocks with the gift of speech.

SHE was no more than a girl—not yet twenty, I'll swear, but she stood up before Sir Herbert and her Ladyship like a duchess in a court train and a coronet, instead of a brown girl in a yard of thin red silk and a trumpery brass locket hung from her neck.

I heard her Ladyship give a little cry under her

breath, and Sir Herbert he says aloud: "By Jove!"
Then the Tua Mata, who had been gazing very
proud and still out over our heads, looked down at

proud and still out over our heads, looked down at Sir Herbert's face. She must have seen poor Mr. Arthur, that called

himself Hayes, a-standing there before her as if he had stepped out of his grave, for she began to shiver all over, and she turned her head away, very slow, and put both her hands up over her face. It was a terrible thing to see, and much worse than as if she had screamed or wept or carried on as other women might do. I don't mind confessing that it turned me sick for a bit.

Her Ladyship cried out and went a step nearer to where that brown girl stood. She put her arms about the girl's bare shoulders, and she says:

"Oh, my dear! We're his brother and his sister. Won't you welcome us for his cake?" Nobody could ever resist her Ladyship when she spoke like that—not even the Tua Mata, who turned her face for an instant to be kissed, and then hid it on her Ladyship's bosom.

But presently she stood up straight again, and you would never have known that anything had happened. She said in very good English, but queer-sounding, that no doubt Mr. Arthur had taught her: "I bid you welcome," and stretched out her hand to Sir Herbert, but she didn't look at him again just then.

I saw Sir Herbert hesitate as to what he should do, then he bent over and kissed the Tua Mata's hand—and I was glad.

I FIND it isn't nothing like so easy to write about things as I thought it would be. If I should try to set down here all that happened in the ten days Sir Herbert and her Ladyship and I spent on Tuvana it would take me a month or even more. So I must pick out, if I can, the most important things and let

THE RESERVE TO STREET

the others go, though it seems a pity, for now I shan't be able to tell about the feasts, and the kavadrinkings, and the native dances (which was very stirring, indeed, and gave you little thrills like soldiers marching past to music), and the picnics, and the fish spearing in the lagoon of a starlight night.

The first very important thing that happened seems to me to be the visit we made—Sir Herbert and her Ladyship and the Tua Mata and me and a dozen of the natives—to Mr. Arthur's grave up on the mountainside above the village. And it seems to me important, not on account of poor Mr. Arthur—or Hayes, if you like—but for another reason altogether.

It was a long climb up a rough path, and we made it in the cool of the day, just before sunset. But when we came out at last on the little spur of the hillside where the grave was, looking over the sea, it was worth all the heat and the work and more, too. It was the finest place to be buried in I ever saw or ever shall see.

THE grave had a flat, square mound of shaped stones above it, and two poinsettia trees stood beside, so that there was a great mass of blazing crimson over Hayes's bones. And on the flat mound they'd laid, native-fashion, the dead man's belongings—a pipe and a tin of tobacco and a little round American alarm clock and three pairs of boots and a razor and a leather belt and many other things that I've forgotten.

The natives, all but the Tua Mata, hung back among the trees as the rest of us stood about Mr. Arthur's grave, and her Ladyship went down on her knees, and I think said a little prayer. But Sir Herbert and the Tua Mata stood across from each other, with the grave between them, and the Tua

Mata's eyes went from Sir Herbert's face down to the big stones that covered what was left of the man she'd loved, and back again, and then once more down and back, and, after that, they stayed upon Sir Herbert's face, who didn't notice, I fancy. But I did.

NOTICED and watched both then and afterward, and cursed the day that had brought us to Tuvana, and felt as sorry for that slip of a brown girl with her big troubled eyes as if she had been my own daughter. For it was easy enough to see what was going on in her mind. She was as simple and open as a little child. She had loved poor Mr. Arthur and she loved him still. No one who wasn't a fool could doubt that. I've never in my time observed a heavier grief than she carried about with her, never. In all those ten days I don't recall seeing her smile, a proper, gay smile, or hearing her laugh. But here was Mr. Arthur come again, risen from the dead, and who was to tell that child, as knew nothing whatever about the world, that Sir Herbert wasn't the homeless, wandering, gay young adventurer that his brother had been. Who was to tell ber that? Nobody, and it made me heartsick to see her eyes follow him about and know what was grow ing up in her.

I'D have spoke to Sir Herbert about it, if I dared, but I didn't. He wasn't a gentleman as would have fancied liberties from his servants. It would have been as much as my place was worth.

I think the next important thing that happened was the first look we had at the Harvest Moon, which was one evening when Sir Herbert and her Ladyship and the Tua Mata was sitting on the mats in the big house and I was just outside—for Sir Herbert liked to have me near at hand.

I was so near that I overheard every word as was said, and I heard my master come out plump with a direct question about the pearl. The Tua Mata didn't answer him at first, but after a moment she said: "It is 'ere," and put up her hand to the cheap brass locket she wore hanging by a cord from her neck.

"'E al-ways say," says the Tua Mata in her queer-sounding speech that made me think of her Ladyship's French maid we'd left behind in Auckland. "'Ayes al-ways say 'e weesh me to 'ave the 'Arves' Moon, an' so w'en 'e—w'en 'e is dead the boys, Tano an' Sitivi, breeng it to me, an' I wear it, like 'e wear it, in the gol' locket. You like to see!"

SHE took the locket off and held it in her hands before her. It must have taken her some little time to open the thing, or else what was inside was well wrapped up, for none of them spoke at once. Then, after what may have been a minute or more, I saw their heads go forward, and I heard her Ladyship give a cry, and I heard Sir Herbert draw in a very long, deep breath, so that it hissed and whistled between his teeth.

How it happened I can't say, not even now, but somehow or other I found myself inside that house, a-crouching behind the three people as sat leaning forward with their heads together. And I saw what they were gazing at—what the Tun Mata held in the palm of her hand over a little square of black cloth. It wasn't like any pearl in the world, nor it wasn't like any other kind of a jewel neither. I can't find words for it and I expect there isn't any. It was like smoldering fire with a veil over the surface. No, it was like something ghastly and beautiful and alive,

for I'll swear I saw it move. I'll swear it breathed—quite regular up and down like you or me; and, as it breathed, those smoldering fires burned red and faded and burned red again. It was the most wonderful thing in the world and the horriblest. You couldn't tear your eyes away from it. You didn't know what it might change into or make up its beautiful wicked mind to do.

tiful wicked mind to do.
"The 'Arves' Moon!" says the Tun Mata in a whisper, and her voice broke the spell I was under, and I tiptoed away before anybody saw me. It didn't break the spell for the others, though-and especially for Sir Herbert, who sat bending forward with his eyes fastened on the Harvest Moon, and scarcely seemed to breathe at all. I'd never seen him like that before. But when the Tua Mata stirred at last and began to wrap the pearl up once more in a half-dozen little squares of cloth, Sir Herbert drew another long breath and rubbed one hand across his face. I thought he looked dazed as if he'd been asleep. He didn't say anything, but her Ladyship exclaimed about how magnificent the Harvest Moon was, and how she didn't wonder so many people had lost their heads, and their lives as well, over it.

And no more do I! No more do I!

NOW you may believe it or not, but from that evening on to the end, I bear witness that my master was another man altogether. Whether he was bewitched by the Harvest Moon I haven't no means of making sure—but I know what I think. You must think what you choose.

For one thing he began to drink more than was good for him—as he'd done once before, some years back, but had cured himself of—and the drink made him irritable and hard to please. I had to mind my p's and q's in those days, you may be sure. Nor I

wasn't the only one to suffer neither, for her Ladyship had many a word out of him that he wouldn't have spoke if he'd been quite himself.

Likewise he talked in his sleep, as never before, and it was about the Harvest Moon, though that wasn't noways strange, for I dreamed of it once myself and woke up fair trembling—the dream having been a dreadful one.

But the worst of all was what you might call a breaking up of morals which I began to see in him. Sir Herbert hadn't never been a ladies' man, and I expect that was why he was unmarried at three and forty. He hadn't cared about women of any kind nor degree, and so, when he began to spend all his hours walking or sitting about alone with the Tua Mata-and her nothing else than an innocent child-it meant more than as if he had been another man. The girl, I dare say, thought she was in heaven.

I T was easy enough to see how she felt about it—too easy. But no good could come of it, and it made me very sad to see Sir Herbert that had led an upright and honorable life, though at times a little hard and unbending, begin at three and forty to play fast and loose with a brown girl as trusted him and hadn't no weapons to fight back at him with.

It wasn't just walking about to see the sights neither. He made outand-out love to the Tua Mata. I saw it more than once. I don't know if her Ladyship saw too, but I hope she didn't.

So things went on and got no better, but much worse, and it came to the evening of the ninth day. Sir Herbert had been the very devil to get on with that day (though I'm sure I regret using such language of my master—and him a baronet), and, when evening came, I was very

She stood up before Sir Herbert like a duchess in a court train, instead of a brown girl in a yard of thin red silk

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glad to have her Ladyship ask me to walk with her along the beach, for an hour, to get a breath of cool air, the afternoon having

been very hot.

So we went, and the night air was cool and fresh and full of the most wonderful sweet smells from trees and flowers out of sight in the dark, and the sky was the deepest purple blue that could be, with stars so warm and bright they looked like pearls - but not like the Harvest Moon, which I'd dreamt of again the night before and the sea made soft little whispers out against the reef, and now and then a fish jumped in the lagoon, and, I remember, some of the native men and women were singing together far away at the other side of the village.

IT seemed a pity not to stay out in that beautiful night till the dawn came, but at the end of an hour or thereabouts her Ladyship said we must go back to the house.

They'd forgotten us, the two there in the lamplight, or else they hadn't expected us so soon. Sir Herbert was a-sitting on one of the boxes the Tua Mata had brought in for her guests, who couldn't sit comfortable on the woven mat, and the girl was kneeling at his knees, and they were talking about when they should be married!

Her Ladyship began to tremble as we stood outside, and I was for slipping away, but she caught my arm and held me.

Lovers' talk they were talking, though I hadn't thought my master capable

of such. And about marriage, which was worse still!

I couldn't believe my ears.

Sir Herbert said how he must first go back to England to settle his affairs, and that made the Tua Mata weep, and she begged him to take her with bim, saying as she'd die if left behind. Then he had to comfort her about that, and there was more lovers'

But when they had been still for a moment and the girl's face was hidden on his knees, my master says

in a very low voice:

"Let me see the Harvest Moon, Mata!" She reared up her head at that, looking frightened, and clasped both hands together over the brass locket that hung on her breast.

Why? Why?"

"Why not?" says Sir Herbert in that same low voice, and, after a bit, she unclasped her hands and opened the locket.

THEY looked at that great pearl together in the yellow lamplight, and her Ladyship and I looked, too, from the darkness outside, but Sir Herbert's face was purplish red, with the veins standing out on his forehead, and his hands, hanging beside him, shook a little.

"Let me keep it, Mata!" says he at last in a very queer, hoarse voice. "Let me keep it. I'll sell itsell it in England and you shall be rich-do you hear? Rich!" But the girl gave a sharp cry and stumbled up to her feet, backing away from him across the floor. She stuffed the pearl back into the locket with the little square of cloth, and backed away still farther, crying out:

"No! No! No! It was 'is-'Ayes's. No! Nev-

vaire."

My master had got to his feet and followed a step

after her, shaking all over.

"Give it to me!" says he in that queer voice. "It was Arthur's. I've a right to it. Don't be a fool! Give it to me!" And then he stopped short, for the girl was facing him with her eyes wide open and her hands spread out, and on her face the most dreadful look of horror and understanding and anguish that I have ever yet seen, and, God willing, ever shall see. She had to fight for breath to speak.

"So it was—that!" says she when her voice came. "It was-the 'Arves' Moon! not me-no! No, not

me you wanted—the 'Arves' Moon! She gave the most terrible loud, strangling cry,



and, hard upon it, tore the brass locket from her neck, the retten cord snapping in two, and threw it straight into Sir Herbert's face.

"Take it!" the Tua Mata says. "Take it! Take And dropped down upon the floor to her knees and bowed herself over them with her face hidden.

WE RAN into the room together, her Ladyship and I, and Sir Herbert turned half about to meet us. His face was as white as paper, and his eyes were staring. He looked like a man in some kind of a trance. The Harvest Moon in its cheap brass locket lay at his feet on the floor, and he stood partly stooped over it, with his hands out before him. So the three of us faced one another without a word for, I should think, half a minute. Then her Ladyship screamed, very sharp and sudden, and pointed to where the brown girl lay in a heap, bowed over upon her knees. I looked and a pool of blood was spreading out from where she lay—quite black in the lamplight. She'd stabbed herself with the knife she wore stuck in the twist of her pareo.

I ran to where she was, though my legs were weak under me, and began to lift her, but Sir Herbert brushed me aside as though I had been a chair, and caught the girl up in his arms. The horror of the thing had sobered him-shocked him out of that trance or whatever it had been. He held her against his breast, calling upon her:

"Mata! Mata! For God's sake! Mata! Mata!" And there was real agony and, I like to believe, real love in his voice. He held her close and her blood streamed over them both—a dreadful sight.

THE girl was almost gone, for she'd struck deep and true and near the heart with her strong little hands, but there was life in her still-a little. She opened her eyes and saw his face. Her mind must have been a little clouded, for she seems to have thought he was her old lover that held her against his breast. She said in a very weak whisper: "'Ayes!-'Ayes!-Kiss!" And she smiled. I saw

Sir Herbert kissed ber, and her head fell, and she died. Then he laid her down upon the floor again, and bowed himself over her, and fell to sobbing like a little child.

We buried her at sunset of the next day, high up on the mountain alongside Mr. Arthur's grave, that had called himself Hayes. It was a sad day for Tuvana and a sad day for the three of us as had come there, meaning no harm.

But it was a grand occa-sion for the Harvest Moon, which I think must have laughed itself almost to death and clapped its hands

for joy.

I had had a dreadful night with Sir Herbert, who was quite unstrung and broke down and hysterical over the Tua Mata's death, and wept and called himself a murderer, and said he should never forgive himself, nor God wouldn't neither, and carried on in a shocking way, and couldn't sleep until very late indeed, when he dropped off into a sort of doze.

Her Ladyship sat up all through the night with the other women beside the Tua Mata's body.

BUT at dawn my master awoke, looking very ill, and the first thing he did was to take two very stiff drinks of whisky with no food to go with it. I ventured to urge him not to, but he looked up at me, under his eyebrows, and

"Damn you, hold your tongue!" Which I did.

Afterward he walked up and down for an hour, muttering to himself, then slept a little more and then took another nip. So he went on through most of the day. Her Ladyship, very white and deathly, tried once or twice to speak to him, but he cut her off as savage as an angry dog, and so she let him alone.

Once, toward noon, he went into the big house where the women were kneeling around the body

of their dead Princess, and drove them away, and stayed there alone for half an hour or so. he came out he was shivering and unsteady on his feet. But he lay down and slept for a long while.

It came to be time to earry the Tua Mata up the mountainside to her grave, which the young men were to do, and her Ladyship spoke to Sir Herbert,. whom she hadn't said a word to since morning. She spoke very grave and serious and short, without any cringing-the first time I ever knew her to stand up to him without fear, as you might say. She says:

"When Mata is buried the Harvest Moon is to be buried with her. I hope you understand that." And Sir Herbert answered:

"Yes, that's right. That's right." And she went

O NE last look I had at the poor child before they wrapped her up in the precious woven mats to carry her to the grave. There was flowers about her and in her hair, and her little hands were crossed, and her beautiful face was quite calm—not smiling nor frowning, just calm and as peaceful as peace itself. And lying on her breast was the cheap brass

locket tied by its bit of dirty string.

I must say it made my heart beat fast to see it there, and to think that at last, after so much wickedness and despair and treachery and bloodshed, the Harvest Moon was to be lost to the world-buried away forever where it couldn't bewitch and ruin and kill people any more. It was the only thing to do, I knew that right enough. It was like burying a horrid disease where it couldn't never harm the world again, but, for all that, it made my heart beat fast. It was like seeing a great fortune thrown deliberately into the sea or hurnt.

I don't quite know whether I was sorry or not, but I was very much excited. I confess that,

So we buried her beside her lover, looking out over the quict sea, and the young men who had been up there on the mountainside all day, making ready, piled the big stones over her in a flat, low heap like over Hayes's grave, and the women scattered flowers and wept and sang.

The sun went down behind the western sea and we came away.

That same evening Sir Herbert and her Ladyship and me went on board the schooner. I won't say as we thought it was downright unsafe to stay at Tuvana, for the natives was civil to us up to the coole

## A Story of Success

A Woman's Account of Her Experiences as a Journalist

AM a newspaper woman who has succeeded. I am twenty-six years old. When the day's work is over, I am always so tired that I forget my prayers at night, but when I get up in the morning

"Thank you, dear God, for a new day in this wonderful world. Thank you for letting me hear again the click of the typewriters, the whir of the presses, and the shrill, piping voices of the news-

Then I begrudge the time that must be given to eating my lonesome, early breakfast before I can reach our office, and plunge into the nerve-racking, exhilarating bustle and confusion that go into the making of a metropolitan daily paper.

This may not sound attractive to you, but you see, I love my work. Perhaps that is why I have succeeded. Perhaps that is why I am now making more money than any man on our city staff, and why my stories appear signed on the front page of the paper. At any rate, it goes to prove that of the professions open to a woman, newspaper work is, or may be, the richest in interest, in opportunity, and in happiness.

#### The Warnings of Successful Women

THIS fact, however, can not be generally known, even to newspaper women themselves, for I have observed that a successful newspaper woman usually does two things. She writes her "Confessions" for some magazine at a good price, confiding to the world what shameful and unwomanly things she has had to do in order to succeed as a reporter; and she delivers dreadful warnings to young girls who ask her advice about going into newspaper work.

"Of course, I would not turn back now, if I

could, young woman," she always says with a mournful look, "but I should hate to see any girl go through the experiences I have had to face." Then she urges these poor frightened girls to give up all idea of a journalistic career. and to pursue the safer, if less honest, course of leading unsuspecting men to the altar and charging , their expense accounts to them forever after.

Now, the morning's mail frequently brings me notes like the following:

"I always read your articles, and I admire them so much. If you would be kind enough to advise me about trying to get on a paper, I should be so grateful to you. I literary have some talent, and I must earn my own living."

And even to these silly young ones who imagine that literary talent is the main requisite for success in newspaper work, I always say:

"I advise you to try, by all means, to get on a paper. you have enterprise enough to succeed in

obtaining a position, and nerve enough to hold it at the low salary, hard discipline, and unpleasant drudgery which must be your lot for a time, you will reap a rich reward in the ever-increasing zest and delight which your work will hold for you. If you succeed, you will be able to earn more money than you could make at school teaching, trained nursing, law, or stenography. And in case you fail, you will bave wasted neither time nor money in training, for you will be fired at once by a city editor who, whatever his faults, is too considerate to keep you in

I do not give such advice because I have appreached success in newspaper work by easy paths, By SELENE ARMSTRONG

but because I have found this success so well worth the struggle any woman may make to attain it.

I myself began by addressing envelopes in a newspaper office at four dollars a week. This was when I was nineteen, and had taught a little country school for a year in order to save enough money to go to Atlanta, Georgia, two bundred miles from my bome, in search of a position on a paper. To my surprise, not one of the three dailies in the town needed or desired my services,

#### A Start at \$4 a Week

ABSOLUTELY no vacancy," the third managing editor to whom I had applied a second time said, with a terrifying note of finality in his voice, when I had paused for breath in the recital of my ambitions and literary aspirations. "Besides, we don't need any more literary talent just now.

And then, with something of sarcasm in the smile

which accompanied his words:

"All this paper needs at the present time is a lot of girls to address envelopes for a few weeks in the business office. Of course, if such a grade of work was anything a young woman of your capabilities could or would do, I'd be glad to ask our circulation manager to take you on.'

"I accept the suggestion," I answered. "I will gladly begin on your paper by addressing envelopes.

What do you pay?"

While my future employer gave a gasp of amazement, and named a salary of four dollars a week, I mentally made a note of the fact that courage and persistence are first aids to success.

society editress was going to be married, and that I would be given a trial in that department at a salary of nine dollars per week.

If a woman succeeds in getting on a paper, at however small a salary or in whatever humble capacity, her day of opportunity will sooner or later arrive. It may be that she is doing stenographical or clerical work in the business office, and has decided upon a position in the society department as the goal of her ambition. Or perhaps she has accepted the inanities of the society column, or the drudgery of the woman's page, only as means unto an end, and dreams of the day when she will see her name

signed to interviews and special articles.

If she has energy and ability, the first step toward achieving this latter aim is to persuade the managing editor of the paper to have her given a trial when the opportunity arrives, and the chances are that within six months she will have interviewed at least a murderer, a candidate for Governor, several actresses, and a French count or two. Because the staff of every large daily includes a somewhat transient, shifting element in its routine reporters, and because there are days on which the unexpected breaking loose of big news stories makes extra help almost a necessity, she will be allowed to take her first lessons in the city room. Here, under the supervision of the city editor, all local news is handled, and assignments given for the real newspaper work to which she has aspired.

#### The First Interview

SHORTLY after my promotion to the position of second assistant society editress, I was sent for one morning by the city editor of our paper.

"Think you could write an interview?" he asked,

looking me over quizzically.

"Certainly," I auswered boldly, won-dering what under heaven I should really do with an interview if I ever secured one. but realizing intuitively that to say "I can't" would be to sign my own death warrant in a newspaper office.

"Then," said the city editor, "suppose you go out to see Mrs. S-, Fair Street, who was acquitted by the jury late yesterday afternoon. Shot her sister, you know, for alienating husband's affections. Husband fled, wife acquitted, and gone back to humble bonse to begin life over. Strong human interest. Chance of your life to write a big story."

This was my first assignment from the city desk. I did not know reporters from both afternoon papers had tried to get the interview and failed. Nor that it was merely a whimsical venture of the city editor's, as he confessed afterward, to send me because I was the scrub of the office, and could

be most easily spared for a futile task. I only knew my chance had come, and as I had had faith that this would be, so now, without in the least knowing how to set about the task, I believed that I should somehow prove worthy in the doing of it. Transformed by the magic of a moment from the drudge of the society department to the dignity of a trusted reporter, and with my heart beating a sort of halleluiah in my throat and cars. I set forth upon my quest. Yet, by the time I had found my way to the humble cottage, less than an hour later, both courage and enthusiasm had spent themselves, and I was no longer an enterprising reporter, with prospects. I was only a girl, with pity in my heart, and with

"Sure, you can do it, child. Just be game. Make the city editor think you know a whole lot"

"Of course, no girl could keep soul and body together in a city on four dollars a week," I said to myself, "but you've enough money to pay your board a few weeks longer. Do you want any better luck than a daily opportunity to remind this man that you are dead in earnest?"

#### Promoted to the Society Page

WHETHER it was because I made a record at addressing envelopes, or succeeded in arousing the interest and curiosity of the managing editor in two subsequent smilling, but argent, pleas which I made to him, I never have known. But at the end of my third week I was told that the second assistant

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very weak knees. My timorous ring was answered by a frail, meek-looking woman with a chubby small boy tugging at her skirts.
"I am Mrs. S---," she said simply

"I feel for you in all your trouble," I told her, my voice choking.

Unquestioning, the woman led me down a narrow hallway, and into a meagerly furnished back bed-

"It's mighty good of you to care, and even my own people against me, too," was her only comment, as she offered me a chair.

"Tell me about it if it will do you good to talk," I said, so dazed at the strangeness of the situation into which I had plunged that my words sounded vague and indistinct, as if wafted across great

In the midst of the remarkable story which was forthwith poured into my horrified ears, I suddenly remembered.

"Hush, bush, and Heaven help us both," I cried tragically, "You do not know what you are doing. You do not even know who I am. The paper sent me to interview you, and I forgot it. And now I have lost my only chance, for I can't write what you have told me in confidence. What shall I do? Oh, oh, oh!"

And I mouned like a soul in torment. But

upon the face of my companion a great hope had dawned.

"Then you will write a piece for my little boy to read when he gets grown, and knows?" she said, with frantic eagerness. "The sort of piece you'd want the one you loved to read about you if it was you under a cloud, and your own people had gone back on you? I couldn't tell a word of it to men writers as what wanted to know, but you're a woman. Say, will you write a piece for my little boy to read?"

"You can trust me for that," I promised, trying not to shout for joy as the mental vision of my story in print was restored to me.

On the following day I received from the city editor this note, which I keep in my scrap-book:

"How did it feel, young lady, to see your story on the front page? For fear you'll find it out, I might as well tell you it was a crackerjack, and made even your Uncle Dudley feel like shedding a few. Mrs. S--- has written us a letter of thanks, which you can see. The enclosed measly five dollars is independent of your salary. You richly deserve it, and more.'

That year I was permitted to write, in addition to my work in the society department, a series of interviews with actresses. Occasionally I was sent out into the State to do a feature story on some political meeting, report a convention, or write up some college which advertised with our paper. At the end of my second year I was in charge of the society department at a salary of only fifteen dollars a week, and for the first time in my twenty-four months' experience was disheartened and discontented.

#### Planning the Next Move

I HAD begun to realize not only that I could hope for no further promotion on that particular paper, but that real newspaper work-the big and stirring work that is done by members of the city, or local staff-was not yet open to women in the South. In that section a woman writer is considered a luxury, not a necessity, and the close money margin on which the average Southern paper is run makes it impracticable to employ her except in the capacity of society editress. If, in addition to elaborate descriptions of bridge teas and weddings, she is allowed to write interviews with people who clamor to be interviewed, or to pen an occasional editorial in praise of what the woman's club of the city has accomplished, she is referred to with genuine pride by the press as "one of the South's most brilliant young journalists."

When I had made up my mind to enter a more ambitious field, and to seek the experience that can be obtained only on the city staff of a metropolitan daily, I decided to steer my course clear of New York as zealously as if it were a city of plague and pestilence. Of the women I knew who, backed by slender bank accounts, insufficient experience, and sublime faith, had plunged into various lines of work there, almost none had succeeded. Some had escaped with nothing worse than nervous prostration; others, after harrowing struggles, had taken refuge in uncongenial yokes of matrimony; and many were drudges who had lost both their ambition and their looks. In New York the standard of ability in all professions was nearly as high as the cost of living, and competition flereer than in any other city on the globe.

For these reasons the demands there upon my strength and nervous system would be merciless until I had worked my way up from the position of cub reporter on a paper to the dignity and salary of a special writer. It was in the hope, therefore, of escaping years of routine work, so difficult and discouraging that they might break both spirit and body before I could obtain recognition and financial success, that I decided to try to win my spurs before going to New York. This might also enable me some day to name my own terms to a New York daily.

I studied a map of the United States, and decided to make Washington City the immediate goal of my ambition. I knew that because of the importance of that city as a news center every New York daily had its bureau there, through which one might eventually hope to gain a foothold in New York. Also, I had heard certain bromides say that Washington is the loveliest city in the world in spring.

Now, I was to learn that the most disheartening task any obscure young aspirant for journalistic honors may essay is that of securing work on a



In the slums I learn the needs of the poor

paper at a distance of five hundred miles or more, without the invaluable asset known as "pull." vain did I address letters of application to managing editors of Washington papers. Two of these men replied emphatically that nothing could induce them to employ a woman on their staff. A third did not reply to either of the three epistles in which I conveyed to him my burning desire to evolve from a society editress into a full-fledged reporter, and finally into a writer of signed stories. The fourth wrote that he had no vacancy on his staff, and could hold out to me no hope of a position at any future time. He had no objection, however, to my sending him one or two of the newspaper articles I had written, although he could not promise to look over them immediately. This I considered encouraging, and, with hopes high, carefully and prayerfully selected what I considered my best efforts, wrote the managing editor that I was sending some samples of my work taken quite at random from my files, and, having mailed these by special delivery, awaited with what patience I could muster the flattering offer upon which I had set my heart.

For seven feverish, unhappy months I was des-tined to write letters of application to this heartless man. Upon him I had centered all my hopes, and as his indifference to my fate froze into a stony silence, my determination to find a place on his paper strengthened. Finally, there came a day when my unflagging persistence was rewarded by a letter from him, for he wrote:

"I regret that I have not found time to look over your articles, which, I doubt not, are very good. This, however, does not affect your chances one way or another on our paper, for we have no vacancy. regret that I can offer you no encouragement whatever. This is final."

In desperation, I telegraphed back to him:

"Inasmuch as you can offer me no encouragement whatever, will come to see you."

#### The Reward of Three Years of Drudgery

KNEW that to gain my end I must convince him that I could be of sufficient value to him to justify his increasing the expenses of the paper to the extent of the salary I asked. And having learned the value of the personal equation in business transactions, I borrowed fifty dollars, laid my Sunday suit and hat reverently in my steamer trunk, and took the next train for Washington. Two weeks later, at a salary of twenty-five dollars a week, I began work there on the paper toward which I had directed my efforts.

It had taken nearly three years of drudgery, done at discouragingly low pay, to enable me to reach the position of reporter on a city staff-where every man makes his first beginning toward a journalistic career. Within this time, however, I had learned, both by observation and experience, much that was now to contribute to my advancement, and I was also able to command a higher salary than if I had not served my apprenticeship.

It is here that my story really begins. The annals of the happy do not make good history, perhaps, but when a woman's daily routine invests her life with wonder and romance, and when her work contributes to her mental, moral, and physical welfare, the facts are worth recording.

Looking back over the four years that have elapsed since I became the only woman reporter on the city staff of a large daily, I believe I have found my

greatest happiness in the comradeship of men, so that I have come to look with pity on the average professional woman whose self-sufficiency leads her almost inevitably into the narrow path of spinsterhood, and to regard as even more unfortunate the woman who has never tried to do a man's work shoulder to shoulder with men.

"Sure, you can do it, child," the men in our office would say, when, terrified and homesick during my first days in Washington, I confided to them the sickening dread that I might not make good. "Just be game. Make the city editor think you know a whole lot, and we'll see that you never get trimmed on a story.

And they were as good as their word. Despite the high tension at which they worked, none of them was ever too busy to tell me how to go about getting a story to which I had been assigned; to keep a watchful eye on my daily run so that I should not be scooped by our competitor; or to speak an appreciative word when I did my work well. My writing soon began to appear signed, and my city editor, a man with a flery temper, but whose heart held a tender spot for every woman whom circumstances had forced froin the beaten track of home and marriage, gave me many of the assignments that were generally coveted in our office. Yet there was never a sign of envy, nor lack of a certain gruff, and sometimes amusing, chivalry on the part of the men in our office.

I remember the first time I was sent to another city on a story for our paper. As I was purchasing my ticket at the station, one of our reporters, whom I had left at his desk but a few

minutes before, dashed up to me quite breathless, his hair and necktie in comic disorder from the swiftness of his pursuit.

"Say, I'd get fired in a minute if they knew I took time to follow you up," he gasped, to the utter amazement of my fellow travelers, "but I know you're green, and I was afraid you'd economize on your expense account. Spend a dollar for lunch, ride in taxis, and travel in the Pullman every time.

And as I passed through the gates to the train, I heard the shouted injunction:

"Be sure to spend a dollar for lunch."

So, there was not a day that did not bring me some evidence of their friendliness. A newspaper man will tell you that his calling is a heartless one, adding

"No, siree, a newspaper office is no place for a minister's son, or a young girl either.

It is an office platitude, and with the respect we unconsciously pay to platitudes, he accepts it.

#### Interviewing the Great of the World

IN MY seven years of newspaper experience, I have been associated with men of every degree of intelligence and cleverness. Among them all I have found, without exception, a genuine greatness of heart, a generosity that takes no count of means or effort, and a capacity for loyalty to their fellow workers which stirs my pride when I think of them.

If my life is enriched by the comradeship of such associates, my profession has been the means of opening to me many friendships which invest my daily routine with a sort of halo of splendor. Statesmen, actors, musicians, writers, and scientists form the aristocracy of greatness to which my work gives me entrée—an entrée that only money and leisure, or great talent, could otherwise purchase. Not a week passes but that I am sent to interview some man or woman whose achievement has won the admiration of a nation or a world. In the reporting of great conventions, I come in close touch with the leaders of many big movements of the day, and from their zeal and enthusiasm I gain an inspiration that vitalizes my own work. To many of these men and women I am but one of hundreds of newspaper writers whose acquaintance they are inclined to regard as a penalty of success; others have become my dear friends, whose greatness lights my path to new ambition and endeavor.

It must not be inferred that the work of the successful newspaper woman consists mainly of a delectable round of interviews with famous people. On the contrary, every woman reporter of sensitiveness and refinement must steel her heart against frequent rebuffs from a class of people who, because of their own lack of innate refinement, or upon the ignorant assumption that every newspaper writer is

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## WOMAN TO-DAY 0



Mrs. M. L. Baldwin Adjuster of Claims in the Indian Office at Washington

HE grand-daughter of a famous Chippewa chief holds the position of Adjuster of Claims in the Indian Office at Washington. She is Mrs. M. L. Baldwin, a relative of many of the famous Indian warriors of the West.

THAT the health movement in the public schools means far more to the people of this country than any other movement is the belief of Dr. Luther H. Gulick, head of the Child Hygiene Department of

the Russell Sage Foundation. His investigations have brought to light the fact that while 250,000 children in America last June completed their eightyear course, almost the same number during the preceding months had dropped from the ranks, never to graduate. Vast toil over statistics, in which his assistant, Dr. Leonard Ayres, had made an exhaustive study of 40,000 children's records, convinced the investigators that this indictment is to be made-sixteen per cent of the 250,000 failures are such because of ill health, mostly preventable. The defects include poor hearing and sight, adenoids, imperfect tonsils, and neglected teeth. This sixteen per cent fall into the classes: stupid, backward, or failures. A large part of the problem is met by the education of parents. Evening lectures and clubs open up a world of knowledge concerning diet, sanitation, prevention.

Much is being done; much is left to do. "The Wider
Use of the School Plant," a book by Clarence A. Perry, also of the Sage Foundation, points a path along these lines for those who have in their safekeeping the little red schoolhouse and its lineal descendants. School buildings standing empty and dark during the winter evenings and vacations should preach their own sermon. What some of our cities are doing the rest can do. It was a woman in Cleveland who led the way.

M ADAME PAQUIN stands a personality behind the garments she creates. Few of her sex have ever reached the plane of the world's great creators of fashions. None of her sex has ever before achieved the distinction lately conferred upon her at the Brussels Exhibition, namely, the title of "Vice-President of the Syndical Chamber of Dressmaking." Instead of falling in line with the older designers she takes

her stand alone when the conviction demands. While all the other great Parisian houses are showing models of the harem skirt, she has boldly opposed it from the first, declares that it is both ugly and unfeminine, and refuses to design a single skirt of the type, either for street or evening wear.

THE penny lunch for school children is claimed by Cincinnati as a native. Other cities are following in her footsteps. Miss Ella Walsh, a teacher, inaugurated the lunch in 1908, and she has charge of the work still. The expenses for last December were \$157.55 and the receipts \$157.78. Miss Walsh's budget should be worthy the study of the housewife.

A SWEEPING fire in a New York shirt-waist factory on Saturday. March 25, caused more than 145 deaths, most of these being of girl workers who were trapped among the flames or leaped to the sidewalk from eight, nine, and ten stories above. The over-

whelming horror of the catastrophe has led to a wide investigation of factories and their methods, revealing the fact that many buildings are fire-traps and that fire drills are little known. Whether the calamity bears its fruit of blessing remains a question of civic reform. Theater exits have multiplied since the Iroquois fire in Chicago; but the occupants of theaters pay for their scats and must be satisfied, or they withdraw their patronage. The occupants

of factories enter what are often death-traps, or starve. Rabbi Wise, in the memorial meeting, placed the responsibility not with "the action of God, but the inaction of man."

A GENIAL brotherly-sisterly greeting is that depicted upon this page between two prominent suffragists of the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoc, having done much to win the fifth star for Washington, went calling recently upon California to urge it to win the sixth. There she was welcomed by Mr. J. H. Braly of Los Angeles, president emeritus of the Political Equality League, who has been de-



Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe and Mr. J. H. Braly Coworkers in the votes-for-women campaign in California

voting a large part of his time to the votes-for-women campaign. The Legislature just adjourned in California passed a resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment granting the suffrage. If the special election probably to be called for several amendments should result in women's participating in the Sau Francisco election this fall, a housecleaning similar to the recent one in Scattle is promised.

ANNE HUTCHINSON, the American Jezebel, is to find atonement at last for being east from the church and driven into the wilderness, in a

mented with naive surprise upon the way she was forced to dress when speaking to a great assembly of legislators in Iowa. She wanted to wear her street suit, but the ladies in whose charge she was insisted upon her bedecking herself—"so I wore my cream-colored evening gown, which seemed very strange to me, but I wished to do as I was bid." Matters of dress are not trifling, as those who rank themselves above them would fain have us believe; Miss Pankhurst's comment is not insignificant. The unsuitableness of many costumes worn by our women public speakers detracts from the dignity not only of their personal appearance but of the cause.

T &O wonderful Frenchwomen have set the world of literature talking. The miracle of a seam-stress's novel—the exquisite "Marie Claire"—has already been reported in this department. Mdlle. Marie Leneru, under thirty, totally deaf since child-hood, has ignored her handicap and written "Les Affranchis." The play portrays the ancient battle between philosophy and religion so freshly, so dramatically, that the deaf girl awoke to fame the morning after its first production at the Odeon Theater, a Government playhouse.

THE hanums, or women, of Turkey have undergone a greater change during the last quarter-century than the women of any other country. One now meets them mingling with gentlemen at social gath-

erings. The ob-scuring veil has given way to a transparent fabric. Education is spreading like fire through the harem. It is said that the revolution in Turkey was successful largely owing to the women, who supplied large sums of money, acted as secret intermediaries between leaders, and in many cases suffered imprisonment and death for the liberation of their people. They anticipate their own as an outcome. Mme. Ibrahim Zia, wife of the Turk-



Mme. Ibrahim Zia Wife of the son of the Ambassador from Turkey

ish Ambassador's son in Washington, is an American. She is the first woman of the Ottoman envoys' households to take part in the capital's social life.

> Her influence may be a factor of importance in the broadening of the Eastern woman.

> MRS. ELLEN H. RICHARDS died in Boston on March 30. Probably no woman in America has done so much to advance the home in matters of sanitation and domestic science of every branch. Her discussion of euthenics was reckoned with nationally. As president of the Home Economics Association she organized the movement toward ideal conditions in our homes.

> N EW LONDON, Connecticut, is to have a woman's college. The business men of the city raised \$134,196 toward it in a ten days' campaign and wound up with a general celebration of bands, banners, and red fire.

> COOKING in high altitudes has long been a problem to housekeepers in the Rocky Mountain regions. Armed with the lore of their grandmothers, they leave the East for a new Western

home, only to find that the good old cakes are heavy, the biscuits soggy, the candy underboiled. The facts in the case are that longer cooking must be given, since water boils at a lower degree than at sea-level. For instance, a sirup which reaches, at sea-level, a density of thirty-five degrees after twenty minutes' boiling, requires about thirty-five minutes in these mountains. That less shortening is needed is another point to bear in mind.



Miss Ella Walsh's penny lunch for schoolchildren in Cincinnati

tablet which the Colonial Dames of New York are to dedicate to her on May 3, near the scene of her death in Pelham Bay Park. It will be placed upon Split Rock, the curious boulder which stands north of Mrs. Hutchinson's house.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST, writing intimately to friends in London, sending her logbook of a suffrage voyage through the States, com-



### Snider's Tomato atsu

T is not only an unsurpassed relish for meats, fish, game, vegetables, etc., but is a most convenient seasoning for dishes requiring a tasty puree, and saves labor.

Try this recipe, (using Snider's)

#### Tomato Rarebit

2 tablespoons butter; 2 tablespoons flour. I cup thin cream: '4 cup Snider's Tomatu Catsup; 2 cups cheese measured after grating (or running through chopper). 2 eggs slightly beaten; salt.

Melt butter in smire pan, add flour. Pour in, gradually, the cream, and as soon as misture thickens add the Catsup. Then add rheese, eggs and sait to taste. Serve, as soon as choese has melted, on soda crackers, or crisp fuest.

Helen Max Thomasu

The pantry should always contain a good supply of Snider process Pork and Beans and a bottle of Snider's Chili Sauce.

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## LEAN HOUSE OIL NO THESE ADVENTUREMENTS PLANES MANTED CONTINUE

#### Chance vs. the Budget

Concluded from page 15

ground and grinding. That sort of life isn't worth getting through."

A year or two ago there appeared a magazine article showing bow an American family had lived in Antiuch for something like \$157.82 a year. Published at the time when we were helpless spectators of the race between house-rent and beefsteak for our last cent, it turned the thrifty mind toward the Orient. But when we discovered how that family lived in Antioch, it seemed worth all the difference between \$157,82 and a reasonable expenditure not to live there. Isn't it almost worth not getting through life if one must grind perpetually !

There were some people near the Lewis farm—the Holdens down on the St. Helena Road—who suffered from the two evils of this hopeless grinding system: the crushing economy and the senseless reaction against it. Dan Holden has never found out which century he is living in. He thinks the natural market for his crops is just where his grandfather's market was down at Dooljttle's mill. He has not discovered Buffalo and Rochester, and he acts as though there was not any New York, but just keeps on raising sparse crops of wheat and rye and field corn on the worn-out fields where wheat and rye and field corn have grown without variation for four generations. He does not even know whether he gains or loses on his crops. I heard

the postmaster say to him:
"I hear Elbert Lewis's wife up and tel's Elbert just how much he has got to git out of the crops, so's she can have what she wants."

"That so?" answered Dan Holden. "Well. I guess Elbert Lewis's wife'll git her come-

uppence the first dry spell!"
He never knew that he was getting his "come-uppence" every day. Why, last year he sold his two hundred bushels of potatoes for eighty cents a bushel, and. getting the whole \$160 at once to bulge his pockets, he came as near strutting as so limp a man could, till Grace asked him how much be had made on his potatoes.

"Hundred and sixty dollars," said he. "Didn't it cost you anything to raise

them?" she asked.
"Why, I done it myself," said he.

#### Cabbages and Accounts

THEN she figured out for him just how much it actually had cost—the seed potatoes, the fertilizer, the time he had worked at the current wages, the interest on the value of the land, and the taxes on the fields-and all together it came to nearly seventy-five cents a bushel,

"Well, say," he cried, "d'you mean to tell me that I only made five cents a bushel on them potatoes-ten dollars on the hull lot?"

And his wife-poor little shadowy creature-never knows beforehand how much money she is going to have nor what she ought to buy with it, nor how she has spent it after it is gone! Most of the year she goes about in faded cotton wrappers, and with holes in her shoes, and not nough money tied up in the corner of her handkerchief to tempt a book agent. But when the crops are sold she just has a foolish little debauch of expenditure; rushes up to town and buys a silk dress, usually green; gets expensive canned things for her table, and one year she came back with an awful gilt clock.

"But Dan Holden is just like a lot of farmers," protested Grace, "No definite in-come, no systematic expenditure! They're atavisms-these men-they and their wives. and their sons, and their daughters, and everything that is within their gates-which, by the way, are mostly off their hinges.

And if the Dan Holdens are sometimes little slow in filling a quart measure to the brim, who shall blame them? Bernard Shaw says that he makes it a fixed rule not to believe in the alleged Arcadian virtues of the half-starved drudges who are sacrificed to the degrading, brutalizing, and entirely unnecessary pursuit of unscientific farming.

But what we are really after is the answer of a clever, well-trained woman to the problem of rural isolation, uncertainty. poverty, and hard work. The simple solu-tion of Grace Lewis is to take over into agriculture the methods of business; to take the fewest risks for the biggest returns; to cut down the middleman's profits to the utmost; to have a large. steadily growing junk-heap on which throw every tradition or method that be-gins to creak at the joints; and to gear up to a new speed limit, where the methods of a certified public accountant will be applied to the raising of cabbages and double entry bookkeeping will keep tab on the sirup that Elbert eats on his griddle



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which you can best carry out your ideas.



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BOOKLET

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OU are in-vited to visit New York City for one week, lodge at one of the best hotels in the East, bave eonstantly at your disposal experienced New Yorkers who will conduct you to the places of interest, the show places of the city, and, further - St. Patrick's Cathedral more, to just that



type of show place which most suits your individual preference. Your hotel will be one which ordinarily charges from \$3.00 to 88,00 per day for the room alone, and your room will be one of the best in the

Should you visit New York City alone, be housed equally well, and go about yourself unconducted, you would probably spend at least \$200 for the week exclusive of carfare, have much poorer service and be quite unable both to find and to select the diversions and the points of interest which would most appeal to you. Our plan enables you to enjoy, at a cost but little above actual railroad fare, a week of the best New York affords.

#### New York in the Spring

Springtime shows New York at its gayand its best. May and June bring Holiday weather in the great city. All the world is here. In July the exodus to sea-shore and to Europe empties Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive, but in May and June there is no place in this country so alto-gether delightful. The air is balmy, the skies blue, the sun just warm enough, the city at its very best, and that best is famous the world over. The theatres are open. and all the open-air pastimes in full swing. The streets are full of the best dressed peo-ple in the world. They are dining in the open air at Claremont, on the terraces overlooking the Hudson-tables are laid under the great spreading trees at Woodmansten Inn. Bronx Park, that gigantic playground of five million people, itself larger than many cities, is visited daily by thousands of Holiday folk. The red deer, the moose, caribon, elk, and bison roam their ranges not mere cages—but acre on acre of open air ranges, which so cunningly duplicate their native baunts that the animals themselves are deceived. It's worth a five-thousand-word description, but it's only one of five thousand features, all as exclusively New York features as Wall Street itself.

At the other end of the city, ten miles from Bronx Park, is the Aquarium. The city has spent millions of dollars in collecting and maintaining for your inspec-tion the funny, interesting things that live under water-every sort of fish that swims. Good sort of place to go on Friday, isn't it?

We want you to lunch with us at the Waldorf. The big, broad windows framed in flowers look out on Fifth Avenue, and all the world goes by as you watch. In

these soft Spring days it's a panorama of the wealth, beauty, and good form of the Nation. An hour of it is a liberal and a necessary education. You will see two thousand motor ears pass in that hour. You will see hundreds of the finest equipages the city can boast. They say that sooner or later every one in the world who



New Theatre

is anybody passes this corner, where land sells for a cold million for one city lot 20 x 100 feet. You'll see the builders of New York—the builders of the nation and they are well worth the seeing, for the sheer, dominating, flaming intelligence that sticks out and can't be hidden. probably see \$1,000,000,000 worth of flesh and blood within the hour, if that interests you, and you'll certainly see the most exquisitely gowned and the most beautiful women in the world.

We want you to visit the theatres with We know which are the best playsthe hits of the season. Do you want to laugh until your sides ache? Then so you Do you like the intensely clever "George Bernard Shaw" plays? Very good, How about the "New Theatre"? The Nation is talking about that just now.

#### In a Motor Car

If you should drive your own car through the streets of New York you would be eaught in the traffic and have a most unpleasant time; yet no other place in the country affords such glorious Motor Runs as New York, and New York motorists know the broad avenues which are uncon-gested. We have arranged to drive you in the right way to the places you want to see.

#### What You Like Most

Tastes differ widely. Of course there are some things you have seen on previous visits to the city-some other things which do not interest you. We have one schedule of entertainment for the middle-aged man and his wife and quite a different schedule for the two young business men who come together and who prefer sup-per on the Great White Way to the Aquarium. We have still a different schedule for the two or three bachelor girls who come alone. We have a chaperon for them, a lady, a very successful social secretary, who will conduct them to just the places they have been dreaming o' for years. The experience of some thou-ands of girl visitors in New York has taught her that girls want to lunch at the Plaza, to visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to go to the matinee, the shopping they want to do-what a royal good time a party of girls can have together, and how to have it in New York and exactly what to avoid.

We are prepared for the Mothers who want to bring their children and have

prepared a schedule of reduced rates for the children. We know how the youngsters want to visit the Hippodrome-we have a lady who understands mothers and children too and Lave planned exactly the sort of good fun that they will remember all their lives. We know how many mothers and children have dreamed of Coney Island for years and the wonderful things that Coney Island has.

#### Bargain Hunters

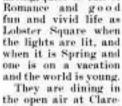
A great many women will be very greatly influenced to take this trip by the opportunities for careful buying which it affords. You can buy gowns for \$3,000 each in New York or charming dresses for \$3.49 when the sales are on, and they are on in May and June. You can save the cost of the trip on a set of furs alone. Let us help you to find the bargains. We know where they are.

#### For the Business Men

Our own spacious offices on the Fifth Avenue side and the Madison Square side of the Brunswick Building, at 225 Fifth Avenue, will be the headquarters for the business men. Here they can have their mail sent if they prefer, receive telephone calls, have a desk, receive callers, transact business.

The business men and the young married couples will want to see the "( White Way" when the lights are lit. have some young people who find it diffi-cult to recognize Morpheus until aforesaid lights grow dim.

There is no place in the world quite so brilliant, quite so fascinating, quite so full of



mont, on the terraces



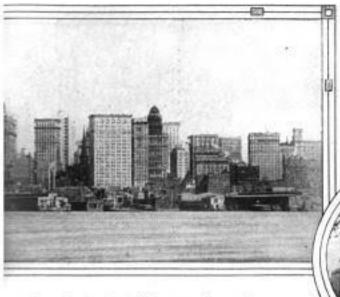
Grant's Tomb

overlooking the Hudson. The prettiest girls in the world, the smartest, best groomed men. The lights are lit, the music swells across the water, the Bulls and Bears sit down together. and a thousand motor cars drone past the door. It is a big, never-ending Carnival, for it is New York and it's Spring.

We have arranged for those who wish to take advantage of our botel accommodations and reduced railroad fare but







who wish to select their own places of amusement and keep their time free-

#### The Complete Schedule

You will realize that we hardly can print here a complete list of all the places of interest to which we will take you, or describe all the varied and elaborate forms of amusemen\* and entertainment we have arranged for you. But take our word for it that every bit of time is covered and in the way best suited to make of this week a carnival for you that you will remember as the best, most joyous, most brilliant days of your life. We have book-lets in which we describe the complete cycle of the visit, and we shall gladly send you the booklet describing the schedule which best suits you.

#### Nice People Only

We want good, substantial people only to respond to our invitation. We shall insist scrupulously on having only nice people, the right sort, the sort you yourself are glad to meet at home. We reserve the right to arbitrarily return the money and eject from our company any one who is objectionable, or even seems to us likely to become objec-tionable. We expect that we shall have applications from a great many more people than we can accommodate, and we shall select only the best people who apply.

#### Why We Do It

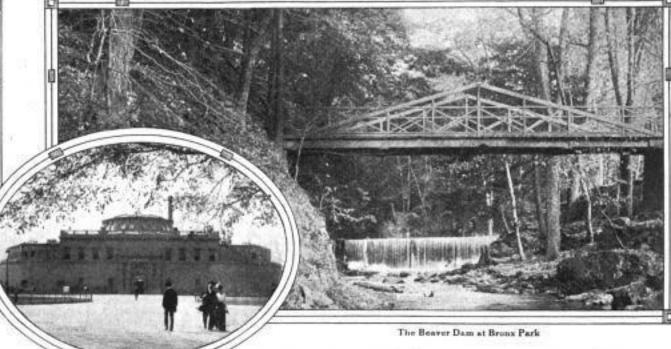
We want you to know about Long Beach.



It is the ocean resort of the wealthier New Yorkers, and it is the only exclusive ocean beach near New York City. It is the ocean beach of New York City, just as Fifth Avenue is the strolling ground of the wealthy, just as Wall Street is the city's financial district. The Pennsylvania station is in the centre

Murray's of lower New York. Electric trains take you from the Pennsylvania station to Long Beach just about as quickly as the subway takes one from Wall Street to the uptown residential district-40 minutes.

We want Long Beach to become the ocean resort of the nation instead of New York We could spend \$50,000 in advertising Long Beach in the magazines and



The Aquarium

it would not be so well or so favorably known to you as it will be by this method. because all we can say about it cannot begin to produce the impression on you that one brief visit will produce. Long Beach is a city by the ocean, a city of beautiful homes, of the most artistic architecture—a city restricted to artistic houses and splendid hotels. It has the finest surf, the best bathing on the Atlantic Coast. It has miles and miles of broad board walk along the beach, and the board walk is filled with pleasure lovers. Its colony of beautiful homes is grouped near a great hotel as modern and fully equipped as the best Broadway hostelries. It gives the refine-ment of Newport, the gayety of Monte Carlo, the holiday spirit and bathing fea-tures of Atlantic City, and the invigo-rating, bracing health of the broad Atlantic itself.

Some of you who come on this trip will buy lots at Long Beach because your desire for lots there will jerk the check-book out of your pocket. Some hundreds of you will not buy. We shall be very well repaid by our investment in your knowledge of the beauties of this ocean city. We shall not press you to buy-you will not feel un-comfortable if you do not buy. Hundreds will come who will not buy there, but every one who does come will be a very good in-vestment for us. We ask you to comenot to buy.

However, should you be unable to resist the desire to own lots at Long Beach, we shall apply the cost of this trip, including your carfare from your home, on the pur-chase price of the lots, so that the trip will cost you nothing at all.

#### How We Do It

It seems absurd that we should offer to provide this week in New York for \$40. As a matter of fact, for many of you we shall provide it for less than \$40, and in some cases for just a few dollars more. If, for instance, your home happens to be in Pittsburg or in the Pittsburg radius, the cost will be only \$35.50. This, remember, includes railroad fare BOTH WAYS. If you live in Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., Boston, Mass.,

Portland, Me., Philadelphia. Utica, Syracuse, Troy, Binghamton, Scranton, and other

cities averaging distances approximately similar from New York, or if you live in regions contiguous to these cities, the cost will be less than this figure. On the other hand, if your home happens to be in Chicago or Middle Western cities east of Chicago, the cost to you will be \$50 or less, everything paid. West of Chicago, south of Richmond, Va., north of Portland, Me., you will have to pay your fare to these cities, but you may then take advantage of the rate of \$50, or \$40 or less, as the case may be. Of course, our booklets explain all matters of cost in detail.

We are able to engage in this under-taking by wholesale buying and by charging a very substantial part of the cost to advertising. We have arranged with the railroads for reduced excursion tickets for the time in question. We are charging against our advertising appropriation the cost to us of your rooms in the Hotel Nassau, which ordinarily would cost you \$30 to \$80 for the week, exclusive of meals. This hotel will be completely filled, every room occupied with guests paying these rates until the middle of September. It has taken us many months to work out this plan so that the cost to you of

the trip outside of the portion which we assume could be brought down to the lowest figure possible.

The Long Beach Estates are selling at a price list of \$35,000, 000. With assets such as these we are enabled to purchase on a wholesale reale indeed.

The Hotel Nassau

You will stop at the Belasco Theatre



New York Motors to Long Beach for the Week end

suggest or fancy devise or wealth create, It combines all these elements because its appeal is to the metropolitan classes who patronize the gilded hotels of Manhattan, whose demand is for the best and the best only. It fronts 340 feet on the Long Beach concrete board walk, built at a cost of \$140,000 a mile, whereon, before the broad arched verandahs of the hotel, pass

and repass the beauty and wealth and fashion of New York. From your rooms. looking out your windows over the immense expanse of broad, blue, booming Atlantic, it is as though you were perched on the crow's nest of an ocean liner. Rooms, course, are fitted with private baths piped not only for hot and



Waldorf-Astorie

cold fresh water, but also for hot and cold SALT WATER.

#### Send for Booklet

Your request for full details will promptly be answered in the form of a booklet which will describe adequately all that we have shadowed in these pages; will tell you when to come, how to come, where to come; will set forth various sorts of itineraries as arranged for the various days, and other plans for your entertainment; will, in short, answer practically all ques-tions such, no doubt, as are formulating themselves in your mind as you read this,

#### BUT REMEMBER:

If you ARE interested you must send promptly for this booklet, as we can accommodate only a few scores of people each week. In order for you to be accommodated in just the week you prefer, you must answer at once, as otherwise that week may be filled and your visit necessarily postponed to a week not so convenient to you. BECAUSE our arrangement with the Hotel Nassau ceases on June 15 -after that date the opportunity ceases.

## The Estates of Long Beach



se Hotel Nassau in the Background

week from

children, giving number).

In my party there will be (describe party, men or women or

June:

Estates

225 Fifth Ave. New York City Please send me booklet showing me schedule of entertainments for the

to June 15th.



HOW would YOU invest a modest sum for the future benefit of a young child? Here is a problem that the thrifty American is apt to face at some time. Some good, brief letters answering this vital query are wanted. Send letters, based on experiments and limited to 400 words, to the editor of The Average Man's Money before June 15. A bonus of \$25 will be paid for the best letter used. If possible, the letter should be typewritten.

#### Land Speculation Decreasing

WESTWARD the tide of settlement continues to flow. The Pacific Northwest-Oregon and Washington especiallyis drawing all classes of homeseekers. These range from the expert orchardist with \$50,-000 to the homesteader with two ponies and a great hope. From Minnesota these figures have been gathered up: 131 banks in 131 towns in 65 counties report the settlement of 855 new farm families within the State since the crops were harvested last fall. Into the Southwest, too, the stream is flowing stendily.

Yet Western bankers say that the demand for credit and cash in connection with land purchases is only about 25 per cent as great as at this time last year. Here is an exceedingly healthful condition, and investors who are offered securities based on developments in the West should remember this fact. More liquidation of projects too ambitiously outlined, undertaken without sufficient financial backing, or based on overoptimistic estimates of returns is bound to occur. A check on wild speculation, however, has taken place, and the investor's money will be safer.

#### A Story of Saving

A YOUNG man of twenty-four, newly married and living in New York, had a salary of \$150 a month. The couple were thrifty and began to look around for a safe depository for their savings. They have a modest home, which came to the busband by inheritance. The man and wife had many friends who were members of the town cooperative savings and loan association, and they resolved to begin the thrift habit in that institution, as it seemed the best method for systematic saving. The young couple decided that one-third of the income must be saved, and started with fifty shares at \$50 per month. They kept hammering away persistently, although it was hard scratching cometimes, as there was \$200 life insurance premiums to pay annually.

In eleven years and eight months the savings and loan shares reached their par ralue of \$200 per share—that is to say, \$140 was paid in and \$60 was the profit on each share—and the young couple then had \$10,000 and three children. They turned their \$10,000 over into prepaid stock, on which the association pays 5 per cent in-terest, and immediately started fifty more shares. It requires only \$100 a year to pay on these shares, as the \$500 balance comes from interest on the prepaid shares. This is fortunate, as the \$500 a year which he formerly paid on his shares is needed for the children to help put them through preparatory school and college.

It was twenty years ago when he began saving; he is now forty-four. The twentypayment life policy for \$4,000 is about due. and the household are discussing what they will do with it. The second fifty shares in the savings and loan association will mature in about three years-which means another \$10,000-and his interest on his aggregate savings from this source will be All the children are incen-\$1,000 a year. lated with the thrift habit-the eldest, a girl of nineteen, is now teaching school, and out of her salary of \$85 a month she puts away \$30 in the home savings and loan association.

#### **Building and Loan Companies**

POPULAR form of investment is the A purchase of shares in building and born associations. It is perhaps the best worked-out plan for instalment investment

that has been made available to the average man. Regulation, at least in those States where most of these companies do business, is a real thing. In New York, for instance, they have passed under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks, and their forms and methods have been adjusted to meet the strict requirements of the banking law. From the circular of a typical association the fol-lowing "buy-your-home-with-the-rent-you-pay" plan is taken:

Suppose you rent a house at, say, \$20 per month, your payment will be \$240 per year. You conclude to buy such a house at, say, \$2,500, have in cash \$300, and need \$2,200, your payment would be as follows:

Interest per month at six per cent Payment on II shares of stock in B. & L. Association (\$1.0) per share per month;	\$ 11.00
Total cost per month.  For 12 months. Taxos per year to the city. Water rent.	\$ 22.00
Total Deduct one year's increase in value of 11 shares in B. & L. Association	\$305.00
Net gain over rent	\$173.00

Between the purchase and rental prices is a difference of only about \$5 per month, and in eleven and one-half years your stock would be worth \$2,200, enough to satisfy the mortgage, and your house would be

#### A Government Clerk Speaks

BOUT six years ago I met a friend on the street who told me of a chance to buy mining shares in Mexico that would

pay big returns, and added that there was a little stock left that I might purchase reasonably. I was delighted that so great a chance had come my way, and took out of the bank a few hundred dollars that I had accumulated by "saving candle ends and sich," and invested in the Mexican mine. I received just one dividend-then came long letters telling of all sorts of trouble—with the manager at the mines, the president, and the directors. All were at loggerheads and had begun to call each other names. Finally they landed in court, a New York court, where you can appeal a case to the day of judgment. hear some agreement was finally reached among themselves that the mines be kept going in order to pay current expenses, but I count it among the things of the past.

Next a local scheme (I did not call it a scheme at that time, but a business proposition) claimed my attention. A manufactory was to be started to make peanut butter. Shares were \$5, and "soon would be worth \$20." Another little stipend saved up went to that glittering prospect. For a while all went on well. I think we received dividends twice (3 per cent), then the factory was moved to an adjoining State to be near the peanut belt; that did not meet with the success anticipated, and the business returned to this city. After a while circular letters reached us stating that the business was getting on a paying basis. Then began its career of skyrocket ing finance. From a capitalization of \$250,000 it was raised to \$1,000,000, and a promise made that in the near future it would be boosted to \$5,000,000. Later it went into the hands of a receiver, and

the stock and fixtures brought about \$1,800. The basis on which that \$1,000,000 capitalization was made is not visible to mortal man.

I was still hopeful when I met a lady who had been a resident of this city, but for some time had made Colorado her home. With some other members of her family, she was the possessor of a mine in that State which they wanted to develop. They did not, however, want to form a company for the purpose, so they sent her to Washington to raise enough money to work the mine in a small way until the output would justify expansion. To quote the lady's words, "there was gold in sight everywhere." For over a year I have had no word from this gold brick. The future may hold much, but I am getting skeptical.

Not having, as yet, received my final blow, I again invested, this time in a West Virginia oil proposition. We drilled for oil and got a pretty fine gas well. A gas company takes the gas when it needs more than ts own wells produce-which is not often. I fear our dividends are a long way off,

Now, I may be what in the popular slang of the day calls a bonehead, but in these very same investments I have enumerated are men of ability, keen at business transactions, who thought with me that they

saws future in every chance we took.

I hardly think I am in a position to give advice, though I might pose as the "awful example" of a too sweetly confiding nature. Of only one thing I am certain-I have the experience and some one else has the funds.

You are doing good missionary work in getting before the people these experiences of the lambs, and will be the means of saving many from trying to make money by chasing rainbows.

E. B. V.

Inspect Your Bank Stock

Washington, D. C.

#### Intensive Cultivation of the Investment Field

By S. W. STRAUS, President S. W. Straus & Co., Chicago

 ■ Never before in America were so many men saving money. Never before have there been so many investors. Never before has the proportion of safe to unsafe offerings been so high. Investors, better and better educated year by year, are more conservative and cautious than ever before, and the fly-by-night school of finance is going out of fashion

UST as the hope of the American wheat farmer lies in increased yield per acre to meet the rapidly growing food-stuff consumption of the country, the hope of American prosperity lies in intensive cultivation of the field of investment to cope with the increased cost of living.

We note side by side in the body politic, two incongruous tendencies: A growing extravagance which, with our national

temperament, seems at present to be the inevitable ac-companiment of prosperity, and a growing and widespread thrift. The condition is not thrift. The condition is not unlike that arising when a disease invades the human body, and healing antitoxins exist side by side with the destroying toxins generated by malignant germs. The one is the cure of the other, and, taking a lesson from contemporary medicine, we should be able to find a remedy for the national disease of extravagance in careful propagation and cultivation of our equally national habit of thrift.

That the high cost of living reduces itelf in large measure to the cost of high living has been frequently pointed out. On the other side of the paradox exists the panacea, and it is not hard to demonstrate that thrift is growing as rapidly as ex-travagance. The outcome, of course, depends on the relative rapidity of future growth of the two forces. Fortunately, we can encourage thrift and try at least to cheek extravagance, and in this lies the economic hope of the country.

Yet a comparison of American thrift with that of the thriftiest of all peoples, the French, shows how far we yet have to travel, and proves how great is the need of intensive cultivation in our fields of finance. Although comparative population

is more than two to one in our favor, comparative figures for 1909, the latest available, show 12,828,847 depositors in French savings-banks against 9.473,497 American depositors. The average French deposit was 876 and the average American deposit 841.75. Still more striking is this average when one remembers that French savingsbanks limit deposits to 1.500 francs, less than \$300, forcing depositors into the general field of investment

when their savings exceed that

sumt.

Such a limitation on American banks, of course, is impossible, and would not be desirable were it possible, but there is hope in the growing tendency of depositors, seen in the West more strongly than in the East, to self-limit deposits and purchase reliable securities when their savings accounts run above a reasonable sum. Interest rates have much to do with the geography of this feature of the investment situation.

Three per cent is the normal interest on savings in the large cities of the Mississippi Valley, and 344 per cent is high, while 4 is common on the Atlantic Coast, and the general average of savingsbanks in the Eastern States was recently given as 3.72 per cent.

That savings depositors are rapidly learning the first principles of intensive financial cultivation, however, is shown by the steadily increasing demand from small-lot buyers for railroad, industrial, and municipal securities at 4 to 5 per cent, and high-grade real estate first mortgage gold bonds at 519 and 6. Money savers are constantly graduating out of the savingsbank class into the general field of conservative investments, and in this class lies the chief hope of the future.

The name of the Philadelphia trust company referred to in the letter printed below can be found in the last edition of the "Bankers" Encyclopedia." Its capital stock is given as \$58,800. The only other information available are the names of three officials and the names of its banking correspondents in New York and Philadelphia. It was organized in 1905,

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY": SIR-In 1905 a man opened offices all through Pennsylvania under the name Security Company, selling insurance policies and collecting premiums. He claimed that the offices were equipped and maintained by the —— Life Insur-ance Company. I am a policy-holder in that insurance company.

Very soon this man's agents began to offer stock in the — — Security Com-pany, saying that this company intended

to open local banks as branches of the Philadelphia bank. Unfortunately, my wife and I believed in the man and took

a number of shares. About the same time the --- Life In-pay premiums to the -Company. When we heard this, my wife and I got nervous. At the time of buying our shares we were told that we could get our money back any time within thirty days. We tried, writing many letters one after another, but nothing came of it. Only a few weeks ago we received a letter from a man who was a director of the company at the time of organization. which simply stated that there was no mency to send back.

So far as my experience is concerned, this is ancient history. But I understand that the same bunch of men are now working the same game in New Jersey. I have seen their advertising leaflets, and they certainly seem familiar. This time they are operating under a firm name rather than that of a bank or trust company I wonder if anything can be done?

Bethlehem. PDigitized by Google

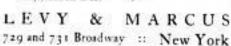


S. W. Straus

Le Mar Gravats THE bestdressed men want their scarfs to he full and flowing lots of silk with a lot of character. in it. That's the difference between a scarf that is glanced at casually and a scarf that is gazed at admiringly.

WE put the west silk. the atmirt quality and the apperman style Into "LeMar Cravats." Then,-we put a Guaranty on the neckband, that safegwards your purchase.

> When you buy your When you buy your spring Scatts, specify "LaMar Cracets" by name and identify them we your haber, dasher's by label. Our Bookint A.—"A. Trip To Scattfand"—take you to and though the tasking centres of the world. Sent fore to would. Sent from to you for a postcard. Simply address to-day





E. J. MARTIN'S SONS, 18 Kingfisher St., Rockville, Conn.



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Covering the entire subject of Loose Leaf Record Keeping

These books (200 pages) contain illustrations of 40 different record forms and fully describe their use: give full information how to start the Loose Leaf System and how to maintain it. They will show you how

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IN APPROPRIES THESE APPROPRIESES PLEASE MENTION COLLIES.

At San Antonio

by those who admit that the men make excellent soldiers under proper officers— but the law which provided for the negro regiments has never been repealed. And such being the fact, it is not pleasant to bear men say that they'd like to see any negro sentry tell them where to go, to have a regiment juggled here and there, and to have well-behaved negroes assumed to be trouble-makers merely because they wear a United States uniform and are enlisted under our flag.

A Southerner with whom I was discussing this little episode said: "You will generally find that the people who talk about shooting negro sentries full of holes haven't lived in the South very long. My people have always been Southerners and my grandfather had loads of slaves. One day, just after the Spanish war, my father saw a negro soldier in the streetcar, and went over to him and asked him if he was one of the Tenth Cavalry. sir,' the negro said. 'Then,' my father said, 'I want to shake hands with you.' And I'm blaned if the dolgasted nigger didn't burst out crying.

#### While a Nation Trembles

THE day after I returned from San Antonio somebody tool tonio somebody took me over to Madi-son Avenue and Forty-fifth Street and into a room soft with Oriental rugs and im-mersed in a dim esthetic twilight. The long side was arranged to represent a proscenium arch, and there hung a theater curtain exquisitely wrought from innumerable pieces of favrile glass. The scene was a view from Mexico City—the dead volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl at sunset. If the light was not that lifting radiance which blazes across the Mexican plateau, it was very wonderful, nevertheless, and as it moved across the scene, leaving the carti at the left dark, and turning the peak at the right to flame, the ladies who had dropped in from shopping and art exhibits and matinées whispered in a pleased way and rustled the little booklets they had picked up at the door.

The curtain is to be hung in the Mexican National Theater, the most magnificent building of its kind on this continent, now nearly finished, and, as I read in the little booklet on coming out into the daylight— where the afternoon papers were shouting the imminent collapse of the Diaz régime a perpetual monument to the progress of the Republic under the wise administra-tion of its venerable President."

People are always telling one another that "the world is a small place, after all," but the more one sees of the Mexican revo-lution, the more one feels that, after all, the world is a very large and quaintly mixed-up place, and that the different parts know no more of each other than here in New York you know about the folks who live in the apartment overhead.

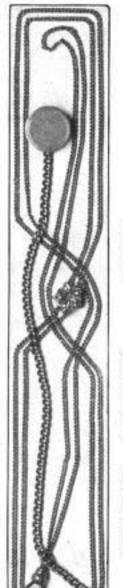
#### A Story of Success

(Continued from page 19)

both unserupulous and vulgar, feel that any rudeness to a member of our profes-sion is justifiable. This is the attitude, more or less, of all society women, and of many men of the same class, who appear to believe that the exclusiveness purchased with their money exempts them from the common courtesies of life, except in their relations with persons of their particular set. On the other hand, when they have an end to gain, their methods are as unscrupulous as they suppose the average journalist's to be.

"Even if you succeed," said a woman to me who had given up newspaper work and gone back to teaching school, "you will not stay on a paper. Why, you will have to do the most terrible things, like reporting police courts or going out on divorce

I sometimes do these very things. In the quest of human-interest stories, on which I am now allowed to specialize, I often listen to the humorous and tragic records of the human derelicts in the police court. I find there life at first hand, and types worthy of a Dickens, a De Maupassant, or a Balzac. I listen to many a sordid story of marital we and divorce which does not find its way into print. In slums, hospitals, asylums, and jails, where my work takes me not infrequently, I learn the need of the poor, and the plight of the diseased, the feeble-minded, and the criminal. And the experience is superb! Through it all an infinite zest for and curiosity toward life have not failed me. I find more opportunities to help and to bless my brother than would come within my knowledge if I were a Sister of Charity; and a broader field for usefulness, observation, and the gathering of literary material than if I were a social worker.





#### Think of your Chain

There's style and fitness in chains—as in hats

You can afford to follow changing styles if you get Simmons. For you do not pay for useless gold buried in the center.

## SIMMONS CHRICT SOURHS

are made with a core of baser metal at the center, and a thick shell of solid gold on the outside.

By the time the thick shell wears through to the baser metal, a solid gold chain will have worn so thin that it will have to be repaired—at a cost of nearly double the price of an entirely new Simmons chain.

#### WRITE FOR STYLE BOOK

Shows latest and most approved designs: Simmons Vest Chains, Metal and Ribbon Fobs for Men. Simmons Lorgnette Chains, Metal and Ribbon Fobs, Necklaces, Bracelets, Chatelaine Pins, Eye-Glass Chains for Women.

Ask the nearest jeweler to sup-ply you with what you want. He will have it—or can get it for you quickly from a near-by jobber R. F. SIMMONS CO. 175 N. Main St.

ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Send us your name for Style Book.



#### The College Tie

A Floribeim Funtaus Tan or Black Colf

Built on "Natural Shape" lasts-Florsheim Oxfords have other comfort features can't-gap" insteps and "Hugtite" heels. No chafed spots, because Florsheim Oxfords fit.

Note, or with amount and we will have our reason dealer fill your other

Most Styles \$5.00 and \$6.00

Our booklet, "The Shoe-man, shows "A style for any taste. a fit for every foot

The Florsheim Shoe Company Chicago, U. S. A.





#### Knock-Proof and Shock-Proof

When you travel, you want a trunk that will go to the end of the world with you if need be and come back home victorious, though perhaps battle-scarred.

A trunk that will laugh at baggage-

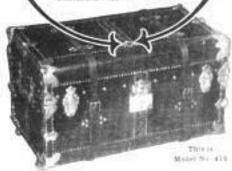
A well-made, light-weight, watertight trunk-with strong hinges and sturdy locks that will safeguard anything you entrust to its capacious depths. You want a

G. & S. Neverbreak Trunk.

The utmost value at any price you wish pay. Look for our trade mark on the It is there for your protection.

Write for "Cupid In A Trunk"—a clever marel story in brooklet from con-taining illustration and descriptions of G. & S. Neverbeeak Trunks. We will tell

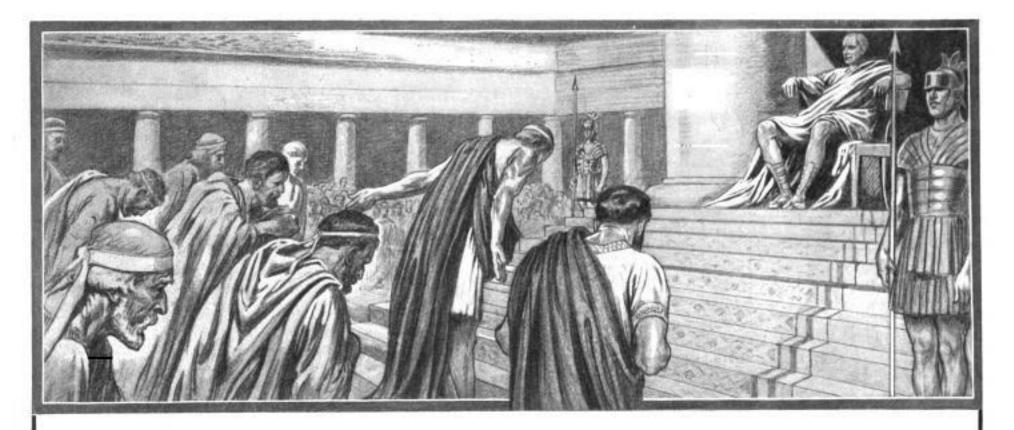
L. GOLDSMITH & SON, 2 Cherry Street, Newark, N.



Greider's Fine Catalogue



B. H. GREIDER, Box t4. Rheems, Pa " ANAMERIA THESE ADVERTISEMENTS FLEATE NEW Digital ted by Google



## "Giving Hostages to Caesar"

#### That Guarantee to Consumers which is called "Advertising"

#### By Lord & Thomas

CO THIS, then, is to Consumers!

Not to sell Advertising,—though that is frankly our business.

But, we want to perform a larger duty today-

We are just big enough now, we think, to do something altruistic for the general benefit of a Cause we heartily believe in.

We want to show people why it is wiser and safer to buy Advertised "Trade-Marked" products than the unadvertised kind.

Not because the popularizing of products, through Advertising, makes them any more desirable, in themselves, to Consumers.

Not that their greater prestige, through Advertising, makes them taste better, wear better or look better than unadvertised products of similar sort.

But, because the Manufacturer who trade-marks and extensively Advertises an article thereby proves his own faith in the merit of that article, and practically puts up a Band to vouch for it.

Now you, Good People,—who consume merchandise, advertised and unadvertised, should know this—

Manufactured Products rary with different seasons, as they come from the cannery, mill or factory,—in the nature of things.

Crops may be light one season, heavy another,—with price of raw material in ratio.

Labor Strikes may affect output of mills one season, create a scarcity of the goods, and so raise the price.

Mines may close down or run out, and so affect the value of metals used in certain articles.

All this means that a Manufacturer who sells unadvertised and unbranded goods can quietly take out of quality or quantity enough to compensate him for advance in his costs, to maintain a liberal profit.

—He can afford to do this because his goods are unrecognizable, and so he cannot be held directly responsible to Consumers for occasional, or constant, deficiencies in the product.

#### Signing the Bond

BUT, when he Trade-marks his product he practically signs his name to it, by which act the Consumer can punish him if he does not play fair. When he Advertises his Trade-marked product he goes further and "Gives Hostages to Casar"—puts up at forfeit a large sum of money.

Because, Advertisers know that the first sale of a Trade-marked Article to any Consumer, through advertising, costs practically all the profit there is in it, for introduction alone.

He therefore knows that his ultimate profit depends entirely upon the article being sound enough, satisfactory enough, and good value enough, to command repeat purchases from the same person who bought it first through his advertising. In no other way can be get his Advertising money back except through these repeat purchases that result from the merit of the goods themselves—after Advertising has once introduced them.

Moreover, he knows that to lower the quality of his Advertised Trademarked Product, even when his costs are higher, will be to lose a large part of the patronage he has built up, (at heavy expense probably) through years of Advertising.

Because he knows that Consumers are quick to detect deterioration in a Product they continuously buy, and having once lost confidence in it they are harder and more expensive to regain, through Advertising, than to hold through consistently good quality.

So you see here's why the sufficiently advertised Trade-marked Products are, at all times, a sure thing for both Consumer and Retail Merchant to buy,—never a lottery as to quality, quantity or demand.

The Manufacturer has staked his entire Advertising appropriation of years (maybe \$50,000 to \$1,900,000) upon the judgment and approval of Consumers, whom he has led to expect certain qualities in his product, which qualities he has clearly defined in cold type.

He dare not tamper with that judgment and approval, having once established it—even if he were disposed to do so.

He has put himself on record in such a way that it would be ruin for him to hedge from the stipulated quality, in delivery.

So he must, and in practically all cases he does, live up to the Specifications, to the very letter.

#### The Reason-Why

THAT is why his Advertising appropriation is the best possible Guarantee of his Product—a veritable Hostage to that modern "Cæsar" who is the Consuming Public.

The larger his appropriation,—the more extensively advertised his brand,—the more he has at stake on Quality, Square Deal, and full Satisfaction to Consumers.

Every Advertising Manufacturer knows this—we believe. Every Manufacturer to whom we are Advertising Counsel and Agency assuredly knows it.

Few, if any, Advertised Articles of general consumption sold through Retail Stores ever make a satisfactory net profit from first sale alone to each Consumer.

Because, it takes practically all the profit on that first sale to advertise and introduce the Article via Retailers.

Right there you have the best reason in the world for buying Advertised Trade-marked goods.

And, here, on the other side of the fence, is where your risk comes in when buying unadvertised brands or goods.

Many Manufacturers of Advertised brands put out several "secondary" brands or grades, without Advertising them, (for which brands the Retailer may of course charge first-grade price if he chooses).

Manufacturers sometimes must do this, in order to use up their "Second" quality of material and their accumulation of faulty goods.

(Continued on next page)

#### "Giving Hostages to Caesar''-(Continued)

These are the residue after careful selection for their first grade (or Advertised brand) eliminated in order to make this latter grade uniformly good so as to live up to the Advertising without endangering its market and its "Hostage" to Consumers.

Unadvertised brands or grades naturally vary widely in their quality from time to time.

Because, with these there is check upon the Manufacturer, except that of the Retailer who through making a larger profit upon them may thus be bought into silence.

Of course you now and then get a really good product among these secondary brands or goods. This is due in some instances to an occasional surplus stock of good material which must be used up at times when demand is relatively slack. Best grade may then be put into secondary or unadvertised lines.

But, the very next package you purchase of these unadvertised grades under same label, may be made from an entirely different lot of materials, vastly inferior in quality, and possibly less in quantity per package.

Have you noticed that?

#### Uniformity

WELL,—the cause of all this variability and uncertainty of quality is clear enough, when you think it over.

No real responsibility attaches to the unadvertised product.

The Manufacturer has no Advertising Appropriation at stake behind its quality. He has not given any "Hostages to

He can start another unadvertised brand, of same kind, tomorrow at practically no expense but for new labels, if the existing brand be killed for profit through inferior quality.

All of which is everlastingly different with the Advertised brand, if that be robbed for profit.

Because, the Manufacturer cannot, in any one season of "robbing," recoup himself for the loss of a market with Consumers, which has been built up, at large expense, through seceral seasons of strong Advertising.

Moreover he knows that only the continuous approval, demand, and appreciation of Consumers, for his Advertised brand, can keep him clear of the larger Retailers' control over his reasonable profits and his future trade expansion.

So-the Manufacturer who once Advertises his brand of Goods, in a sufficient way to influence Consumers, takes mighty good care to "stand by" the quality and value in that brand, whatever be may do to manipulate an extra profit on his "side lines"-which are his unadvertised brands or secondary grades.

This situation is not only a good thing for Consumers, but, in the end, a mighty good thing for Manufacturers-as we will prove to their satisfaction if they write us for the evidence.

Address Lord & Thomas (Advertising Agents), Trude Building-Chicago, Ill.

Better still, my sympathies are kept warm, my emotions vital, and my intellect con-stantly stimulated by the varying and con-trasting phases of life with which my work brings me in contact.

I have not only learned life at first hand, and in its most real, most terrible aspects. Newspaper work has educated me along other lines, and in order to do it successfully I have had to gain a culture and general knowledge which would have been possible in no other pro-fession. To do intelligently musical and dramatic criticisms to which I am often assigned, or to make an exhibition of paintings appreciable and interesting to the average newspaper reader, I have had to possess myself of a more than super-ficial knowledge of the fine arts. Yet the reading and study which I find it neces sary to do go always hand in hand with recreation, for during the winter season theaters, concerts, lectures, and visits to the art galleries are part of my weekly round.

#### A Bank Account at Last

DURING my seven years of strenuous newspaper work I have saved no money, and it is only within recent months that my earnings have become sufficient to enable me to make a modest beginning at the savings-bank. In view of this fact, I am aware that I will be regarded a failure by many, but when I take stock of my present assets, they far outweigh a bank account.

Much of the happiness and success that have come to me are entirely due to the fact that I have always spent far more than the average newspaper woman spends for clothes. If it took my entire earnings to purchase a smart and tasteful winter wardrobe, and five dollars over for a silk petticoat, I confess I have borrowed the five dollars and bought the silk petticoat. When one goes to an evening session of some big convention which has assembled a brilliant audience, and glances at the press table, one does not wonder that the newspaper woman is, more often than not, a social outcast, and that, however good her birth and breeding, she must usually make her way, and "land" her big stories by force and slyness, instead of by the power of a gracious personality. She is usually shabby, tacky, and frowsy. Ap-propriately gowned she almost never is, making her profession an excuse for ap-pearing in a soiled collar and wrinkled blouse in the evening or a frayed after-noon gown at ten in the morning.

#### No Fears for the Future

MOOD clothes are not the only luxury which I have permitted myself. Oc-casionally I have taken a trip or grown reckless and given a party. Having in reckless and given a party. Having in me nothing of the martyr, and very much of the average girl's love of life and hap-piness, I have denied myself none of the pleasures that came in my reach and that did not interfere with my work. The result is I have not been cheated out of my youth. My mouth does not turn down at the corners, nor have I a quarrel to pick with life. The open road, shining and splendid, lies before me. If wifehood and motherhood are in store for me, I shall bring to the glad fulfilment of this highest destiny a sympathy, understanding, and knowledge which are the fruits of a rich and blessed experience. And if the lure of my work leads me into a gentle and uncomplaining spinsterhood, I shall neither bore my relatives nor face a future empty of opportunity and loveliness.

#### Tuvana

Continued from page 17

last minute—not having any clear idea of how we were responsible for Mata's death -but there was sure to be a good deal of palm-wine drinking that night, and so on, and we felt as it was just as well to get away-Sir Herbert in particular. So we went on board, and there was just a breath of air blowing to carry us outside the reef into the three-knot current that flows past. then the breeze dropped altogether and we drifted on the current. In an hour the few low lights along the island beach was out of sight and we was done with Tuyana-almost

Sir Herbert had been drinking through the day and wasn't himself. That must have been why he invited the skipper and the mate to sit down with him in the bit of a saloon and crack a bottle (we were out of the lagoon then and drifting so there was no work for them on deck). Her Ladyship was for going off to her cabin at that, but Sir Herbert took of fense, and to humor him she stayed while the skipper and the mate, very red and uncomfortable, pretended to drink what Sir Herbert poured out for them.

I wasn't there. I was on deck, but I could see and hear all that went on through the saloon skylight that was open to let in the air. Besides me there was only the

Visible Underwood Typewriters

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## **Underwood Typewriters**

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Thousands of Magazine craders have taken advantage of our unparalleled offers on standard makes of Typewriters. Here's another one, We have been formante enough to secure a limited number of the weeld featons Underwood machines, and offer you a rare opportunity to secure this standard visible typewriter at a great saving—but you'll have to act quickly. Every machine equipped with the star-wheel rotary escapement.

\$58.50 Easy Payments - \$5 down and \$5 per month, no interest; or \$3.50 less for cash

Every machine complete with Waterproof Curer, Tools, Instruction Book, etc. Not shop worn or damage machine, but each and every one guaranteed to be absolutely perfect—like new. Guaranteed for one year—which is as long as any guarantee. Shipped anywhere on appreval, without deposit—subject to five days trial and examination in your own office with the understanding that if you find the slightest thing to criticize—if you think you can get greater value for your money—if for any reason you do not wish to keep the machine, send it back at cure appears. No salesmen will call upon you. We do not employ them. You have not proposed to the paying use a little more paying to remain your first that it is own salesman—we depend entirely upon the value of the machine to secure your order.

#### Five Days' Free Trial -Don't Send a Penny

Remember, no deposit is required. We ship the machine anywhere on approval. You may return it at our expense if it is not entirely satisfactory, and you are the sole judge. When you write, just give us the names of two or three people who know you, merely as an evidence of good faith.

These facts must appeal to you. Such a demonstration of confidence on our part should inspire confidence on your part. Don't wait until the last moment—the lot will go quickly—and this advertisement may never appear again. Therefore, fill out the coupon and mail today. Remember, you take no chances. If the Typewriter is just as we saw, you have a bargain—if it is not, send it back at our expense. Can YOU afford to let this wenderful offer pass!

Typewriter Sales Co., 193 Dearborn St., Chicago

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Has qualities which no other sauce possesses. Soups, Fish, Meats and Salads are greatly improved by

its use. A wonderful Appetizer. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York,

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Send for my 64 page, illigatested ik, Lung and Mosele Calitate, Car-t and incorrect breathing is clear

PAUL von BOECKMANN, 1377 Terminal Bidg. Park Ave. & 41st St., New York

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Many lead-pencils are whittled into wastebaskets because the graphite falls out of the cases in short bits.

#### AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS

sharpen to a writing point every time and that is their strong talking point. Made in America for all the world, and made good by

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

Jersey City, New Jersey

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Sent two for page of Ideal Clamps, 25 different kinds of paper fasterers and supage entaingue of Office Specialties.

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out the bother of being measured and extra cost. Emery means accurate fit, colors that won't wash out, dependable materials, expert workmanship. Emery means PRE-SHRUNK neckbands, no change after washing.

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Every shirt bear- ing the trade mark the dealer.

GUARANTEED fit, color and

Write for The Emery Boak illustrating and describing styles for Spring. Let us fill your order through your dealer.

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Elnt Trip Hose [RUBBER] Supporter FOR BOYS AND GIRLS Well dressed little people wear smooth, neat stockings held in place by supporters that hold on firmly all day, but can be easily attached and detached by small Children's Sur (state age), fingers. 16 cents.

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Delicious, Invigorating

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Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. Aquick lunch. Keep it on your sideboard at home,

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GENUINE Hand Woven PANAMA Rare Bargain mana Hats more popue than ever this Samme

\$1.00.

PANAMA HAT CO., Dept. D. S.10 Brondway, New York Cay

Kanaka at the wheel, the others of the erew being below having their supper.

I remember that there was two huge sharks a circling round the schooner—I could see them in the starlight—and as I was watching these I didn't pay attention to all that went on in the saloon below, but presently the skipper, for some reason, began talking about the Harvest Moon and about what a wicked thing it was, but all the same it seemed dreadful to a poor man like him to bury anything so valuable away from the world. Thousands and thousands of pounds it must be worth, he says, and he says he was sure he couldn't have done it—meaning put away the pearl under the ground.

AT THAT Sir Herbert began to laugh, a queer, masty, tittering sort of low laugh, and kept on laughing like he couldn't stop. But finally he says:

"Neither could I, friend Schwartz, Neither could I." And he reached into his jacket packet and pulled out the Harrest Moon and laid it on the table before him!

My heart came up into my mouth and

My heart came up into my mouth and I near tumbled into the open skylight, where I was crouching to see.

Well, it's no good wondering and explaining and making excuses now, though I like to believe he couldn't have done it if he had been himself. I like to think he was bewitched, and I know he was drunk, or near it. But, when all's said and done, the man who would rob a dead girl, as had come to her death through his wn doing, is a seoundrel and a blackguard and dirty dog, and those words I stick to, though the man was my master

and a baronet.

And, though she found other words, such as a lady might use, it was just about those same things that her Ladyship said to her brother after she had given one loud, dreadful scream at sight of the Harvest Moon, and got to her feet, trembling all over, and stood facing him with her buck against the saloon bulkhead. And she said he was never more any brother of hers, and she wished she might die without seeing his face again. Then she went away to shut herself into her own cabin. But Sir Herbert sat where he was, breathing a bit hard, and very purple as to his face. And presently the other two, the skipper and the mate, as had got up when her Ladyship began to carry on, sat down again, and all three of them stared at that wonderful wicked pearl as if they couldn't leave off. From where I was on the deck overhead I could see the mate's face plainest, and it was twitching and his eyes was standing out. It frightened me. the mate's face did. It was terrible. Once he put out his big red hand toward the pearl, as if to turn it over, but Sir Her-

bert says very sharp:
"Don't touch it!" And he drew his hand
buck. He says in a kind of whisper:
"Thousands and thousands of pounds!"

And after a time he says it again, and his face was dreadful.

THE old skipper went away presently, shaking his head, but the other two, Sir Herbert and the mate, they stayed on, quite still with the pearl between them, and, after a bit, I couldn't bear it any longer. The sight of the Harvest Moon began to get on my nerves and to play tricks with my eyes. I went away and watched the two sharks circling about again, and while I watched them I thought of that poor nurdered (yes, murdered) and tricked and robbed brown girl in her grave on the mountainside, and I was fair shivering with black rage at my master, and 1 didn't see how I could possibly go on a-serving him.

He came up on deck presently, with the mate close after, and began to walk up and down, none too steady on his feet; but I couldn't hear to be near him and went below. I remembered afterward that I'd left just the three there on the schooner's deck.—Sir Herbert, the mate, and the Kanaka boy at the wheel.

I think I must have dozed off in my cabin, so I don't know how long afterward it was that I heard feet running about overhead and the mate's voice bellowing: "Man overboard! Man overboard!

I hadn't undressed, and I ran up at once. The skipper and the mate was there. talking very excited, and the crew was beginning to fumble out of the fo'castle companion:

Sir Herbert was gone! Gone! Quite gone! Him that I had served for seven cears. Him as I had seen, half an hour back, sitting alive and staring at the Harvest Moon. Gone out of the world forever!

Like a susished fly.

'E must 'ave missed 'is footing," the "'E must 'ave missed mate was saying. is footing, being unstendy-like with the drink, and pitched straight over the side. I'd sent the boy below to get 'is supper, and I was at the wheel meself. The first thing I knew I hears a splash, and then a



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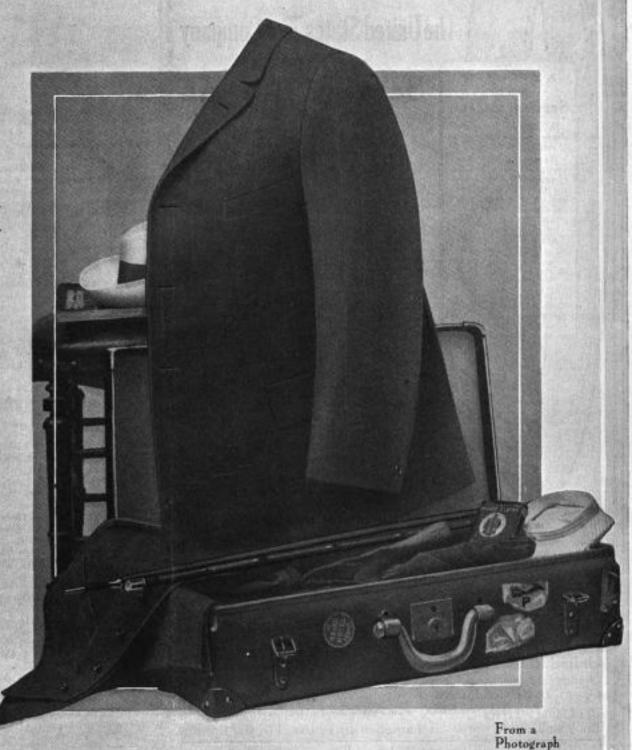
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Here you see a photograph of a Stein-Bloch smart summer suit looking just as it might be shown you by any Stein-Bloch dealer.

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Judge these clothes as they are. Not only in illustrations. Go to the nearest Stein-Bloch dealer.

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Soft tires are the greatest single cause of tire trouble as well as tire expense.

We ask the users of our tires to adhere to the table of pressures given below. and thus recessive mileage and refeer inconvenience and maintenance cost to a

#### Required Air Pressure

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256 in. tires			50 lbs.
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3% in tires	S\$ .		70 Ibs.
4 in tires	14		30 lbs.
436 in, tires	-	4	-90 lbs.
5 in tires	-	-80	100 Ibs.
5% in tires		. 13	110 lbs
Soft tires men and plent			



for the users of its tires-

Continental G & J

Hartford Morgan & Wright

This Bureau will supply motorists with the most authoritative information obtainable concerning the best known methods of increasing tire mileage and decreasing tire trouble and cost.

The tire manufacturer knows-just as dealers and garage men know-that where proper care is exercised in the use of tires there is a surprising reduction in the amount of the annual tire bill.

The United States Tire Company will see to it that this lack of care is not due to lack of information.

As the first step in the service which the Bureau will render its members, it has prepared and is ready to distribute the most exhaustive treatise on the care of tires that has ever been published.

The practical, non-technical information contained in this book, together with the supplementary data that will be sent out by the Bureau from time to time, will, in hundreds

of cases, result in an actual saving of one-third in tire expense.

#### This service will be unique in the history of Motor Tires

and it is fitting that it should be inaugurated by a tire company that is unquestionably in a better position today through its five immense factories, its five laboratories and its exceptional equipment-to furnish the motorist extra serviceable tires, than is any other tire manufacturer in the world.

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(selling at the same price asked for other kinds), and the inauguration of the Service Bureau is only another argument in their favor.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW and get the initial Instruction Book and all subsequent information to be issued by the Bureau.

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Lubricate—Burn cleanly Leave no carbon deposit

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FREE Safe-Swift-Sure Perfect harmerless nor Imported DAMASCUS Barrel. Full length top rib gives Satantaneous night. Hinged breed block, all working parts covered up; knew and dirt cannot get in. Solid steel wall alway, between shell and shouter. Taken down in two messeds without tooks. Ulark walnut stock fine Sainh. Bore, gauge and drop of stock optimal. No extra charge for any between shell and shouter tooks optimal. No extra charge for any between sensed. Sent with relatings of examination if desired. Don't hay until you have read one FREE 200K describing the points gam and one superb line of singles and doubles. Ask for it today. THE UNION ARMS CO., B14 Anhuradale, Tolede, C., U.S. &

little shout, like off the loo'ard, and then a great whopping splash where the shout came from, and nothing more. That'll 'ave been one 'o them sharks, sir, 'as got 'im."

So, VERY swift and awful and unlooked for, Sir Herbert came to his end. Perhaps be deserved it. Yes, I dare say be did, but it was an unusual, terrible end to come to, and I was sorry for the words I'd said about him—even though they was to myself with no one to hear.

I don't think the skipper believed a word of the mate's story—except perhaps about the sharks at the end, and I know I didn't. for, even in the dim glow from the binnacle lamp I'd caught sight of red on the mate's right hand, which he tried to hold behind him, and, as soon as might be. scrubbed off, but there was no witness and no way of proving anything, and the skipper was an old mun that stood in terror of his own mate. So nothing was done.

The worst of all was telling her Lady ship, which I had to do. She took it like a man, and I think it didn't come so hard on her as it would have done a fortnight before. If he had lived, her Ladyship would never have forgiven him nor lived in his house again, I'll swear,

And that night I dreamed about the Harvest Moon. The mate was holding it between his hands and staring at it—a great fiery, glowing, shining thing, as big as his head, and it threw up a red light against his face, as was all twisted about, like it might have been a lantern he was holding.

Twice I dreamt that dream and woke up after it trembling. And the next night I dreamt it again. But not the next night, for during the third night a dreadful thing occurred. The mate disappeared like Sir Herbert had done. Vanished. And in the morning there was blood on the deck nearby the taffrail. So be hadn't gone willing nor of his own accord.

The skipper examined all the crew, one by one, singly, in his cabin, but couldn't find out anything. And he searched them, too, and the fo'castle, and even the hold, but he didn't find the thing which he knew somebody must have killed the mate for.

Then on the next day we reached Suva in the Fljis, which, at Sir Herbert's death, her Ladyship had told the skipper to make for, and there we left the schooner and paid it off.

By great good luck there was a steamer from the north-a liner-calling at Suva on its way to Australia on the next day on its way to Ansatzen after we landed and her Ladyship went on board core clad and thankful. Of course she expected me to sail with her, but I didn't. I said my nerve was gone and that I wanted to lie up in the sun and rest and take a holiday, and besides, she didn't truly need me. Her Ladyship was sorry, but didn't arge me long. She wanted to give me a present of money, but I wouldn't take that, saying as I had quite enough laid by from my wages to get me back to England after a bit. Which was true.

So she sailed away and I was glad to see her go, though she was one of the best and kindest and pleasantest ladies I have ever met with and always thoughtful of her servants. I'm sure I wish her happiness and no more trouble, and if things had been different in some ways I shouldn't have dreamed of leaving her until she was safe in England once more.

THEN when her Lauyson and far away I out of the harbor and far away I MIEN when her Ladyship's vessel was came up here to my room in Mother Mc-Donald's Hotel, and I locked the door and let down the window shutters, and I took the Harvest Moon out of the little bag the mate had kept it in and laid it on the table before me. The red fires within it burned up and died out and burned crimon again, and it seemed to me as if the Harvest Moon began to swell and grow bigger until it was as big as my hand, as big as my head, as big as that little room, as big as the world—a great, gigantic, shining, breathing thing that filled up all the space there is and left me shivering on my knees before it.

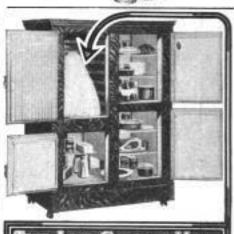
It is always like that. It has got into my head and my blood and all of me. It has bewitched me like it did the others. see it in the air before me by day and by night I dream of it. There's just me and the Harvest Moon in all the world now,

For all that, when I get back to London mean to sell the pearl. I know a man as knows a place where it can be done. Then I shall be as rich as a lord and never work any more, and so will be my children and grandchildren as will read this tale of how I come by my fortune.

That is, if I ever get back to England at all. Twice to-day it seemed to me like was being followed as I walked down the beach road, and yesterday a scafaring man as I was drinking with in one of the bars near the harbor asked some very odd questions.

I wonder if they know anything:





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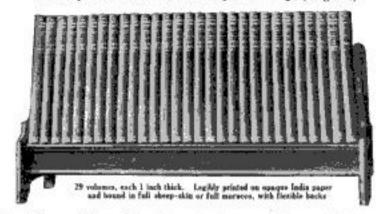
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The Truth
About
Orthochromatism

WHAT ORTHOCHROMATIC QUALITY IS. In the earlier days of photography the plates used gave very untruthful renderings of color values. Yellow and red, for instance, photographed as black, while violet, indigo and blue photographed as white. The chart above shows the range of the spectrum from violet to red. The ordinary plate is highly sensitive to violet, a trifle less sensitive to indigo, and so on, until, as we approach the other end of the spectrum, the yellow and orange rays affect the plate but little and the red rays hardly at all. An orthochromatic plate or film is one in which these errors have been so far corrected as to give truer color value, i.e., the emulsion is sensitive to a wide range of colors in an equal or nearly equal degree.

WHY IT HELPS. With a non-orthochromatic plate you might be making a picture, with say a bed of flowers in the foreground—some light yellow and others dark blue. The negative, owing to its deficiencies, would give a print in which the yellow flowers would appear darker than the blue ones, though, to the eye, the yellow flowers would appear lighter. In other words, it would not give, in the resulting pictures, the true color values. The fully orthochromatic plate or film corrects these mistakes and renders the color values, (the depths of color) in their proper relation to each other. In the same way the orthochromatic film helps preserve cloud effects, differentiating between the clouds and the surrounding blue sky.

DEGREES OF ORTHOCHROMATISM. There is no difficulty, in factories such as ours, in making any desirable degree of orthochromatism. We make many brands of orthochromatic plates and make them not only in Rochester, but in Toronto, in Harrow, England, and in Melbourne, Australia. It would not, however, be practical to make them all orthochromatic or color sensitive in the same degree. For instance, we make one plate called the "Panchromatic" which is used mostly by engravers in

preparing for three color process work. This plate is so sensitive to red that not even the usual ruby lamp can be used in the darkroom. It must be developed in absolute darkness. It is quite evident that such a plate would not be practical for ordinary purposes.

Kodak film was first made as an orthochromatic film in 1903. Up to that time we had literally sold hundreds of thousands of orange dark-room lamps in our developing outfits. Immediately it became necessary to substitute a deep red for orange because this orthochromatic film was so sensitive to yellow.

PRACTICAL ORTHOCHROMATISM. As the largest manufacturers of dry plates in the world, as the largest manufacturers of orthochromatic dry plates in the world, to say nothing of our being the largest film manufacturers in the world, we have, at our command, every advantage that experience and scientific research can give. We know to what degree and for what colors the film should be orthochromatised in order to give the best possible average results in the hands of the Kodaker.

For eight years, Kodak N. C. film has been an orthochromatic film. What is more important, it is properly orthochromatic. Our unequaled experience with plates and films has enabled us to make and maintain in Kodak N. C. Film the most perfectly balanced film in the rendering of color values.

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That Dependability which makes Kodak Film the film invariably chosen for Events of Importance, makes it preferable for every-day use.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., The Kodak City.

# COLLETS THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



VOL XLVII NO 7

MAY 6 1911

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Note that we started to go "Faster than Freight." We were too conservative. We really went faster and cheaper than Express or Freight.

# Commer Trucking vs. Express

T is a fact that in many cases the sturdy Commer Truck can deliver goods from one city to another more quickly and with less cost than by Express. Please read this absolute proof:

On the night of April 6th, John Wanamaker's New York Store put a 4-ton load on the above 4½-ton Commer Truck. The load included a piano, furniture, marble slabs and general merchandise.

At 3:55 A. M. on the morning of April 7th this Commer Truck left the Wyckoff, Church & Partridge New York City Building carrying the 4-ton load and six men. Without strained effort or stunt driving it went from our headquarters in New York to John Wanamaker's, Philadelphia, in 7 hours and 35 minutes—this time including ferry delays of 35 minutes.

After unloading at Philadelphia, another load of over three tons was put on the truck for the return trip. The six men also returned on the truck.

The return trip was made in just seven hours.

Now here comes the almost unbelievable part.

The cost of that entire trip was:

Driver (\$20 a week) Day's work plus 5 hours at time and one-half extra	\$6.16
40 Gallons gasoline at 11c. per gallon.	4.40
Three pints lubricating oil	.20
Grease	.20
Maintenance 4c. a mile (Based on Maintenance Contract)	8.80
Tires 7c. a mile (Based on Manufacturer's Guarantee)	15.40
Insurance at 50c. per day (approx. \$150 per annum)	.50
Depreciation 3c. a mile (Based on proved records)	6.60
는 사람들이 있다. 1 전에 100명 1.1 전에 1일 전에 보면 보는 사람들이 되는 것이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 함께 1 전에 1 전	442 26

Distance covered was 220 miles. Approximate cost per mile was 19.8c. Average running time 15 ½ miles per hour. No adjustments were needed en route. There were no scratches on the Polack Tires although the Truck had to go over a good bit of crushed stone at various parts of the run.

These loads to and from Philadelphia would have cost nearly twice as much by Express. The time necessary to express them, together with time of unloading and carting to and from trains to the stores would have been considerably more than the time the Commer Truck took.

So the Commer was quicker and more economical than express would have been. Please remember this was no stunt run. It was a simple task for a Commer. That same Truck did over 800 miles of continuous demonstration service during the week of the run. The very night before the Wanamaker to Wanamaker trip it had run from 8 P. M. to 6 A. M., carrying three big loads for the Horton Ice Cream Company, from Jersey City to Brooklyn, lower New York and 125th Street, New York, respectively.

The run simply confirms the faith we have in the Commer Truck—a faith founded on two years of expert investigation of motor-trucks both here and abroad, together with proved records of economy and the fact that not one of the many seven-year-old Commer Trucks has worn out. We knew after our investigation that the Commer was the world's best high-duty motor-truck.

We believe we can prove to your absolute satisfaction that the Commer is the truck for you. If you are within reach of us or any of our agents, we will do this by actual demonstration. There will be no empty promises or general talk. We want you to try the Commer on your special trucking problems. Comparative tests have sold more Commer Trucks than our advertising or personal salesmanship ever will.

The Commer Truck comes in four sizes—2½-ton, 3½-ton, 4½-ton and 6½-ton. Write our Dept. A regarding your trucking problems.

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Saturday, May 6, 1911



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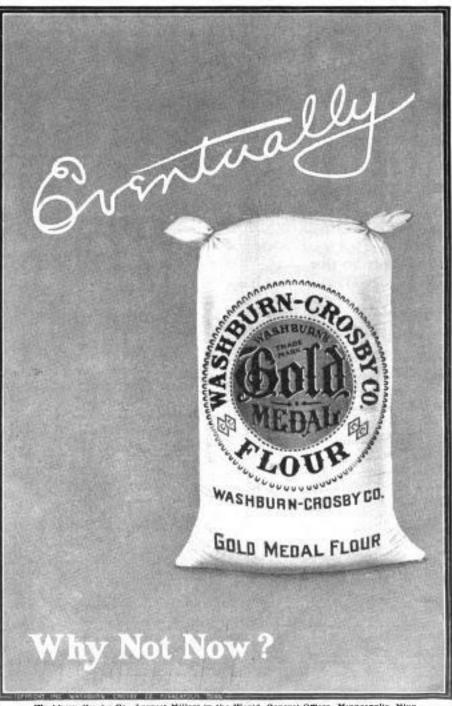
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# Collier's

# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

May 6, 1911

#### Cooperation

HE PRESIDENT'S WISDOM in working for reciprocity with Canada—a measure so long desired and so often thwarted—has been equaled by the wisdom of the Democratic House in cooperating with the President. The kind of partizanship which consists in opposing everything the other party does is out of date. There will always be plenty of real issues, growing out of genuine differences of opinion. It is the duty of legislatures and administrations, even when wearing different labels, to work together for objects in which both believe. We regret that some Republican Insurgents fall into the natural error of opposing reciprocity. They should look after the farmer's interest, not by injuring others in his behalf, but, after taking this first practical step, by insisting upon the full logical consequences, and in the correction of other schedules greatly reducing the farmer's cost of living. When the Administration has begun its tariff reform at the farmer's cost, for the benefit of our manufacturers, it will not have the daring to refuse the reductions which are for the farmer's benefit; and great would be the public outery if a Republican Senate. after passing the reciprocity bill, should kill the bills reducing the cost of manufactured articles. The country would not stand for such a trick upon the farmer. The Insurgents make a disastrous error in so far as they give an impression of either insincerity or cowardice in this critical situation. With reciprocity accomplished the opponents of special privilege can face the contest for further revision with a united and intense public in their support. Speed

THERE IS TO-DAY in Denver every facility of civilization that New York boasted of forty years ago; yet but a little over forty years ago Colorado was a wilderness. Denver's population did not exceed four thousand. Buffalo meat was a common edible. There were no public institutions or public buildings. The courts were held in abandoned cabins or vacant storerooms. Communication with the Eastern States was by a single line of coaches, often interfered with by hostile Indians. Artificial irrigation was undreamed of. No iron was produced. Coal was practically unknown. Through the list of materials which help toward civilization, we might continue until this paragraph lengthened into a page.

A Leader

It is not strange that the man to demand light on the latest developments in our Alaskan policy should have been Senator La Follette. (See this issue, page 19.) Since he has been in Washington important moves can with difficulty be executed under cover. He believes that in a supposedly self-governing democracy the public has the right to know nearly all things and to decide most. He pursues his way calmly but unswervingly. Mr. Baker, in the "American Magazine," does well to recall that strange tribute of Senator Lorimer's newspaper organ:

Mr. La Follette is the really dangerous Insurgent who must be reckoned with

La Follette and his followers . . . do not set their hands to the plow and then

turn back. They go through to the end of the furrow. . .

a May a

These men do not seem to regard the issues their leader is forever raising as mere expedients to win with. They seem to regard them as principles to win with if possible, to get beaten for if necessary, and to fight for always.

It can not be too often explained, moreover, that LA FOLLETTE is not a man who invents patent medicine remedies. He works carefully, as well as boldly. When Mr. ROOSEVELT spoke recently at Madison, the seat of the University of Wisconsin, he pointed out together the two facts that Wisconsin's splendid forward movement had taken place under the leadership of LA FOLLETTE, and that in it the university had played a consistent, valuable, and guiding part. How, by the way, would the following words from JoB apply to the rôle in public life of Senator LA FOLLETTE!

He disappointed the devices of the crafty, so that their hands can not perform their enterprise.

#### Walt on the Game

THE MOST POPULAR of current American poets has turned the light of his verse on the national sport, and with a longing that is vain. To be sure, the poem takes the form of resignation, but only as a blind. Underneath is a wish that is impossible. Says Uncle Walt: "Oh, let us sit like brooding owls, and howl again the same old howls that we put up last year. . . And in these happy baseball days we'll resurrect each chestnut phrase, from out our pile of junk; we'll call

men boncheads when they try in vain to stop a whizzing fly, and say their work is punk. We'll sit and chew the same old rags, and spring again the same old gags, and make the same old bets." But then Unele Walt, instead of being happily resigned unto the end, winds up with a wish that some gifted, soulful fan would "upon the bleachers sit, and throw some novel sort of fit, and yell out something new." Forget it, Walt. The bleachers are conservative. They acquire a little new junk, year by year, and drop a little of the old, but they never change so rapid y you can notice it. The bleachers are safe and sane. They love the world as it is. The familiar jests and phrases are sauce to the familiar game.

Serenity

CEORGE MEREDITH, as has before been indicated in these pages, had a keen vision for the ennui which often underlies pursuit of pleasure. None has seen more clearly the hollow fever that wears the mask of gaiety and fashion. He describes a woman whose chase is ever after gregarious excitement:

Always in a fluster to escape from Dulness, as they say the dogs on the Nile banks drink at the river running to avoid the crocodile. If the monster catches her, as at times he does, she whips him to a froth, so that those who know Dulness only as a thing of ponderousness shall fail to recognize him in that light and airy shape. Pleasure of the scattered sort is helpful as a relaxation, killing 'as an end. For peace and lasting satisfaction we require interests which are steady and which involve the constant love of other persons or of valuable ideals. "The noblest mind the best contentment has."

#### None

THE MOST ATTENTIVE observer will often be astonished at the direction taken by the public's interest. Who would not be surprised at finding, among the readers of a popular periodical such as this, an intense and persistent interest in syntax! It keeps us answering grammatical questions. The latest inquirer quotes from our columus the phrase, "Not only are none of the men Apostles," and then wishes to know whether one would be justified in saying, "Not only are no one of the men Apostles." "None" is not a contraction of "no one." See "The Standard of Usage in English," by Thomas R. Lounsbury, p. 160. In Anglo-Saxon "năn" was inflected in both singular and plural. "None" is derived from "nan," and is likewise inflected in both numbers, probably more frequently in the plural. Paul, says, "None of these things move me"; Bacon, "None deny there is a God"; Shakespeare, "None are for me"; Milton, "None are seen to do it"; Byron, "None are so desolate"; Young, "None think the great unhappy but the great": POPE,

> Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

Wordsworth, "None will force their way to me." In ordinary life the same habit is constantly observed. Thomas Jefferson is usually misquoted thus, "Few die and none resign."

# A Telling Question

WHEN COLONEL NELSON attacked the saloon interests in his Kansas City "Star," all advertisements that could be controlled by the saloon-men were withdrawn from the "Star." Colonel Nelson's advertising manager asked the Colonel one day if he knew how much the "Star" was losing by his anti-saloon fight. "No," said Colonel Nelson, "I don't; but you do, probably—that's your business." "We're losing sixty thousand dollars a year," volunteered the manager. "Well," said the veteran, who has made legitimate newspaper enterprise so brilliant a success, "aren't we making enough!"

#### A Book and a Suggestion

THEODORE ELIJAH BURTON is one of our most useful Senators, although his ability would be even more serviceable if the exigencies of Ohio politics would permit him to use it more frequently in behalf of policies which his intelligence must, on occasion, commend—policies, that is to say, other than Standpat Republican. The qualities that make Mr. Burton a good Senator—scholarship combined with knowledge and common-sense—give value to his book, "Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression." This book, which covers the field between abstract economic principles and actual every-day business, was written in 1902. It would be a public service if Mr. Burton would now write a supplemental chapter, bringing the

9

subject down to date, and throwing such light as the Senator's knowledge is undoubtedly able to shed on the probable economic condition of the United States during the next three years. Collier's would welcome the opportunity to print such a chapter if Senator Burton should write it.

#### Nebraska's Progressiveness

CONGRESSMAN HITCHCOCK'S PAPER, the Omaha "World-Herald," calls the direct election of delegates to national conventions the most important piece of progressive legislation enacted by the recent Legislature, and it doubtless was. Many other States must follow this principle before long. Nebraska already had the direct primary and the Oregon plan for the election of Senators. Her Legislature has submitted to the people amendments to the Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum. The State has been much interested in social legislation also, and as these words are written the community is waiting to see what the courts will say to a law forbidding night work by women.

#### The Modern Teacher

CONSTANTLY THE EASTERN FARMER has the methods of his Western brother held before him as a pattern. The New Englander is regularly informed that he is being put to shame by results on the prairie land. For his encouragement, therefore, we print the following from the "Green Isle Record" of Minnesota:

On one acre of meadow land, newly plowed, a Massachusetts man produced 123 bushels of dry shelled corn. To do this he spread upon the acre 25 tons of stable manure and 250 pounds of commercial fertilizer. It has not been shown that the soil and climate of Massachusetts are one bit better adapted to corn than those of Minnesota. From rock-ribbed New Hampshire comes the story of a farmer named Cram, who has harvested 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre at a cost per bushel of 28 cents. Against this is placed the statement of "an extensive Iowa corn grower," that his 40-bushel-an-acre crop cost him a little more than 40 cents per bushel. Evidently those Yankees are setting a pace in corn growing—now that they have awakened to the value of scientific farming—which the "Kings of the Corn Belt" can attain only by adopting similar methods.

Cheer up, New England farmers! Science is the great conqueror of our day, and constantly makes the victory over nature easier for every man who accepts the lessons which science teaches.

#### **Encouraging Figures**

T THE END of six years the Newark Provident Loan Association, A one of the sixteen active companies organized to put the loan sharks out of business, reports these results: Net profits, \$7,428, amounting to more than 12 per cent on the capital used; total loans in the last year, \$173,738, and since the organization of the association. \$677,769; loss on loans in 1910, just \$20.05. This company's rates on loans to the needy-the average loan is \$64.40-have been not more than one-fourth the rates charged by the sharks, and the president recommends that they be reduced still further to not more than 1 1-2 per cent a month. In New York the campaign of the Russell Sage Foundation to secure the help of employers in fighting the sharks is bringing results. Stirred by suits brought against employees who were paying from 175 to 390 per cent for borrowed money, Gimbel Brothers have gone to court, the Retail Dry Goods' Association, with fifty thousand employees, has voted to rescind the rule that any employee who gets into trouble with a loan shark be discharged, and similar action has been taken by two railroad companies, one of the telegraph companies, and several insurance companies. Employers might go one step farther and back associations like that in Newark.

### Protecting Workmen

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION decision, rendered in New York a few weeks ago, was a blow to needed legislation in America. Wisconsin is seeking to get the desired results by taking away the old defenses and substituting for them the compensation scheme.

John Bright, in replying to the arguments of his opponents that he had been trying to break up the constitution of England in his efforts to repeal the corn laws, said: "DICKENS has a story of a Captain Cuttle, who, in making a boy a present of a very large watch, tells him that if he only puts it on a quarter of an hour every morning at breakfast, and half an hour every day at dinner, it will do him credit; but whatever the case with Captain Cuttle's watch, the constitution which needs such vehement jerks to keep it moving is scarcely one of a very creditable description." Doubtless, we still need the watch. It is a necessity to-day, but we ought to keep it on time, and if it is necessary once in a while to push it ahead half an hour, we ought to do so. The recent New York decision on the workmen's compensation law, instead of following Captain Cuttle's advice, put the watch back half an hour. If the watch can be put back half an hour by the courts, how can the law keep pace with economic conditions? When the constitutional initiative is in the hands of the people it will not be long before the people learn to follow Captain CUTTLE'S advice, but meantime the Wisconsin bill is likely to point the way for other States. The Legislature of that State remarks to the employer: "We will not, and possibly can not, take away from you the right to insist that the injured man must collect by a suit constituting a due process of law. We will, however, take away your defenses, resting for the most part, upon court-made law. The injured workman can then collect damages in so many instances that you will be driven to hunt shelter from the flood of suits with which you will be threatened. We have provided a just shelter in a compensation act. We believe the definite but moderate sums which you must pay will amount to no more than the expenses which, under present conditions, grow out of litigation and the occasional payments. To this shelter you are welcome, but in coming to it you must voluntarily surrender the constitutional privileges upon which rests the decision of the New York court." This Wisconsin measure is apparently constitutional according to the principles laid down by the New York court. Moreover, some appellate courts have ideas of the sanctity of property rights less rigid than those of the New York court.

#### Forcing the Voter

SHREWD MAN is Erastus Brainerd, editor of the Scattle "Post-Intelligeneer." A recent view of his, expressed in conversation, interested us a good deal. He found it surprising how few forms of government man has devised. There have not been many that would not come under the Aristotelian grouping of two thousand years ago-good and bad government by one, by few, by many; tyranny, monarchy; aristocracy, oligarchy; republic, democracy. The United States began as an aristocratic republic under the influence of HAM-ILTON. To-day it would be difficult to say whether it is nearest to plutocracy or to democracy. Mr. Brainerd favors the trial of pure democracy as a form of government, because so many of the Hamiltonian ideas have either become outworn or have failed. The direct primary, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, are not perfect-no governmental method is-but the minor defects are the ones you hear magnified. The real danger to successful democracy Mr. Brainerd, like many others, finds in the failure of voters to vote, and the possible relegation, thereby, of power to an oligarchy, and this danger he believes can be met by a system of penalties. The Belgian law remits a small tax to the man who votes. It not only imposes this tax on the non-voter, but also disfranchises him for a time. What do you think of the idea!

#### Deserved Assistance

THE PUBLIC should cooperate with those newspapers which take steps ahead for the general welfare, and where such steps have to do especially with health it is natural to expect the cooperation and assistance of the medical profession. We give as an example the following from the State of Washington:

Whereas, The editor of the Yakima "Daily Republic" has voluntarily announced in an editorial under date of March 18, 1911, his disbelief in all patent medicine and its advertising, and his decision to abandon such advertising in the future; and, Whereas, The Yakima County Medical Society deems this a progressive and

high-minded attitude toward the best interests of the community, be it

Resolved, That the Yakima County Medical Society does hereby attest its most
sincere approval and appreciation of Colonel Robertson's stand in this matter;

sincere approval and appreciation of Colonel ROBERTSON'S stand in this matter; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the editorial and a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the records of this society.

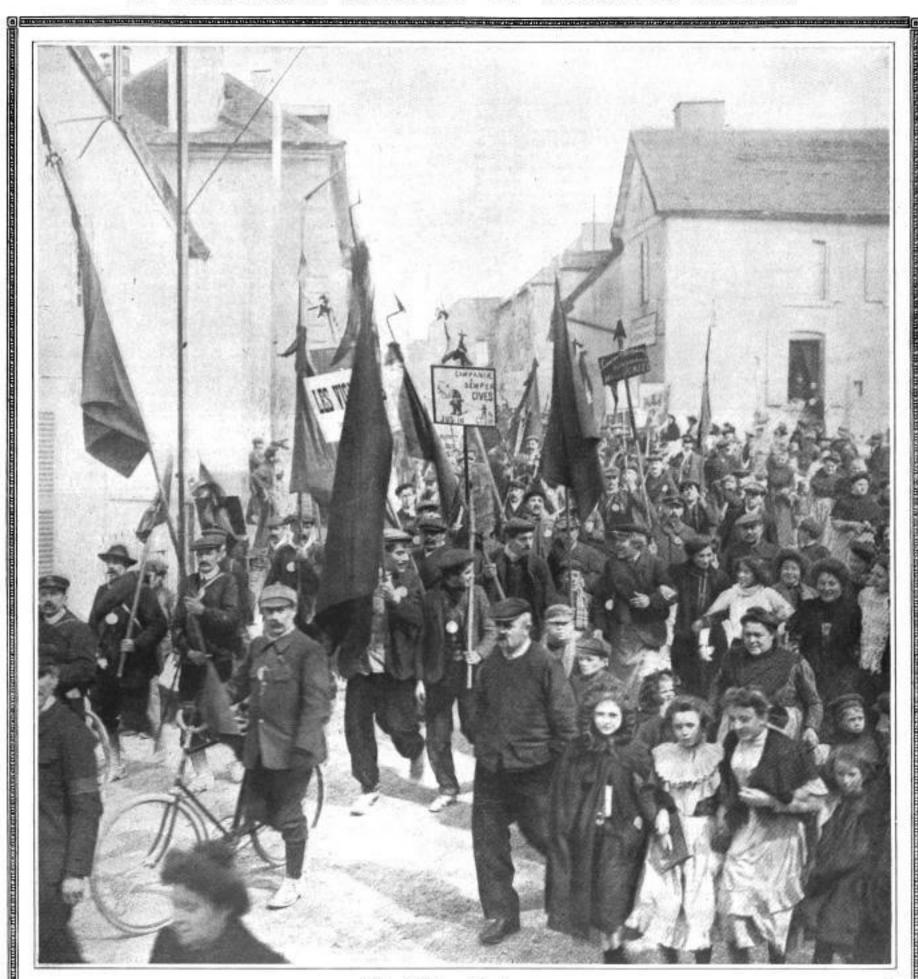
Newspapers exist to no small extent from advertisements of which public welfare demands the suppression. To drop such a source of revenue often requires much courage. The sacrifice can scarcely be expected from the publisher unless the more intelligent part of the community shows active recognition of his service.

## A Bad Bunch

N OCTOPUS which we don't like is the League for Medical Free-A dom. It is doing a tremendous amount of damage by its opposition to needed medical legislation along all lines relating to the public health throughout the United States. In the excellent California Legislature, for instance, this year, efforts for better sanitary laws were largely blocked by this organization, thoroughly equipped with ready money, and extensive in its hold upon the imaginative minds of many citizens. These gophers have worked underground, since the league came into existence, to counteract the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. The membership is composed for the most part of those who were hit hard by the act. Expensive lobbies are maintained at Washington, and in many State capitals, for the purpose of defeating health legislation. In 1909-11 important bills relating to the health of the nation were held up in Congress at the instigation of the league. It is alleged that \$25,000 per week was spent by the league lobby. There is probably no accurate way of computing the amounts that have been spent in Washington or at the various State capitals. One method of attack consists in sending showers of telegrams of protest to the Senators and Representatives from all parts of the Union, and especially from the home districts of the lawmakers. These protests are invariably misrepresentations of the real purpose of the proposed legislation. Organizations have been formed in every State of the Union, and attorneys employed to represent the league before conventions, legislative committees, and municipal meetings of all kinds. Another plan of procedure is to send circular letters to delegates of conventions requesting them, in the name of "Liberty and Fraternity," to vote against any medical resolu-tion that might be introduced. It has always been difficult to get appropriations for health purposes, and if this league continues to fight the health authorities we must expect an increase in the death-rate in all States in the next year or two. In Chicago, where the league is strongest, in 1908 the death-rate was 14.08 per thousand per annum; in 1910 it was 15.21 per thousand.



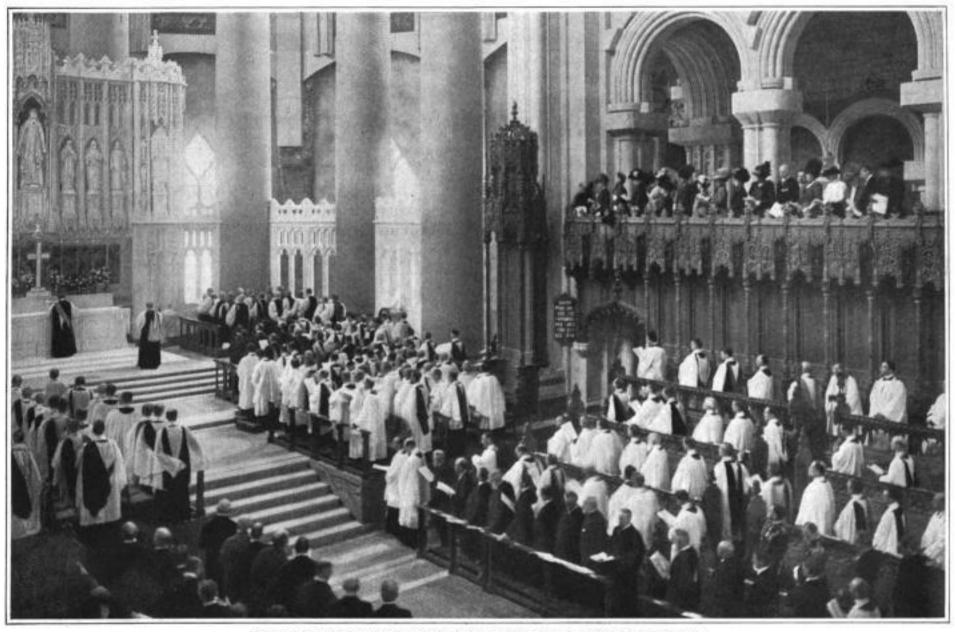
# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



# The Wine Destroyers

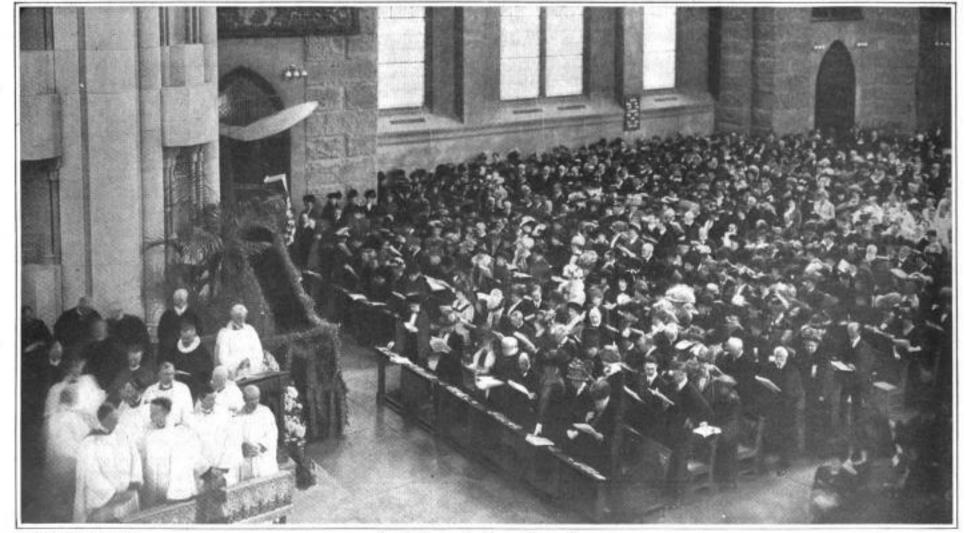
Scenes of disorder have been prevalent in what used to be the old Province of Champagne in France, owing to the attempt of the French Parliament to prevent the wine growers in the districts outside of Reims and Epernay from labeling their wine as champagne. It required 15,000 troops to put an end to the rioting and the Government was so alarmed that it rescinded the order, and issued a proclamation that there should be no territorial distinctions. This was offensive to the wine growers of Reims and Epernay, who produce the best champagne. The vineyard workers marched from town to town, wrecking wine cellars and destroying 20,000,000 quarts of champagne, which is four times the amount annually imported into this country from France. If the wine had been sold in the United States market it would have brought over \$100,000,000

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Consecration of the Choir and the Two Chapels of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine

The altar, reredos, organ, and choir stalls were presented by Levi P. Morton as a memorial to his daughter. St. Saviour's Chapel is the gift of August Belmont, and St. Columba's Chapel was presented by the late Mrs. Edward King. It was announced that funds have been received for the erection of a chapel in memory of the late Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, and for another in honor of the late Bishop Potter. The capacity of the Cathedral in its present state is about 2,000

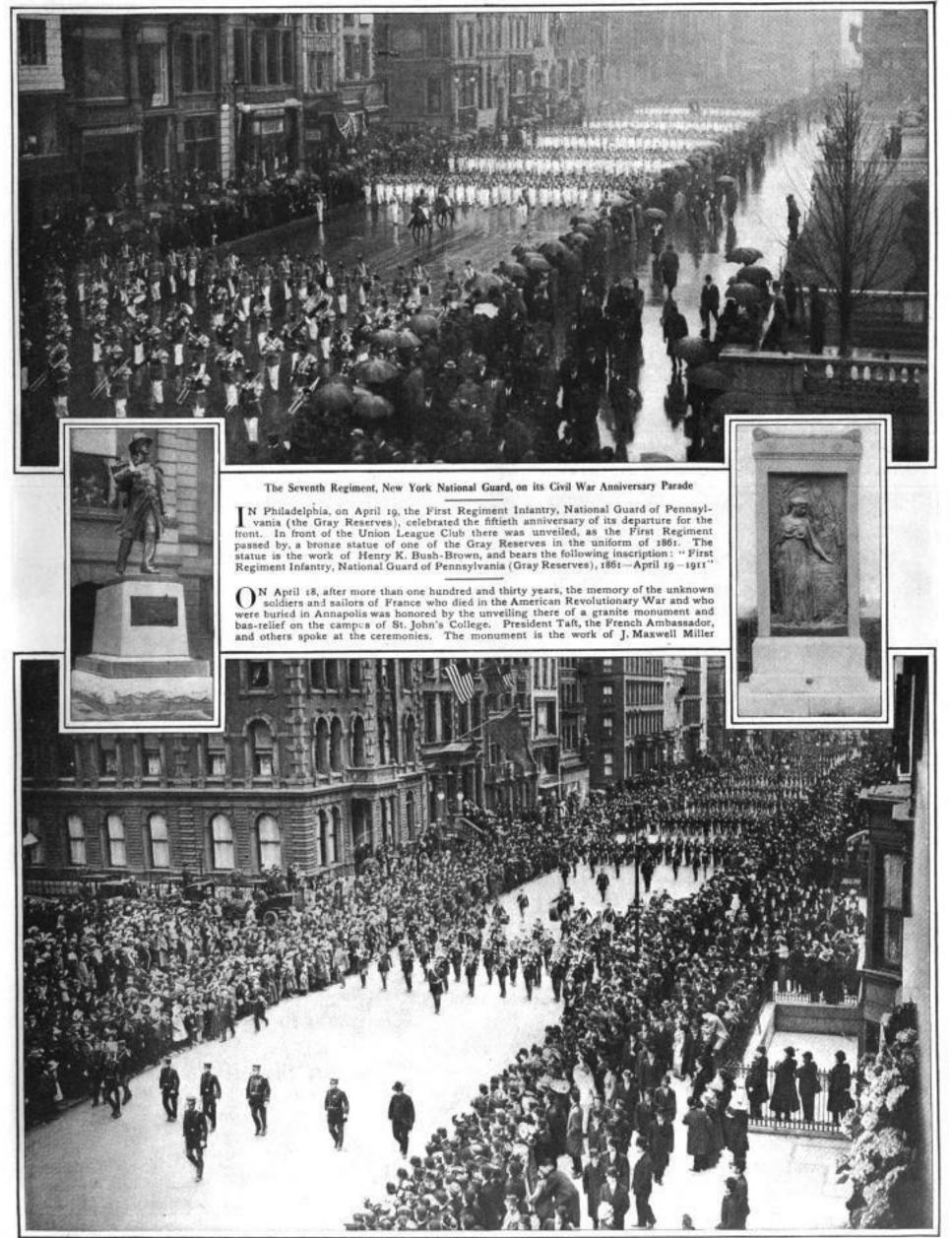


The Audience at the Consecration Services

On April 19 were consecrated, with impressive ritual, two memorial chapels and the choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. When completed this will be the largest edifice for worship in the western hemisphere and the fourth largest in the world. Bishops, archdeacons, scores of presbyters of the Protestant Episcopal Church, distinguished clergymen of other denominations, noted scholars, and the Governor of the State of New York and his staff, were present at the ceremonies, which were attended by about 1,700 people. It is said that, at the present rate, it will be seventy-five years before the Cathedral will be completed

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# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Sixty-ninth Regiment Celebrates the Semicentenary of Its Departure for the Civil War

The Sixty-ninth, together with the Sixty-third and Eighty-eighth, New York, formed the Irish Brigade. The parade was composed of the survivors of these regiments, present members of the regiment, and Spanish War veterans. They proceeded to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where services were conducted by Archbishop Farley

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The Effects of a Tornado on a New House at Horton, Kansas

The owner of this house and his son were in it when it was blown over by the wind. Two harnessed mules belonging to him which were in the yard were found uninjured, after the windstorm had passed, at another farm nearly a mile away, their harness still on. The property loss in Brown County will probably approach \$200,000



The Meeting of the Two Shafts in the Loetschberg Tunnel in the Bernese Alps The length of the tunnel is about 9 miles, the second longest in Europe



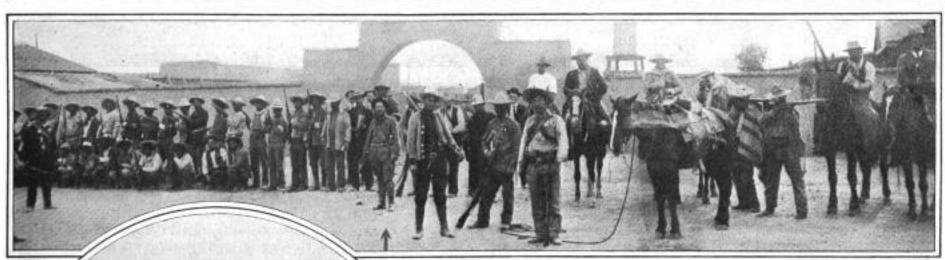
The English Polo Team Which is to Compete for the International Cup From left to right they are: Messrs. Cheape, Lloyd, Wilson, and Palnes



Thirty-four Runaway Members of the Tennessee Legislature

In order to break a quorum and prevent the repeal of the election and prohibition laws passed two years ago, thirty-four members of the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature have gone to Alabama and remain there. The regulars, who favor the repeal, say they will hold the Legislature in session for two years, if necessary. The runaways declare they will remain out of the State an equal length of time. They have established a system of relays by which certain ones can return to Tennessee from time to time, but thirty-four will always be outside the State. Of the thirty-four, twenty are Republicans, and fourteen are Independent Democrats

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Mexican rebels at Agua Prieta after the battle on Easter Sunday. The arrow points to Medina, the rebel leader MISARIA DE POL

Red Lopez, who was in the thick of the fighting



Waiting for war news at the Custom House



One of the fifty Yaqui Indians who fought with the Federals

## Belisario Garcia, Who Commanded the Rebels at Agua Prieta

At the end of the day's fighting he surrendered himself to Captain Gaujot, explaining that he was giving himself into the custody of the United States as an individual, not as a commander

# After the Battle of Agua Prieta

THE most serious battle of the Mexican Revolution occurred on Monday, April 17, for the possession of Agua Prieta, which had been captured by the rebels a few days previous After seventeen hours of almost continuous fighting, the rebels maintained practically the same position as when the battle began at dawn. The rebel leader, Belisario Garcia, on whom Madero had conferred the title of Colonel, surrendered himself to Captain Gaujot of the United States cavalry at Douglas. During the battle he commanded a force of 1,000 rebels who were opposed by about 16,000 Federals under the command of Lieut.-Col. Renaldo Diaz. In spite of the warning given to the officers of both forces by the President of the United States to avoid injuring non-combatants in Douglas, several Americans were found to have been wounded in this city at the end of the day, although the American troops kept the spectators at a distance of six blocks from the International Boundary line





A detachment of the U. S. cavalry camped on the Mexican border

Antonio Rojas and some of the dead insurrectos



# COMMENT ON CONGRESS



HIS editorial from the Birmingham By MARK (Alabama) "News" tells its own story and prints the picture of a newspaper which has convictions and courage:

#### Can Birmingham Be Bulldozed?

For two days the business men of this city and district have been stirred by an extraordinary development. The work of construction on the new plant of the American Steel and Wire Company at Corey has been ordered discontinued. It is stated that the discontinuance is on the order of President Palmer of the Steel and Wire Company, which is generally known to be allied with the United States Steel Corporation. It is also reliably reported that in answer to inquiries by Birmingham business men as to the cause of this dis-

continuance, the reply came from New York that the proposed new tariff schedule is of such a character as to make it outside of the question for the Corey plant to compete with manufactured goods from Europe.

As is well known, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is Hon. Oscar Underwood. Representative from this district. He is, of course, largely responsible for the bill before the House and for that provision in it which directly concerns an industry about to begin work here.

The conclusion is unavoidable that the American Steel and Wire officials have started a flank movement on Mr. Underwood. They are planning to stampede Birmingham business men into fright over the stoppage of a great industry here, and through them to bring pressure upon Mr. Underwood. It is apparently a deep game, and very shrewdly calculated to have the desired effect.

At any rate, this is the generally accepted view among well-informed business men here. It is heard on every corner and in every counting-room. No one believes that the American Company intends to stop its work permanently. It is generally accepted that its course is a temporary expedient for political ends. . . .

The "News" has no hesitation in expressing the hope that this intimidating scheme will not have the desired effect. It is an old game on the part of tariff barons. This paper is confident that Birmingham business men have too much breadth and too much Southern spirit to be driven in that way. It sincerely hopes that Mr. Underwood, who is always cool, clear-headed, and deliberate, will stand his ground firmly and not be affected by any din that may be sounded about his ears.

The South has never tolerated intimidation in any shape or form, and certainly Birmingham business men are not made of different stuff from their fathers. Let them advise Mr. Underwood that he is right and to stand by his guns. Instead of jarring his hand or shaking his nerve with letters and telegrams, let them congratulate him and commend him.

Mr. Underwood is standing on principle. He is standing by the principles of the Democratic Party. He is belping to carry out the will of the people of the whole country as expressed so forcibly at the polls last November. He is acting for the goal parameter within the product of the principles of th

the real, permanent, ultimate interest of this State and this district.

Right is right! Principle is principle! Let not Birmingham be buildated!

Surely this is the real spirit of the South. Every newspaper editor in the United States ought to paste this on his desk where he can read it every day; sooner or later during the next two years he will have a chance to emulate it—or do the other thing.

# Under Which Flag?

If CONGRESSMAN UNDERWOOD expressed the real spirit of his community when he defied the Steel Trust's attempt to intimidate him by threatening his home industries, what of those Southern Democratic Congressmen, including Brantley of Georgia, who deserted their party, repudiated their platform, and yielded to the pressure of the Lumber Trust by voting in favor of a tariff on lumber? Does any Southern community approve these party traitors? Is there any Southern newspaper that condones their

By MARK SULLIVAN act! The South to-day has a more powerful hand in the Government at Washington than at any time since the Civil War. Its representatives, with the exception of these few lumber traitors, are filling their large responsibilities with dignity and great ability.

#### In Two Years and Nine Months

IN JUNE, 1908, at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, an Insurgent member of the Committee on Resolutions fought hard for a platform declaration in favor of the direct election of United States Senators. The Insurgent was Henry Allen

> Cooper, who represents six counties of Wisconsin in Congress: Green, Kenosha, Lafayette, Racine, Rock, and Walworth. In the committee he was defeated by a vote of 51 to 1—the one being himself. Alone, he carried his resolution to the floor of the convention and was voted down by 786 to 114, roughly 7 to 1. In April, 1911, Mr. Cooper introduced the same resolution into the Lower House of Congress, not, this time, as a mere recommendation, but as a formal bill, destined to become a law. It was passed by a vote of 296 to 16; out of 162 Republicans in the Lower House, only 15 voted against it. On this occasion Congressman Cooper rose to remark blandly that "in the language of the Rev. John Jasper of Richmond, Virginia, 'the world do move.'''



The Save-the-Farmer Parade

Drawn by Minor in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch"

A MONG the sturdy tillers of the soil who have been most active and have spent most money in opposition to the reciprocity treaty are Edward L. Hines, the notorious Lorimer lobbyist, who is president of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, and Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, which is made up of all the large cotton, woolen, iron, and steel manufacturing corporations

#### How to Get the Record

EVERY Senator is allowed eightyeight copies of the daily Congressional Record, and every Representative sixty copies for free distribution to such persons as he may
select. This allowance is generally
exhausted by each Congressman in
supplying the public libraries and the
newspapers of his district. The only
other way to get the Record is to
subscribe for it at fixed rates; \$1.50
per month; \$4 for a short session
(like the present) and \$8 for a long
session. Payment must be made in
advance to the Public Printer.

# The Congressional Record

THE London "Times" prints the debates of the House of Commons every day in full, and this is one reason why the average Englishman takes more interest in national polities than the average American.

In England the capital of the country happens also to be the largest city in the country; for a paper in any of the larger American cities to do what the "Times" does would involve prohibitive telegraph charges. And yet it is a great pity that the debates in Congress are not more available for those who would read them if they could. About thirty thousand copies of the daily Congressional Record are circulated now; fully half of them, very probably, are promptly buried in library files. Indeed, it is safe to say that outside of official Washington, not more than two thousand people read the Congressional Record with any degree of regularity. A recent suggestion, from Senator Heyburn of Idaho, might help; it is that the Record be furnished to all who want it at the small price of one dollar a year. It is to be hoped that Senator Heyburn will press his suggestion; it would undoubtedly pass Congress and be popular throughout the country.

# The American Newspaper

A Study of Journalism in Its Relation to the Public

By WILL IRWIN

VIII.—"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The present article deals with the ethics of news and news-writing. It points out the danger of too great delicacy in telling the scandalous truth, and the equal danger of too little delicacy. It discusses the question of private right as opposed to public curiosity and suggests the formula - "a newspaper, like the man who owns it, should be a gentleman." Finally, the author shows that there is an ethical code which governs all good reporters

HE St. Cecilia Society, oldest social organiza-tion in the United States, comes near to governing Charleston, South Carolina, citadel of venerable Southern manners. It does absolutely govern "polite society" in Charleston. Heor she—who belongs to the St. Cecilia is "in"; all others are "out." Wealth, power, and social position all group together, even in Charleston, which professes to set blood above all the other social qualifications. It follows that the class of people who create most of the best news, as modern journalism defines news, belong to this circle.

Charleston gentility has in its unwritten code an article concerning newspapers. It crystallizes that sentiment of Southern chivalry which Henry Watterson expressed when, in his criticism of American journalism, he made transgression of private right

the main indictment against our press. Journalism must keep its hands off a gentleman. When he gets into public affairs—as when his bank changes management—he will tolerate brief and pleasant mention. But the reporter must not move a step beyond the borders of his home. The newspaper must not mention his wife, his daughter, or his guest. The St. Co-cilia publishes, at the beginning of each season. a one-inch advertising notice of its assemblies. Further, this, the most important institution in Charleston, must not be mentioned in type, No social disturbance is so violent as to drag the name of a St. Cecilia woman into print. "What would happen." I once asked a Charlestonian. "if a young woman of

the St. Cecilia set should clope with her father's concluman?" "In the first place," he answered, "it would not happen, sir. In the second, it would not be printed-not if the editor valued his stand-ing in the community." The Pinckney murder strained these ethics to the breaking-point. Thomas Pinckney, Jr., was secretary of the St. Cecilia. He had called on a young woman and started home; the next thing seen of him was when a neighbor heard a pistol shot, and found him sitting on the wounded unto death. He died without telling who did it, and the case remains a mystery.

#### How Charleston Handled the Case

NO SUCH news had "broken" in Charleston since the war. The press bureaus sent columns of fact and conjecture to the remote corners of the country. The city talked of nothing else. In face of that the local papers could not quite keep silence. They published. British fashion, just what came out is the coroner's inquest-no more. Of late, one Charn's tonian newspaper has kept up a society column,  $dM_{\gamma}$ fering from similar departments in Northern newspapers in the fact that real "seciety," as viewed by Charleston, does not appear therein. In fact. reporters and editors keep lists on their desks of the St. Cecilia members and their families, lest they transgress the unwritten law.

Cut off from most of the local matter which feeds Northern journals, the "News and Courier" and "Post" have let their power flow into the editorial page, precisely as did the old newspapers in the period before Bennett discovered news. In no small city is there a pair of more able editorial writers than Major J. C. Hemphill—just now, after twenty years in Charleston, transferred to Richmond—and Thomas Waring. Further, the journalist occupies a position of personal power and bigh esteem. To take on full dignity, a public meeting must have an editor on the platform.

This system protects a class and not the mass. That is the first and most obvious criticism. Mr. Biddle of the St. Cecilia keeps his daughter's suicide, his son's wild escapade, out of the newspapers; little Giuseppe Baccigalupi can not claim like immunity.

But suppose the system were universally applied, to Mr. Baccigalupi as well as Mr. Biddle! Suppose we carried it to other cities, larger than Charleston, and without the private system of social regulation which she has brought over from the ante-bellum period? Would it be best for society as a whole were this to become a universal rule?

Before we try to answer that, let us take another example and put another question. The New York "Evening Post" has stood for half a century as an exemplar and model to a certain kind of American journalist. Godkin, whose soul goes marching on in its pages, had the highest professional ideals. He believed in journalism as a mission and a trust. His idea of journalistic technique was modified British. He kept out of his pages scandals and most events which disgraced the individual. In one period the "Post" never mentioned

murders at all. Now it usually keeps them down to paragraphs. By little more space than a bare paragraph it re-ported even the Thaw murder, which filled pages next morning in all the other New York dailies. In its treatment of polite society, it approximates the Charlestonian standard, only it draws no line be-tween the Biddles and the Baccigalupis, What of such an attitude toward the news? Could this also, with best re-sult for the commonwealth, become a universal rule?

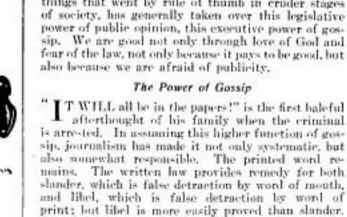
Yes, if legislation were the only regulator of society, if man were made for the laws and not the laws for man. But law is only the last resort in

creating and preserving social order. Without it has stood always public opinion, the legislator, judge, and jury, and gossip the executioner, furnishing an extra-judicial regulation of offenses which the slow, formal law can not reach. Gossip, it is true, was a eruel and capricious executioner, striking down the innocent with the guilty, blasting and slaying often at the caprice of a wicked tongue. The newspaper. which has absorbed and made systematic many things that went by rule of thumb in cruder stages of society, has generally taken over this legislative power of public opinion, this executive power sip. We are good not only through love of God and fear of the law, not only because it pays to be good, but also because we are afraid of publicity.

So, while this public gossip gets a larger audience

than the fireside gossip, it is forced to be much more

accurate, much nearer the truth.





The reporter may be a servant of truth, dragging evil to the light-



I state a platitude when I say that government by the people is the essence of democracy. In theory, the people watch and know; when, in the process of social and industrial evolution, they see a new evil becoming important, they found institutions to regulate it or laws to repress it. They can not watch without light, know without teachers. The newspaper, or some force like it, must daily inform them of things which are shocking and unpleasant in order that democracy, in its slow, wobbling mo-

tion upward, may perceive and correct. It is good for us to know that John Smith, made crazy by drink, came home and killed his wife. Startled and shocked, but interested, we may follow the case of John Smith, see that justice in his case is not delayed by his pull with Tammany. Perhaps, when there are enough cases of John Smith, we shall look into the first causes and restrain the groggeries that made him momentarily mad or the industrial oppression that made him permanently an undernourished, overnerved defective. It is good to know that John Jones, a clerk, forged a check, and went to jail. For not only shall we watch justice in his case, but some day we shall watch also the fraudulent race-track gambling that tempted him to theft. If every day we read of those crimes which grow from the misery of New York's East Side and Chicago's Levee, some day democracy may get at the ultimate causes for overwork, underfeeding, tenement crowding.

No other method is so forcible with the public as driving home the instance which points the moral. General description of bad conditions fails, somehow, to impress the average mind. One might have shouted to Shreveport day after day that low dives make dangerous negroes, and created no sentiment against saloons. But when a negro, drunk on bad gin which he got of such a dive, assaulted and killed Margaret Lear, a schoolgirl, Shreveport roted out the saloon.

#### The Regulator of Society

SO FAR I have mentioned only instances which come within the formal law. Over those offenses which violate the spirit of social order and yet break no statute, the newspaper, in its news-function, is even more powerful. Divorce, for example. Though views on the basic morality of divorce differ widely, the better part of our public believes that the application of the law, if not the law itself, is too lax; and certain divorces obtained within the law are shameful from any point of view. He or she who sets about to get such a divorce knows that the fact itself and, most likely, the underlying causes, will get into the newspapers. In all circles is the man or woman restrained from divorce not by religion nor kindness nor respect for the ultimate ends of social order, but just by fear of public opinion a public opinion informed and guided through the newspapers. This power which helps keep the submerged tenth from picking and stealing also keeps the exalted hundredth from excessive vices, vanities, and follies. And it can not do this if it follow the Charlestonian rule of journalism nor yet the "Evening Post" rule. The question which I asked in the beginning answers itself: it would not be best for democracy were these to become universal rules.

In the case of the "Evening Post," one may argue that it is a class organ, not a popular one; that it looks for its

that general statement of civic and social evils is enough to keep them vigilant. On the contrary, few even of this exalted class are so much moved by abstract theory as by concrete example. And these people, furthest removed from the scenes of disorder, are most in need of information. A blind, careless "upper class," with a prettified view of the world, may be a pleasant thing to artistic contemplation. It is not a good symptom for democracy. The New York woman who boasts that she has never been south of Fourteenth Street nor east of Fourth Avenue in her life is nearly as dangerous to our ultimate nims as the very criminal. One must write from a point of view; from my point of view this very overrefinement of the "Evening Post," this stretching of decency, is the great flaw in a newspaper which is otherwise almost a model of ethics.

Yet, after all these concessions, the fact remains

that Watterson has right on his side. Ever since Bennett entered the field, our newspapers, an uncon-

trolled power, have continually trampled on the right of privacy. Even when they have served the ends of higher justice, they have generally done it not with those ends in view, but with the sole object of min-istering to curiosity. This indictment holds, of course, chiefly against the sensational and yellow newspapers. They have published, for the purpose of gratifying unhealthy curiosity, the very things

# The Truth and John Billington

From the Newark (N. J.) Evening News, December 30, 1909

TOHN BILLINGTON was a leader of thought in a city proud and great, And Billington's busy goose-quilt was a pillar in the State, And Billington's fame had borne his name to the country's furthest ends. A powerful man was Billington, with powerful men for friends.

A SPIRIT stood by Billington's bed, one howling wintry night,
And Billington lifted a startled head and stared at the Thing in White.
"Away with you! To the devil with you!" he gasped, in a sleepy dread.
"You have sent me thither a thousand times; I am tired of the trip, "it said;
"A thousand times you have heard me pray for half a chance and the light,
A thousand times you have turned me away—you shall hear-time-out to-night.
Though you waved me away with your pen to-day, you shall listen now, foresoth;
You shall harken well to the tale I tell. I am the Spirit of Truth."

A PHANTOM picture flashed in air at the foot of Billington's bed,
And Billington gazed with mild amaze, and his eyes grew big in his head.
He looked at a home of poverty. He saw a dying child.
He saw a young girl, sunk in shame, and a mother who never smiled;
A son bowed down and sullen, bearing the brand of a third, And a father hopeless and helpless, too sodden with rum for grief.

And over the picture, in letters of fire, "Want" was the word he read,

And Billington scowled to the Spirit. "What business of mine?" he said.

HE looked and saw where, overtime, women and children toiled Till worthless human hands grew weak and precious goods were spoiled. He saw a boss with ugly eyes threaten a woman there
Whose hollow cheek foretold too well the end of her struggle and care.
Again he looked, and he saw the death in a driven workman's face,
While a hungry man stood waiting near to enter the empty place.
He turned once more to the Spirit of Truth, and "Bother your show!" said he; "Scenes like this are common enough. What do they mean to me?

"LOOK again," spoke the Spirit of Truth, and spread before his eyes. A smiling land of abundance that stretched to the circling skies, A land o'erheaped with richness, a kingdom of corn and wine, Where bounty waited, enough for all, in forest and field and mine. But cunning and craft had seized the wealth with greedy talon and claw. And set it aside for their private gain, and fenced it round with the Law. "Look well," the Spirit commanded, and Billington answered flat, "A threadbare subject, my shadowy friend. Where is a story in that?"

"GOD pity your stubborn blindness, man, and forgive you the chance you miss!
Away with your dead traditions! Is there never a story in this,
That Greed would gamer the harvest, leaving the owner gaunt;
That the servants would sell to the master and thrive on the master's want?" Then Billington spoke of property rights and of customs hoar and old,
And argued his dread of a flag blood-red that would rise if the Truth were told.
"Oh, fool!" the Spirit in anguish cried, "must history make it clear
That yours is the hand that sows the seed of the pestilence you fear?

FOR ages long I have striven and toiled to free mankind from wrong.

I have pleaded and prayed for human aid to save the weak from the strong. I have starved and fought and watched and wrought that the light might enter in To end the sway of falsehood and banish the curse of sis. And men have gone to the stake for me, and scorched in the cannon's breath, And women have writhed in the torture and welcomed the arms of death That the Truth might live to serve the world—and then, when the fight seemed won, I gave the standard to you to guard—to you, John Billington!

"I TRUSTED you with my work to do, I gave you a charge to keep,
I I placed in your hand a shepherd's staff to comfort my hunted sheep.
But now you turn it against me, and the Truth must go untold
While you devote your stewardship to the will of the power of gold,
To the pleasure of those who burden the poor, to the greed that fosters crime
Oh! turn you again, John Billington; be true while there yet is time.
For this is the cry of a thousand souls that down to the Pit have trod—
Who keeps the Truth from the people stands in the way of God!"

BUT Billington slowly shook his head with a look disconsolate,
For his was a mighty goose-quill, a pillar strong in the State,
And his was a fame that had borne his name to the country's furthest ends. A powerful man was Billington—with powerful men for friends LEONARD H. ROBBINS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

uttered by word of mouth. Through those means of extracting information which are part of a newsgatherer's craft, they have worried intimate private details from reluctant witnesses. While the suicide lay newly dead in the chamber, the reporters have bullied and brow-beaten the family in the hall. Going further toward the depths, certain yellow newspapers have habitually approached actual crime in news-gathering methods. Stealing from wastebaskets, prying open desks, taking draphs mis from the wall when left alone in the re-egraphs onis impersonating coroner's deputies—all stands. against the account of yellow journalis standing

Within the law, but without all ru Azef good taste and seemly conduct, are other habicual yellow methods. I have known the whole family of a "star" criminal, nay, the very criminal himself, to draw a salary from a newspaper from the day he was arrested to the day of his execution. The salary was carned by giving up exclusive information and an intimate view of family affairs. I have known a police reporter to apply third-degree methods to a woman until he drove her into hysterics. I am acquainted with a man who owed his position on a newspaper solely to his skill in obtaining pho-tographs by stealth. These methods, it is true, are all employed by detectives; and the law yields to detectives the right to use them. But the supple-

> mentary law which the newspaper enforces is not so well recognized that we yield the same right to reporters and

Further, the addition of intimate details imagined by reporter or "rewrite man" was a regular method of yellow journalism in its wildest days. These imaginations almost always hurt; usually they made the subject of the story seem ridiculous and cheap. Knowing how far to go was one of the tricks.

#### Harmless Libel Laws

LIBEL is a curious law in its practical application. Few others fail so signally in accomplishing their object. For the most sensitive, and therefore the most deeply injured, are the last people to bring suit. They fear not only the appearance in court, but also the raking over of their private affairs, the resurrection of their family skeletons, by which the yellow journal often replies to a libel suit. In fact, those who demand and recover libel damages are usually those least damaged.

I have known an all-round criminal to get a ten - thousand - dollar award because a newspaper called him an "ex-convict," whereas he had simply served in the House of Detention. Few of our editors have ever been con-victed for criminal libel. Yet one who nearly went to jail, and did pay a fine, merely committed the error of slipping an unproved crime into the record of a "crooked" saloon-keeper whose dive was a center for municipal corruption and gang-rule-a man whom the editor was fighting from the high motive of reform-ing city politics. Laws will hardly serve to correct this abuse.

Now there must be a line somewhere between refusing to east light on dark places and walking over human rights. Neither you nor I, nor yet any editor who ever lived, can draw that line exactly. The fact is that it comes down to a matter of personal conduct. The newspaper, like the man who makes it, should be a gentleman. No one is able exactly to say what a gentleman is, though every one thinks that he knows a gentleman when he sees one. For manners are an art, not a code.

#### The Golden Rule of Journalism

HAVE compared a newspaper to a highly organized, highly specialized gossip. A gentleman, setting out to investigate the affairs of his village and relate them to his neighbors, would know what is fair and decent to repeat and what to keep secret as of no real importance; what questions he should ask in getting his information and what he should not ask. No other rule guides those newspapers which approximate the motto of the New York "Times"-"All the news that's fit to print."

And no other rule guides the best reporters-such men as the corps of Washington correspondents—who are bringing their craft from low esteem to something like professional standing.

limited circulation to people of education and culture, capable of abstract thinking; and which we consider scandal and unfair gossip when who "works the street" has improved greatly during In character, as in efficiency, the man this generation—that in spite of the yellow flood. Journalists do not blink the fact that this department sprang from bad beginnings. The typical reporter of Bennett's generation, who hammered the news-cog into the world-machine, was not an exalted human being. O. Henry's Jeff Peters describes the older type-"Reporters always pull out a pencil and tablet on you, and tell you a story you've heard, and strike you for the drinks." Atterbury, Jeff's Fig. applice, adds: "A man about half shabby, with an eye like a gimlet, smoking cut plug, with dandruff on his coat collar, and knowing more than Shakespeare and J. P. Morgan put together." Typically, he was shabby within and without, a disrespecter of all persons, a grafter of small privileges such as theater tickets and railroad passes, frequently dissipated, almost always "bohemian." Indeed, an ancient trade superstition taught that the most brilliant man was

he who drank most. Only recently have executives insisted on temperance as a practical virtue in reporters. Following the most romantic and adventurous craft which modern industry knows, he looked on public privilege and private rights as most adventurers do.

Perhaps it was the university man who changed all this. Greeley used to announce profanely that he would not have a college graduate in the basement—not if he knew it. Most of his colleagues held with him. But in the seventies the Bachelors of Arts began to invade newspaper offices, in the eighties they arrived in numbers, and in the nineties they took the profession unto themselves. Guessing roughly, I should say that half of the reporters on our metropolitan newspapers and three-quarters of the editors, are now college or university men. Is it intellectual snobbery to say that the university man in bulk brings to his work not only a better equipped mind, but a finer sense of personal conduct? Then, too, with the organization of news as a force in society appeared a conviction that writing for a daily paper is a worthy career. The older generation held differently; still under the belief that the power of the press must reside in editorial opinion, the great editors regarded news-gathering as a necessary nuisance. They looked down on their reporting staffs—and picked their men accordingly.

#### The Code of Ethics

N OW, strangely, these men at the bottom of the profession—if we measure standing by salary and public esteem—have come nearest of all American journalists to forming a professional spirit and formulating an ethical code. Not all reporters hold that code, of course, but the best, the directing journalists of to-morrow, do. These are its main articles:

First—Never, without special permission, print information which you learn at your friend's house, or in your club. In short, draw a strict line between your social and professional life. The journalist must keep such a line if hé is to be snything but a pariab. The layman generally does not understand this. The remark, thrown at him across a dinnertable, "Of course, this is not for publication," offends the very young reporter; later, iteration breeds indifference.

Second—Except in the case of criminals, publish nothing without full permission of your informant. The caution, "But this is not for publication," stands between every experienced reporter and a world of live, sensational matter. As a rule, reporters and their directing editors abide by this article of the code to the last item. It is a question not so much of morals as of convenience. In news-gathering, acquaintance is half the battle. (Concluded on page 30)

# The Latest in Alaska

Controller Bay and Its Control of the Alaskan Situation

N JANUARY 28 Collers's published an editorial in which it quoted a certain opinion to this effect: "Although the people of Alaska do not know to whom they ought to be thankful for their deliverance from the clutches of the Guggenheims, they know that theirs was a narrow escape." It then added: "Have they escaped? It is not yet time to sleep."

Was Collier's correct in that warning?

On April 20 Robert M. La Follette introduced in the Senate of the United States the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a list of all claims, locations, filings, or entries made upon lands withdrawn from the Chugach National

Forest in Alaska, and restored to the public domain by the executive order of October 28, 1910 (No. 1260), giving the date of each claim, location, filing, or entry, and the name of the person or persons who made the same, and any and all action taken thereon, and if soldiers' additional homestead scrip was used in acquiring any right therein, to give the name of the soldier to whom each scrip certificate so used was issued, the amount of land taken under such certificate, and the name of each claimant or entryman who used the scrip certificate. Also what, if any, assignments of any such claims, locations, filings, or entries have been made, and to whom?"

The questions lying behind Senator La Follette's resolution were various. For instance:

Why in this case did the President use the executive order and not the usual public form of proclamation?

Why did practically no one even in the Forestry Service know about the executive order?

Who is the Richard Ryan at whose instance the President took this step?

Were Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garfield justified in taking the protective measures which Mr. Taft so

quietly and conclusively overturned?

These are the essential questions which will perhaps for a long time have to be thrashed out. The answers to them may come too late to keep Controller Bay from passing to the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, but they will even then be worth answering, because the whole future of Alaska is still undecided.

Look at this map. The numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, on the right-hand side, indicate the four most important groups of coal claims. Along the coast are seen three bays—Cordova on the west, next Katalla Bay, and, lastly, Controller Bay. These three bays form the only possible outlets to tide-water—the only practicable shipping terminals for the coal, Cordova requiring too long a haul (see sworn testimony of Stephen Birch before the Investigating Committee; Record, page 2148), and Katalla having been proved impracticable after the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate had spent one million dollars on a terminal plant there, only to have it washed away by the sea. (See sworn testimony of same Birch, the managing director of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate; Record, pages 2150-5.)

By M. F. ABBOTT

The coal lands, a water-front on Controller Bay (see map), and a railroad between, therefore, constitute the three factors of the Alaska coal industry. Under the Roosevelt Administration the coal lands were all withdrawn from entry; the Controller Bay country was included in the Chugach National Forest; special agents (Louis R. Glavis and others) were borrowed by the Land Office from the Secret Service to watch developments; plans were made to resist the growth of monopoly and lock up the country temporarily until the Government could have a chance to mature its own plans for development. There were those in the Administration who believed that

Mr. Taft having signed, between July 1 and January 1, some forty-six proclamations of eliminations from National Forests, and having proclaimed them in the usual way, why should an exception be made in this lone case of elimination from the Chugach?

Now the question of the final disposition of Controller Bay may be answered by the reader as his experience and his sense of humor shall dictate. He should realize that Mr. Ryan, who induced the President to take this remarkable procedure, has been a well-known factor in Morgan-Guggenheim development.

As to the coal claims, which are so closely related to the railroad situation, a very important question is now before the United States Supreme Court on an

appeal from the ruling of District Judge Hanford at Seattle, made on April 4, quashing the indictments against members of the Stracey or English group of claims. Judge Hanford is a well-known opponent of the whole conservation movement. The appeal is likely to be argued before the Supreme Court within a few days. If the decision is favorable to the contention of the Government, all of the six hundred and forty coal land entries in Alaska, covering land valued at more than one billion dollars, will be canceled. If the decision is the other way, some of the claimants will receive patents and others will not.

The Morgan - Guggenheim Syndicate owns outright, controls, or has an interest in the following named companies, among others:

Northwestern Commercial Company, Northern Commercial Company, Northwestern

Development Company, Katalia Company, North Coast Lighterage Company, Northwestern Fisheries Company, Kennicott Mine Company, Yukon Gold Company, Yukon Coal Company, Alaska Steamship Company, Alaska Central Railway Company, Seward Peninsula Railway Company, Alaska Steamship and Railway Company, Copper River Railway Company, Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company

Company.

When Stephen Birch, managing director of the Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate, was before the Ballinger-Pinchot Investigating Committee, March 25, 1910 (see Record, pages 2123-2214), Representative Madison said:

"So that they have gone into the coal business up there, and they have gone into the copper business, and they have gone into the fisheries business; they have the biggest steamship line running there; they have control, either directly or indirectly, of the only two railroads that are actually operated or capable of being operated; and the whole business, boiled down, means a great hig plan and scheme upon the part of that Alaska syndicate to control and maintain and own a very large parties of Alaska and its industries."

Mr. Birch—That is your inference.
Mr. Madison—But from the evidence can any intelligent man draw any other conclusion? (See Record, page 2192.)



Area eliminated from Chugach National Forest, around Controller Bay, by executive order, October 28, 1910

such sources of life as coal should not be given for nothing and forever, and that some form of leasing should be established in place of permanent alienation.

The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation showed that the time had come to decide on a comprehensive policy.

The key to the situation was the ownership or control of the coal land and the water-front of Controller Bay.

If before Congress should have a chance to act the title to any of these lands should become alienated, how would that alter the situation?

The Cunningham claims have not passed to patent, but a strategic site has been eliminated from the Chugach National Forest on the shores of Controller Bay.

Among other invitations to obtain land from the Government is that of the elimination of lands within a National Forest. They are being made every day under the act of June 4, 1897. But there are eliminations and eliminations. It has been the custom and general practise of this Administration and the last Administration to eliminate from Nutional Forests by proclamation and not by executive order. Proclamations are of one sort, public in character; executive orders may be either private or public in character. It is incumbent upon the President to decide which shall be the method employed.



"We want to take that pine tree, and what we would know is, what lies around it"

# Old Wong of the Look-sees

Responsibility, Putting Young Legs under an Old Head, Helps Wisdom to Walk into Wealth

O BE in sympathy with this story you must bear in mind that there are many fashions in heroism. By the rules of their heavenly ancestors the Chinese find a sword and uniform the motley of incomprehensible foolishness but all manner of virtue in suffering and dying quietly for your babies and grandsires. Li, who was close to sixty and a son of old Wong, went out to gather the cartridge shells—valuable for their brass—which a line of skirmishers left in the millet field. He thought that the fighting was finished. In fact, it had only begun. The skirmishers fell back on their support, which

The skirmishers fell back on their support, which opened fire on a trench five hundred yards away, and a spray of bullets across Li's path dropped him limp on his half-filled bag of spoil. Back and forth over his body and the bodies of their own dead the Japanese and the Russians fought, trampling the millet flat as the bedding of a stable and spattering it with

Down in the village, Yuan, the son of Li, remained under the home roof after he had sent the children, the womenfolk, and great-grandfather Wong out to a ditch in the village outskirts, where they huddled while hell roared overhead. This village was to be the very bone of contention between two armies; and the house of the Wongs the point where the fangs of two bulldog regiments ground together.

A shell buried Yuan under tiles and crumbling, straw-matted mud walls. Through the hole it had made came another, piercing the débris which covered him and ending his agony. After that panting groups of infantry were locked like spiked wrestlers in a death struggle, thinking a jumble of prayers and onths which, in the kill-or-be-killed straining of their frenzy, they had not the strength to utter. The Russians had the house, lost it and regained it, only to lose it for good.

W IPING the mucky sweat from their dizzy foreheads, the Japanese surveyed triumphantly the dust heap which they had won. Then the sanitary corps, already nauseated from caring for their own, had to dig Yuan out and bear him to the pit. But Li, in the millet field, was a less troublesome piece of aftermath. A few spadefuls of earth at his side and he was rolled over into a shallow grave. Officially,

# By FREDERICK PALMER

however, he had died in the act of thieving on his own premises.

The crop was gone. In that simple community it meant both food and fuel. The house was gone, and the breadwinners were gone, unless you count an old man of eighty. When the battle was over, and old Wong, waiting for grandson Yuan to come to him there in the ditch, had the news of family disaster, it struck dully like a succeeding blow to one already stunned.

"Now I become the support of the family," he thought hazily. "Now I am father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, too."

He formed line. First were his son's wife and his grandson's wife, with her baby in her arms; and after them—one, two, three—in rising plane, were his seven great-grandchildren, with the eldest, a boy of twelve, at the rear, as a kind of file closer.

THE venerable leader was a diplomatist cautiously sounding his way. He courtesied with a series of unctuous nods to any soldier he passed. For do you not try to propitiate the evil geniuses of drought, wind, and sickness, lest they should turn more wrathful? 'Now had come a devil that, in the earthquake shake of his shoulders, had the wrath of all the other devils together. The soldiers were the fingers' ends of his thousand steel hands.

So the little procession trailed into the home compound, which had been that of thrifty, industrious farmers, and stood before the wreck of roofs and walls. Hunger was already gripping the younger ones. When an officer came, Wong dipped his gray hairs on a level with his knees. If a soldier were one of the fingers, then an officer must be one of the hands.

Russians and Japanese must like this strange game they were playing, Wong reasoned, or they would not leave their babies and grandsires and come thousands of miles to play it. He looked around smilingly at the havoe, as if felicitating the victor on the evidences of his splendid score. This stroke of Oriental politeness had the desired effect. At least, the officer, who was really looking to see what was left for quarters for his men, went away as silently as he had come, without despatching a single thunderbolt.

A chill September rain began falling. Wong put the family under a shed, and with the help of the eldest boy dug in the ruins until he had half a barrel of millet. That was all—all he was certain of to keep the seven young ones through the siege of the long winter.

SEVEN! Seven great-grandchildren and five of them boys! After one son and only one grandson had come a blossoming of blessings to burn incense to his memory—and worse than for a Japanese to face a coward's end is for a Chinese to die facing the cons with the thought that his returned spirit will find no sprout of his seed on earth. So old Wong had his goal of glory no less than Oyama,

The house must be rebuilt; the millet field replanted in the spring. These seven must survive. But how? How, with only his withered, feeble old arms to depend on? Ah, after the family virtues wisdom is the greatest thing in the world, as the heavenly ancestors will tell you.

Wong had not listened to the tales of passing carters about the monster's approach to remain empty of knowledge of the customs of the Russians or those restless young yellow people of the islands, who had done everything except change the color of their skin in order to be like the heterodox foreigners. His number faculties were brightening; courage was returning to him with the appreciation of his responsibility. There was a way out, a way where wisdom in these disjointed times might be as useful as muscle.

"I go on a journey," he announced. "There is millet enough to last until I return."

In TURN he patted the head of every grand-child. On the shaved pate of the oldest boy his hand rested for a while—frail hand on frail reed. "Remember the spirit of your fathers and the duty of the oldest male in the family." And that was his adieu on departing for his own campaign, quite as stoical as that of any Japanese samurai who ever worshiped his blade as a deity or ate rice soaked in blood to give him fortitude.

Never forgetting his propitiatory bow-"You don't mind a perfectly harmless old Chinese pass-ing, do you, noble fighting man?"—he trudged at slow, sustained pace along the road to Dai Ichi Gun itself-up the monster's arm to the very forehead where the hell-mischief had its origin.

The town which Corps Headquarters occupied had not enjoyed the felicity of being a strategic point. Its walls were intact; its population, crowded out of the better houses into poorer ones to make room for the conqueror, was not decimated. But alas! it would have no portion of fame on the battle maps of history, while the name of Wong's village was being flashed around the world as the synonym of an immortal hand-to-hand grapple.

E PAUSED at the door of an outhouse to a big HE PAUSED at the door of an outpetty. Three compound and looked in circumspectly. Three which young officers were inside sitting cross-legged, which was the way of the monkey people, as the more impolite of Wong's ancestors had always called the Japanesė.

"What is it, venerable?" one of the officers asked

at length.

"I wish to give you news of the Russian," an-

swered Wong, bobbing bows and smiles, "What news, vener-

able?" Wong was expect-

ing that question. 'I will give it only

to the Top-side men, young bero," he said. "But first to me,"

persisted the officer. His position was like that of the omnibus reader in a magazine office, who selects the possible pearls from the bushel of pebbles.

"Young hero," said Wong, with studied "when graciousness, an old man's mind is made up with a good cause he is stubborn. To the Top-side men or not at all."

IT WAS a bold stand that he had taken, although not without counsel; for he knew that information was as bright to the war players as silver to a Cantonese trader.

"Come with me!" said the officer.

He led Wong past the sentry at the gate through a compound to another sentry posted in front of a closed door, who said something in Japanese in answer to a

question. It seemed that the Top-side men were busy for the moment.

While he waited, Wong furtively examined his surroundings. The inner workings of the war game were quite in keeping with the descriptions by the earters. Through the open doors around the compound which was so cleanly swept he saw many officers as busy with their papers as so many Mukden merchants. All were sitting on scrupulously clean mats, and they had covered the smoky walls with fresh white rice paper. Though they had traveled so far in order to let the Russians shoot at them, they took these precautions against death from an enemy called the Microbe, which lived in old wells, old houses, and even floated in the air. But such perfectly amusing inconsistencies were the war players' affair, Wong reasoned. His affair was babies. Finally, the door behind the sentry opened and a man, who in his Chinese garb might easily fool the white foreigners who see all yellow skins alike, came out. To Wong's eyes his disguise was as transparent as his queue was false. He was a Japanese Look-see man, or spy.

WHAT the Top-side men said to him-for they spoke their own language-Wong could not understand, though be noted the solicitude in their voices and also comradeship such as neither Russian nor Japanese used to the owners of the land which they had scarred with their trenches and thrashed with their shells. When their fellow officer had gone, with a final gay nod of his head in parting, the Top-side men drew in their breaths with significant looks to one another and lighted cigarettes in silence, and went back to their places on the mats of the big General Staff room.

"Now, old gentleman," said the Chief of Intelligence, "the lieutenant here tells me that you have news of the Russian."

WONG nodded and smiled and nodded and smiled and ran his hands deep in his sleeves. Even a homeless kitten can not be so ingratiating as a Manchurian country squire. And the simple truth was that he had no news at all. He had used strategy to get into the presence of the Top-side men.

'Excellency," he said, "you have many Chinese as well as Japanese Look-see men. All the while they come and go in your secret service across the lane between you and the Russians. Those who bring you honestly the things you want to know you pay

well. Is it not so?"
"Yes, yes! Well, what else?" returned the chief, impatiently.

"Excellency, I need money to rebuild the family house and to replant the millet in the spring. Excellency, I am but the falling leaf of autumn under your foot, but will you not give me a place as a Look-see man?"

Wong's very best smile relaxed the parchment wrinkles drawn over the cheeks and the hollows be-

Suddenly he struck the man in front of him, kicked the man behind him, and with ju-jutsu agility swung their heads together

neath them. The frailty of his bent figure lent a quality to his request which was the pathos of satire.

"Your legs are too old, grandsire," said the chief, considerately but decisively.

"Great-grandsire!" Wong's pride of ancestry corrected. "Excellency," he continued softly, "I do not carry my eyes in my legs. The old are wise. They have a gift of finding their way through narrow places. And I know the ways of the Russians. I-"

THE chief, anticipating a garrulous dissertation, nodded significantly to the young officer, who plucked Wong by the sleeve. Wong pretended not to understand this intimation, but in a baffled stupor be looked alternately at the hand of martial authority on his sleeve and at the chief, already busy with a pile of papers in front of him. Then he turned to the other Top-side men in a general appeal, which d by a sudden exclamation them who had looked up from his papers in another direction. This was a signal for all to spring to their feet with such rigidity that ramrods seemed to have been shot down their backs, while their hands flew to their temples in salute. But they said not a word. They stood like statues, waiting for the august pinnacle of top-sideness to speak first, if he would speak at all.

Wong saw in the inner doorway a little man about the age of his own son Li, the field-marshal commanding the corps, a graduate of the days of blade and arrow, who had learned smokelesspowder ways well enough to become the marvel of the military world. Glory and craft aside, he was. this morning, a simple samurai, who had removed his foreign harness to rest in native garb after having taken another fall out of the honorable enemy. In that room full of men in monkey clothes Wong felt the kinship of the marshal's kimono with the robe-clad East.

If he had given such a low obeisance to majors, then nothing less than a kotow should be an Augustness's due. Yet the fact of that kimono and the fact that the marshal was also old acted as an inspiration of dignity. Now Wong's bow was that of one country gentleman to another, with a staccato motion of his joined hands within his sleeves. The marshal smiled and bowed likewise, with the same staccate motion within his sleeves. Thus each was so honored by the meeting—such is the Eastern idea of politeness-that he shook hands with himself in self-congratulation.

THE staff remained stiffly waiting the marshal's intimation to sit down, which he gave with a nod. "So you would be a Look-see man?" he mused to Wong. Apparently he had overheard part of the con-

versation.

"The old have wisdom, which is better than the springy calves of youth," Wong ventured.

"Let me have the map of the Pine Tree redoubt," said the marshal to the Chief of Intelligence.

"The Pine Tree re-doubt!" exclaimed the chief, astounded.

"Redoubt, so-called! The map of the Pine Tree region, if you please!"

The chief in quick obedience had already drawn from under his pile of papers the same folded sheet which Wong had seen him place there after the Japanese Look-see

IT WAS a diagram of the heart of the Russian main position.

man had gone.

"So wise an old gentleman," observed the marshal to the chief, in a tone which was feathery delicate in its satire, if satirical at all, "should have a nut, the cracking of which is worthy of his wisdom."

"Our victory did the marshal a lot of good," thought the chief. "He is in a joking mood to-day."

"Those who have gone to find out about the Pine Tree redoubt," the marshal told Wong, his soldier's eye watching shrewdly for the effect of his words on a man of a non-fighting race, "have either come

back empty-handed or not at all. Most of them not

Not a flicker of anything but affable serenity was visible on the crisscrossed parchment of Wong's

"Augustness, it is a fact beyond dispute that all

of my ancestors have died before me. They were great and good men. I am satisfied to follow in their footsteps.

"Hek!" said the murshal, and spread the map out on the mat. "We want to take that pine tree, and what we would know is what lies around it. Once we reach the crest where it stands, are there many more trenches and rapid-fire guns bearing crosswise and staked pits and mines to welcome us? Or, is there nothing? If there is nothing—" The mar-shal drew in his breath with a singing sound like that of the sweep of a sword-blade through the air, "Is what lies behind like the walls of my village

with the roofs blown off or like an open field, you mean, Augustness?"

"Augustness, if I find out this thing for you, what shall be my reward?"

YOU ask that when my countrymen are deliver-ing your country from the Russians?" the marshal inquired, half mischievously,

"But the Russians say they are delivering us from you," Wong rejoined, in the same strain.

"Impertinence!" thought the chief; while the old marshal only laughed softly.

"For our babies," said Wong, "we serve those who pay us, and serve honestly, keeping our word when our word is given"; and every man of that staff (Confinned on page 21) knew this to be true.

# The Rescue of New Hampshire

And the Rise of a New Figure in Our Public Life



Sure, I'll spend money but it's MY money"

HROW 'em out!" That's the answer New Hampshire's Insurgents have just given to the question:

"How shall we get the corporations out of politics won't go volun-

In the heart of New England, the healthiest country in the world for Standpatters, among the knitting mills and shoe factories, has

grown an Insurgent movement that now is as hearty as any Western insurrection. These New Hampshire Progressives, as they call themselves, have just won a seven-year war with the Boston and Maine Railroad. This railroad is the monopoly that made necessary the Insurgent campaign. Nearly 1,100 miles of track in New Hampshire belong to the Boston and Maine. The remaining few miles are part of the Grand Trunk system, which cuts across a northern corner of the State.

The progress of the other big Insurgent waves has been recorded in the newspapers. Johnson of California, Stubbs of Kansas, La Follette of Wisconsin-you know all about their work. But did you ever hear of Robert P. Bass, Governor of New Hampshire, and the band of fighters whom he leads?

Trapped!

DERHAPS the reason the news has never reached the outside world is that there is not a thoroughly progressive daily newspaper in New Hamp-With one exception, the Concord "Monitor," they stand solidly with the railroad.

"What's your idea in supporting the Boston and Maine in this fight?" I asked Edward J. Gallagher, who edits the Concord "Patriot," one of the leading Democratic dailies in the State.

"I've run a few editorials against the railroad," be said, "but I can't run too many."

"Why not?"

"It's perfectly simple," was his frank answer. "I

can't afford to.

This explains why the New Hampshire papers bottled up the most sensational news event of the legislative session of 1911-an attempt by friends of the utility corporations to cut two words out of a law. Had their trick been successful, they would have robbed the State of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Governor Bass and his crew caught the Senate with the knife still in its hands. "And estate," that was all that was taken out of the bill, but with those nine letters gone, every utility franchise in the State was ex-

empted from taxation!

When the tax bill passed, Governor Bass's secretary rushed to him with the news. The bill was one of the most important progressive measures, but he didn't turn flip-flops of joy as the secretary

He asked to see the amendments.

They were brought to him. "There's a joker in here somewhere," he said. "The Senate wouldn't have passed it so readily if

there wasn't.' Governor Bass called in his friends, and they stayed up most of the night looking for the laugh.

In the original bill, Section 11 read that every utility company should be taxed on "the actual value of its property and estate." An unimportant amendment had been added to Section 11, and in adding it "and estate" had been dropped.

To the ordinary observer that looked to be a most laudable attempt to eliminate unnecessary legal verbiage. But Louis E. Wyman, an attorney, dug into

won't wear a silk hat the afternoon"

the Supreme Court decisions and found that the court had once decided that franchises were not property, but that they were part of the estate.

His mother a member of

the advisory committee

When the trick was exposed there was a panie in the State House. Somebody got hold of the clerk's typewritten eopy of the amendments and inserted the words "and estate" with a pen. The Senators who By JEROME G. BEATTY



Governor Bass of New Hampshire

had written the amendments protested that there had been a mistake in copying-but they didn't produce the orginal copy.

There was nothing for the Senate to do but correct the bill.

This was not the only time the Senate showed its hand.

New Hampshire had a complicated rate problem to solve, and during the first part of the session it was whispered that the progressive measures would not pass the Senate until a rate bill satisfactory to the Boston and Maine had been signed by the Governor.

Few persons believed these rumors, for in the fall of 1910 out of the Boston offices of the Boston and

Maine came a herald proclaiming that the railroad had decided to get out of politics.
"Fine!" the people said, and be-

But on Thursday, March 30, 1911, came the jolt that showed exactly why the railroad," out of politics," was keeping nine registered lobbyists at Concord. On this day the Senate added to the public-service commission bill a rider written by Edgar J. Rich of Boston, chief counsel for the Boston and Maine. This rider contained the railroad's solution of the rate problem

-a solution that was absolutely unfair to the State, according to Louis D. Brandeis and other experts, who were being employed in an investigation a House Rate Committee was making.

All that the Senators knew about the question was what Mr. Rich had told them.

And yet they adopted these amendments before they heard them read.

The record in the Senate "Journal": "On motion of Senator Hosford, the amendments a majority of the committee adopted.

"On request of Senator Hosford, the amendments were then read."

# Docility

DURING one of the roll-calls on the amendments. Senator Stephenson, motorist and athlete, was standing at the rear of the Senate chamber talking

"Stephenson!" the clerk called.

"Yes, what is it?" he asked, bewildered. He turned to Senator Haven Doe (that's his real name), station agent for the Boston and Maine at Somersworth. "What are they voting on?"

"Vote no," said Doe, under his breath.

"No!" called Stephenson, and calmly continued his conversation.

When Governor Bass heard of the rider that had been coupled on the utilities bill he called in his friends.

"I believe I'll go out and stump the State," he said calmly.

He stayed up all that night dictating a speech.

It was never delivered. It was too bad that it was not, for it was a good one. No Pat and Mike stories in it. Governor Bass deals in facts



"Go 'way and play with your money

and never uses: "That reminds me of an incident-" The news got out that the Governor was planning

a speechmaking campaign against the railroad.

"Does he mean it?" they asked in the railroad offices in Boston.

"He does," the nine lobbyists reported.
"Hold him off a while," was the tenor of the orders that came from Boston.

Governor Bass was given to understand that the Boston and Maine was willing to compromise.

"We'll compromise nothing," was the answer of the Governor and the progressive House.

The Governor decided to wait until April 7. If the railroad did not surrender the speechmaking campaign would then be on.

## The Road Surrenders

ON APRIL 5 George Rublee, a New Hampshire voter and a friend of Governor Bass, received a letter from President Mellen. The railroad had

"Wallahan," the Governor said to his secretary, after reading the letter from Mr. Mellen, "take this and file it where I can get my hands on it at any

Wallahan filed it in the B's. "Burglar alarm" he labeled it.

The Senators got their orders from the railroad. The rider they had insisted was the only fair rate solution was ditched. The night of April 14, completely humbled, they voted the progressive way.

Elections for members of the Lower House sel-dom have been watched carefully by the railroad. What was the use when they could put thirteen "right" men in the Senate and control all legislation?

Governor Bass is thirty-seven years old, a Harvard graduate, unmarried, and rich. He was not brought up by the yacht route. He was reared in the

old New England way. His father, a lawyer, was a great friend of Abraham Lincoln, managed Lincoln's second campaign in Illinois, and was prominent in early municipal affairs in Chicago.

Perkins Bass took his wife and two children from Chicago to New Hampshire when Rob, the younger son, was nine years old. Rob was sent through preparatory schools and was graduated from Harvard in 1896. He began to study law, but was forced to discontinue his studies because of his father's

ill health. He returned to the 500acre farm at Peterboro, and from that time until Perkins Bass died, in 1899, he was being taught to take care of the estate. He learned how to plow and to stack hay and to milk the cows, as well as how to collect the rents and sign the legal papers. After his father's death he took charge. He is a farmer. They used to call him a "hothouse plant." He never held a regular job in his life, the friends of the railroad said. He didn't know anything about the tricks of the world; he was a theorist, and practical politicians would fool him.

Governor Wilson of New Jersey will recognize the

Winston Churchill, the novelist, who lives in Cor-

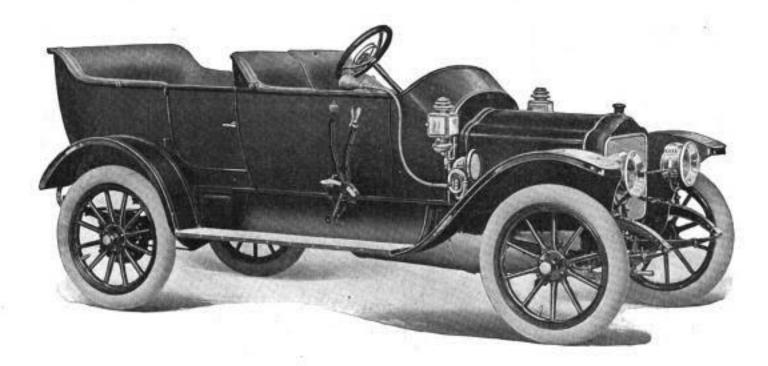
nish. New Hampshire. started the Insurgent movement in New Hampshire in 1904. The Boston and Maine had controlled polities there as far back as anybody could remember. Churchill wrote a book about it. He also explained his ideas to every man he met. One of these was Rob Bass, "That's just what I've been telling the boys in Peterboro," Bass said, and (Concluded on page 31)

"Young man, you'll ruin

your political future"



Outwalked the committee of petitioners



# It's Motoring Time-It's White Time

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of Indianapolis, Ind.



"A thousand taels," declared the mar-shal, "if you bring us the truth." It was enough to rebuild the house and

replant the field and feed and care for all seven till they could care for themselves. Yet not a twinkle of appreciation of this fact played in Wong's wrinkles. A Chinese is a bargainer to the last.

"For so great a thing in your Augustness's service at least two thousand!"

"Then two thousand," consented the marshal. The chief thought that it would have been quite safe to name the Emperor's

"Augustness," Wong returned, "I am Augustices, wong returned. I am too stupid of expression to convey my appreciation of your personal worth, which shall be the duty and pleasure of heaven! I go."

The marshal kept up the playseemed—of ambassadorial hospitality. He saw his guest to the door, where samurai and squire each shook his own hands in felicitous parting.

BETWEEN the two armies lay a swath of the fading gold of grain in dead ripeness. This must not be cut because of a war-charm called strategic reasons, said Dai Ichi Gun peremptorily to those whose sweat had planted it. Their scythes banging idly on their walls, they sat transition to the control of the co quilly in their doorways—very tranquilly, lest they should arouse the monster to an other carouse. He was quiet now as some gorged dragon over the stripped bones in his den, and they had that, at least, to be thankful for.

Manchurian millet is tall, from six to ten feet, and like Indian corn, but without ears, and with clusters of kernels in place of the tassels. You can ask no better cover for scouts or massing bodies of troops unseen for attack.

It was a thing to watch night and day for signs of action; to listen to for the sound of crackling stalks. A pacing Russian sentry, peering over the sea of tassels, saw a pathlike movement toward the road which he was guarding. "Too slow and cautious," he thought, "to

be anything but a human thing"—and be fired. This seemed only to accelerate the target on its course in his direction. He fired again, and again he missed; for the stalks parted and a figure appeared on the

road facing him. Wong concluded that the wise plan was to come out into the open and trust to the natural charity of soldier mankind. The sentry had taken aim again, but lowered his rifle. A defenseless old Chinese trudg-ing toward you with a confiding air hardly falls in the category of game, unless you lose your Cossack temper.

However, an escape from death did not necessarily mean a passport. Wong gathered his wits as he proceeded, and the big fellow, with eyes the color of the sky and beard the color of wheat beards—the an-tithesis of the stocky Japanese sentry out in the millet—stood waiting, half-pleased and half-disgusted with his poor marks-

"Where are you going?" be asked in

Russian.

Wong, who did not understand the language, guessed the drift of the question. His expression beamed with the innocence of babes, while he pointed along the road past the sentry as if indicating that his home was in that direction.

"You've got good plack, old one," said the sentry. "And no danger of your play-ing the spy till somebody provides you with a bospital litter. Trot along!"

S O Wong was safely in the Russian lines on the very day that he started on his Odyssey. As he proceeded no one bothered him with further questions. In a land swarming with Chinese, to catechize those within the border of the outposts would have been a task equal to catechizing all the heads of millet.

Soon he was guiding his steps by a single stunted pine on the highest of a series of little hills which broke the skyline of the mat-level plain. Shrapnel had slashed its bark and severed its limbs, but it still stood triumphant in its scars, with two crooked branches at the top remaining.

As Wong drew nearer be saw that there were really two parallel lines of hills, with a level space of lap between them. On the inner slopes of the inner hills he could see Chinese laborers at work on trenches, in

plain view of everybody.
"Evidently the lap is the secret place where I am to find my two thousand tacls," thought Wong. "Yes, this must be what his Augustness called the so-called redoubt. And the reasons which keep the Look-see men out-they are before me!

By which he referred to a line of sentries in the foreground placed at close intervals. Wong set his course to pass between them.

"The old are always entitled to be deaf." he mused, without slackening his pace.



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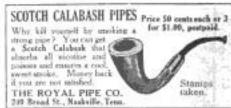
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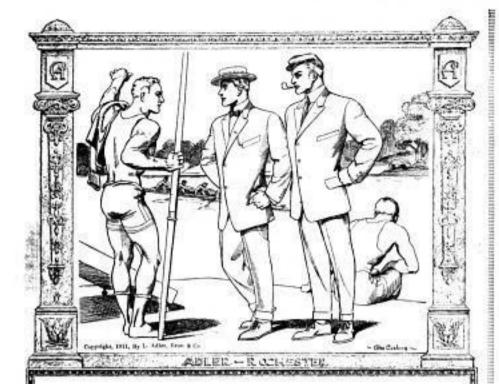
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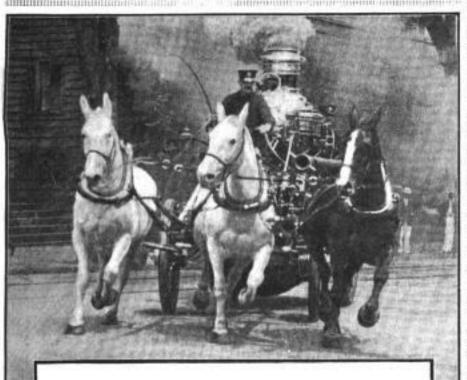
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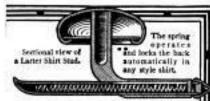
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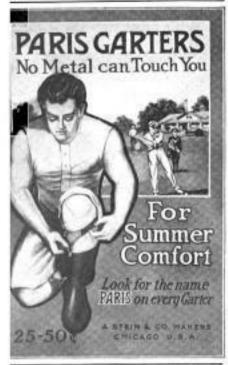
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when he heard a sharp call in Russian.
Another ten yards and he ought to be able to see into the lap. A big shadow bolted across his path, and right beyond the bridge of his nose were a pair of immense, strong hands gripping a rifle. Wong stopped, as younger men than he have under the same persuasion. He turned on his bob-and-smile button full force.

"The noble fighting man would not-

HOWEVER, the noble fighting man turned Wong around and started him peremptorily in the opposite direction from the Pine Tree. Wong kept up his retreat in a straight line until a house hid him Yrom view. Then he circled back to the attack.

There were many sentries. He might find a weak human link in the chain. One after another he tried them until he came to the last of the semicircle from outwork to outwork on the plain which guarded the hills. They were firm as a stone wall and watchful as lynxes; and he had not had a single glimpse into the lap. He could not make a second tour lest he be identified as the same old man who had tried already to

get past.
"The owl is a wise bird," thought Wong.
"I will wait until evening."

That night the moon was a crescent; and every time it was obscured by a patch of cloud Wong, hugging the frost-cold ground, crawled nearer to the line of pacing shad-ows which had taken the place of the

stationary sentries by day.

Two as they met at the ends of their beats fell to talking at the same time that a favoring spirit sent a particularly large patch of cloud. Wong rose on his knees and went very fast until the two sepa-rated and the moon came out. Then he was thankful that he was old and emaciated, because there was less of him to flatten in the grass. The nearer sentry on

taking up his beat again paused as he scanned the vicinity sharply. This time Wong knew that it would not do to trust to soldier charity to the old. A night prowler, he would be shot down without a word of inquiry. Though it really rose quickly, the sentry's rifle seemed a long time in coming to his shoulder and a little eternity to pass be-fore the flash at the end of the barrel. After the flash, a whistle past Wong's ear; another flash and a sizzle in the dend grass at his elhow. Ah, the patience and self-control of the East was strong in his old nerves! He strained himself from even a telltale shiver when the third bullet plowed up the soil under his body.

NOW the sentry lowered his rifle, still watching that shadow. Evidently be concluded that three had done the business if he had shot at anything alive, and to make sure whether he had or not be started toward his target.

Wong closed his eyes; he relaxed every muscle, counting the swift-approaching steps. There were only ten of them before a heavy hand felt of him, punched him, rolled him over—felt, punched and rolled a limp, bony thing and pronounced it dead. Then Wong heard the steps retreating.

"We should both be well pleased," Wong thought. "He thinks he shot straight and I live! I wish he would go over to tell that other dog-trot man how he had killed me, and then that another patch of cloud

The sentry was unaccommodating: the moon was marching into a clear field, and the doyen of the Look-sees was wearier than he realized. He fell to thinking of five boys burning incense at an altar, and the next be knew the morning sun pried open his eyes and in his cars was the tramp of men.

"I must not forget that I am dead; and the dead must be discreet," he reasoned. Cautiously he raised his head and

glanced around to take in the situation. A file of Chinese coolies was approaching. Doubtless they were the laborers who were going to work on the inner slope of the hill.

"The morning may be kind," he whispered.

red. "I may travel in company."

Of course, if you were on this inner slope there was a hill between you and the lap; but you were nearer the Pine Tree and you were past the line of bayonets. Unobserved, he reached his feet. As the head of the file came up he watched for an opening where he might fall in. Among the stolid faces that passed he had noted one that was not Chinese: the face of the Japanese Look-see man whom he had seen going out of the compound of Dai Ichi Gun itself, now in coolie jeans, barefooted and filthy. To Wong it meant a serious rival, pursuing the same stratagem as himself.

A sound of protests arose at the head of the line, and Wong saw, under the direc-tion of a Bussian officer, a sentry was giving every coolies' queue a sharp pull to make sure that it was real.

The Japanese officer must have seen this,



Honey and Almond

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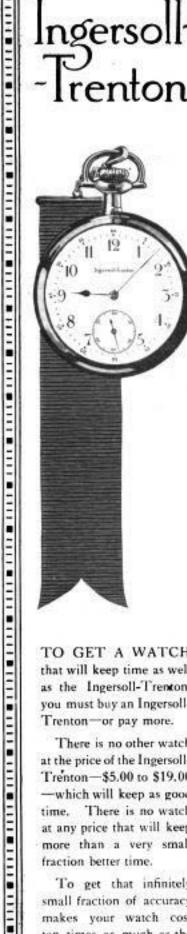
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too, and he knew that with his false queue he could not pass. But there was not a tremor on his face, for a minute, while thinking, he kept step. Then suddenly he struck the man in front of him, kicked the man behind him, and with ju-jutsu agility awung their heads together, while he shouted the most abusive epithets known to Chinese. That part of the line bunched into a riot, and out of the swirl of fistieuffs the cunning cause extricated himself, and, crying that his life was in danger, fled with the mob of his creation after him. The startled sentries let him pass for his life's sake. While the officers were busy trying to calm the tumult, the Japanese

spy ran on up the slope.

The sentries came to their senses and went after the mob with the ardor of collies rounding up a berd of sheep. The Russian officer happened to see that sprint-ing figure almost at the top of the slope. He seized a sentry's rifle, took careful aim and fired. The runner dropped, hit. Then some one who knew Chinese understood

what the coolies were saying.

"He is a Japanese!"
Officer and sentries forgot everything else. They started toward him. The blood flowing from his side, that samurai straightened up in a bold effort of will. He seemed smiling as the East smiles—

smiling a message to the Emperor and the torii at Shinto temple gates which said that he would not be taken alive.

A blade flashed from under his blue workman's jacket, slashed his aorta, and he tumbled over head first toward the enemy, his knife still grasped in his rigid fingers defaulty. The horrible calculated fingers defiantly. The horrible calculated coolness of bara-kiri held the spectators awed and wondering, the secrecy of re-doubts forgotten for the moment.

Old Wong had not only missed the cli-max of the drama; in his concentration he had not even heard the shot fired. As soon as the excitement had begun he had slipped past the crowd in an unostentatious trot toward the outer slope. As he went he saw that transverse to the direction of the series of hills ran a dry creek bed. He dropped into this before he looked back to see the group around the dead Japanese.

H AD the favoring spirits been so kind that no one had seen him? He boped so, but he would waste no time. He crawled so, but he would waste no time. He crawled along the bottom of the gully noiselessly, and at length, when he thought he had gone far enough, he peered cautiously over the bank. The lap was no more a secret to him now than the village street from the gate of the family compound. He took the time to map all he saw in his mind methodically mind methodically.

mind methodically.

"His Russian Augustness is planning to fool his Japanese Augustness," he whispered, as he dropped back bobbing and smiling. However, he checked his jubilation. Only the young and rash rejoice too soon. He had put his head in the lion's mouth and counted the lion's teeth, but the lion had not yet let him go. He was between the sentries and the front line of works. works.

"If the Russian Top-side men catch me coming from the lap," he reasoned, "while they are so suspicious, they may send me to Mukden and lock me up. Then I can not reach Dai Ichi Gun. I wonder how for this gull. "The graps"

not reach Dai Ichi Gun. I wonder how far this gully goes."

He followed it till at a bend it led past the Russian outworks and disappeared in another bend, where many soldiers were lounging. Dodging behind a willow tree which was starved in the dry season, he thrust his head up among its withered leaves and buried his legs in the earth, as seaside bathers bury theirs in the sand.

seaside bathers bury theirs in the sand.
There he waited patiently through the day.
With darkness he recommenced his journey, now fast under the patches of cloud,
now pausing when the moonlight was
bright. His path wound in and out, and finally be could see no soldiers at all, nothing except the dark masses of korling in the deep bluish shadows and the ghostly, stubbled plain under the thin blue line where the millet was cut.

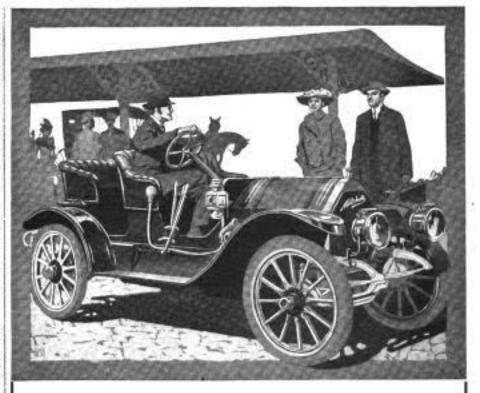
"I will await the morning and trust to my wits." he said. Ancestorland seemed so near that he dared not sleep lest he awake in the wrong world.

When the honest light of the East set the dew on the millet kernels laughing and a breeze shook the dewdrops off in silver showers to the ground, his white head slowly rose above the bank to reconnoiter, and he looked into the face of a Japanese

"Friend! Friend!" he repeated, in one of the few words of Japanese he knew. His legs were so stiff and sore that be

could not rise without help. pened that the sentry, a conscript private, was a schoolmaster by occupation. So Wong spoke to him by drawing classic Chinese characters—to the East what Latin is to the educated man of the West-with flourishes in the air.

"I am a Look-see man sent by Dai Ichi



# Dissect the Mitchell car part for part

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Gun," he said. "I bring news to open the eyes of the Top-side men

"Mad!" thought the sentry: for madness often crawled out of the millet after buttle. "Mad!" said the officer of the outpost,

feeding him rice later on.
"Mad:" said the regimental staff, in turn, giving him sake to drink. "But tell us what you have seen.

"To his Augustness, the Field-Marshal, alone!" answered Wong. "To him who is also old and who sent me—whose wisdom directs you to victory."
"His Augustness sent you?" gasped the

"Illusions?" put in the regimental doc-tor, "More sake and food and rest. Take him to the hospital."

"Ask his Augustness over the tick-tick wire first," said Wong, a mandarin for dignity despite his blood-stained rags: "ask, lest his wrath descend on you."

II IS carnestness was such that they complied, and the answer was such that they straightway put him in a litter borne by four trotting coolies, who never slackened pace till they reached the door of Dai Ichi Gun, where that young officer who went through the morning basket of pebbles escorted Wong into the General Staff room. His Augustness met Wong at the door and gave him a Chinese chair op-posite the long mat, where he scated himself cross-legged among the officers.

And being old and wise, Wong did not spring to the heart of things. He would be exact and convincing. As he proceeded in circumstantial detail with an account of his Odyssey the chief of staff said: "Im-possible:" but his Augustness lighted another cigarette and said nothing. When the narrator came to what he had seen around the Pine Tree, so feeble were the defenses which he described that the Top side men looked at one another in delight and then in skepticism. It was too good

"Only that? No! no!" said the chief.
"Old gentleman, you have a wonderful im-

agination."
"Eh!" breathed the marshal in a way that asked for silence. His eyes were making sword-thrusts of inquiry through Wong, who looked back at him in gra-cious unconcern. The old samurai, de-tacked from the detail of his staff, bearing all the responsibility for an army corps to his Emperor, was thinking. He took his time. There was no sound except the ticking of a watch that hung on the wall, and he was motionless as a warrior on a

"The Fourth Brigade will attack immediately," he said at last.

 $\Lambda$  RUSTLE of papers, a general salute, and a half-dozen officers had rushed

A and a half-dozen officers had rushed to the execution of the orders.

"And, Augustness," intimated Wong, lest that matter should be overlooked, "the price was two thousand taels."

"When your information is proved true." answered the marshal. "If true, we have the heart of the Russian position which the Russian thought would defend itself, while he concentrated elsewhere. If not, you will cost me two precious regiments you will cost me two precious regiments and"—the marshal drew in his breath like the sound of a sword. "The telegraph will bring us the news," he continued. Be it good news or bad, like the Look-see man held the ball to be the look see man in the lift has belief for schools in the on the hill be looked fate calmly in the

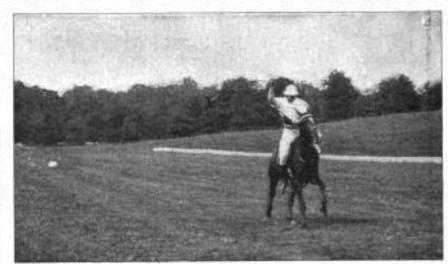
Word came of the gathering of the troops, of the charge. After that ther-was a period without any news at all, while the wire was being carried forward. while the wire was being carried forward. Then the tick-ticks fairly ran over one another in glee. Both hills had been taken at little cost. It was a triumph which set the staff rejoicing like real Occidental human beings; while the marshal quietly, with appreciative leisureliness, lighted another eigarette. Yes, the old were wise, wise as Look-see men and wise as generals, "And one gentleman knows another gentleman." the marshal told Wong.
"Four hundred million of them and lifty million of us." he added after he had given

million of us." he added after he had given Wong a slip of paper worth two thousand taels and watched that frail old great-grandfather cross the compound. "What if they should awake!"

Sometimes I have imagined that the slumbering giant has heard a little knockin Manchuria and half rolled over in his sleep," remarked one of the

officers.
"No," said the chief satirically, "he was only preparing to make a Chinese obeisance. He is content, charging us four prices for carts."

EANWHILE Wong was trudging M along, blissfully bobbing his head to noble fighting men on the road and think ing of five boys grown to histy manhood who would be the fathers of other boys. all burning incense to the perfection of ancestral precedent throughout the eternities of Chinese fecundity.



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machines, but takes its name from the writing machine, the principal operation in a well made above. By this process a thin and narrow strip of leather, called a west, is first sewed to the insule and upper.

The outsole is then sewed to this well, leaving the stitches outside, so that the inside is left entirely smooth, with no threads to tantalize the foot.

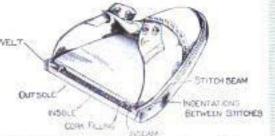
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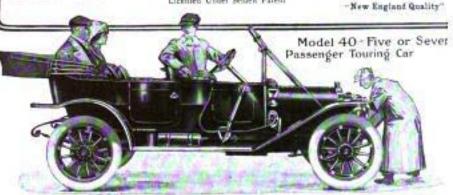
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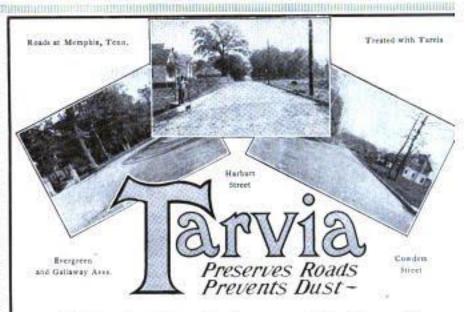
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# The American Newspaper

A man once betrayed goes forever off your aman once betrayed goes foreer on your calling list; continue the process, and you lose all acquaintance. Politicians, popu-lar elergymen, police officials, and others who have daily contact with reporters un-derstand this working agreement. The Washington corps has called Theodore Roosevelt "the greatest journalist of us all." He showed this in his confidences to the newspaper men. Again and again be told the reporters, at his daily interviews, the whole secret of a blind event. "This is for your own information. Don't print it until I tell you," he would say. And wo to the wight who did it! Seldom was Roosevelt betrayed, and then only on minor points.

Not only convenience holds good reporters to this article of faith, but also real sense of morals. I know a reporter who was ostracized for years by his fellows because he published matter after the ad-monition of secrecy from his informants. The breaking-point came when seven men from as many newspapers went to interview a politician under fire. He gave them the formal news, and later the story of his private relation to the event. "But you won't print that, of course," he added.
"Oh, no:" responded all the reporters except this one. He published it; the story was a fine beat. "You didn't notice that I didn't say 'No,'" he said in extenuation. This read him out of the craft.

#### "Keyhole Reporting" Taboo

PHIRD-Never sail under false colors. State who you are, what newspaper you represent, and whether or no your informant is talking for publication. If there is keyhole work to be done, leave that to the detectives, who work inside the law. Fourth (and to Henry Watterson, the

cardinal article in the code)-Keep this side of the home boundary. Remember that when the suicide lies dead in the Remember chamber there are wretched hearts in the hall, that when the son is newly in jail intrusion is torment to the mother. Nearly all reporters who expect to remain in the business respect articles one and two. Articles three and four most of them would like to respect. They can not do so, however, without permission of their directing editors and of the publisher, a court of last resort. Half the reporting staffs are forced to do distasteful things because the publisher needs the news and does not care how the mere agent gets it. Yet with the passing of yellow journalism, and the contemporaneous passing of the craze for beats, publishers begin to see that en-lightened self-interest may demand observance of even these articles. The reservance of even these articles. The re-porter is, to the plain citizen, the visible representative of his newspaper. A vio-lated home becomes a hostile home; and certain journals owe their special facilities for news getting to the decency and acceptability of their reporters. There are city editors as scrupulous about the methcity editors as scrupulous about the meth-ods of their men as any reporter could wish. On the New York "Sun" and "Post," the Kansas City "Star," the Chicago "Post," the Boston "Transcript," and the Wash-ington "Star," the reporter who presented information plucked from a waste-basket, or bullied from a woman at the back door, would be presenting an application for dis-charge. Most of these newspapers have their shortcomings; in some, the vices may be more harmful to the body politic and social than any lapse in manners. But they do insist on decent relations between the reporter and his public.

# The Limits of Gentility

THE newspaper should be a gentleman —such is the whole formula. However, some arbiter of manners has said: "It is never gentlemanly to knock a man down, but sometimes a gentleman must do it, nevertheless." When the law is not the regulator of society but its disturber, not the protector of the weak but the bulwark of the brutal strong, then the newspaper, chief expression of public opinion, becomes agent of a justice higher than formal law. Justice is grim business; its processes from arrest to execution are not pretty. And in such a fight as that with the Quay gang in Philadelphia or Tammany in New York, a few breaches of mere manners count for little beside the ultimate object. When Watterson made his criticism of our press, several American editors expressed themselves in approval or opposition. Ernest Simpson, editor of the San Francisco "Call," stated the other side:

"It is a well-recognized function of American journalism." he said, "to play the part of an electric light in a dark alley. The light exposes ugliness, and until it is exposed ugliness will not be cleaned The people who most fear publicity talk most of sensational journalism. Let Colonel Watterson take care that he is not charged bereafter with trying to turn off the electric light in the dark alley."



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IN ANSWERING TREES ADVESTIGRATION PLANTS MENTION COLLINS'S

# New Hampshire

(Concluded from page 22)

he went home cheered by the knowledge that he was not the only fighting man on that he was not the only fighting man on the people's side. He went to the Legisla-ture in 1904. Soon after his election he was operated upon for appendicitis and served only a few days in the Legislature. Two years later he asked for another chance and was reelected. The House had a joke committee to which it sent all the Bergespotatives it wanted to sidetree. It Representatives it wanted to sidetrack. It was the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Nobody in Concord knew the meaning of either word, and when the railroad leaders wanted to insult some one they gave him a high place on the committee. They made Bass chairman.

He called a meeting of his committee. "Well," he said in his business-like tone,

"now we'll retrench and reform."

He chose the Statehouse as his field. He began to subperna witnesses and had looked into nearly every department, disclosing some startling irregularities, when one night his desk was broken into and all his records were stolen.

#### Saving the State \$80,000

E subpensed the witnesses all over H subpensed the without through he again, and before he got through he had retrenched considerably and reformed a good deal. He introduced methods of economy into nearly every department, made the employees do more work, and saved the State \$80,000 a year that it was paying needlessly as interest.

He also found that it was the custom

the last day of the session to pass a budget bill containing appropriations to friends of the Administration for services to the State. These friends included newspaper men who did not write all they saw and other persons who might prove useful to the machine leaders.

He exposed this practise and killed these appropriations. In his first real term he had saved the State at least \$100,000.

After it was all over, a railroad attor-

ney came to him,
"Cut out all this foolishness, Bass," he said. "If you'd just see that you're all wrong on these things you might go to the Senate.

"I'm not going to cut out this foolish-ss," Bass said, "and I am going to the

He did go to the Senate.

Most of the Representatives, new members, did not realize what was going on.
Far from their constituents, hearing daily arguments from railroad lobbyists, they were fooled one day into burying the tax bill, the law prohibiting passes, the anti-lobby bill, and the direct primary bill. General Hamblett, a railroad lobbyist,

rushed to a telephone and called up the president of the Boston and Maine.

"We've killed the tax bill," he said. "The reformers are beaten. The boys are lined up and everything is all right."

He was overheard by two Representatives who were waiting to use the telephone. They carried the news to Bass, who had them make affidavits. Bass turn these over to Representative Musgrove. Bass turned

Mr. Musgrove arose in the midst of a railroad speech and inquired humbly:

"May I ask the Speaker a question?"
"Certainly," was the condescending reply.
"Have you ever heard," Mr. Musgrore
asked, "of this telephone conversation?" Then he read the affidavits.

The House stood on its head. The mem-bers saw in a flash that they had been buncoed. With a yell they dragged out the progressive measures and passed them by acclamation. They rushed them to the Senate, where Rob Bass was waiting to receive them. He jammed them before the eyes of the honorable Senators.
It was his record in the Senate that

made him Governor.

The primary campaign was a hard one. In an automobile with his brother and a typewriter, he toured the State. The railroad candidate for the nomination shouted out that Bass was a millionaire and that thousands of dollars would be spent in the

Bass campaign.

"He's right," Bass told the people. "I baven't got the Boston and Maine back of me. I've got to spend money to get the facts before the people. But it's my money

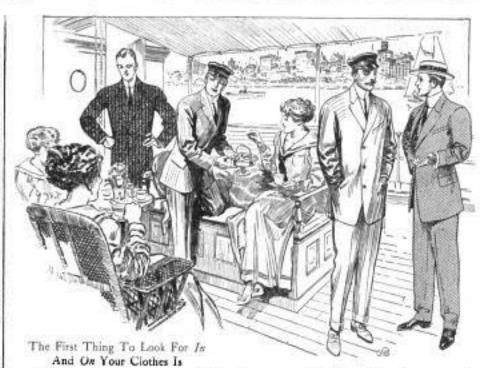
In the regular election he was chosen by a majority of 7,000. He was one of the few Eastern Republicans who survived the Democratic wave.

In the last few hours of the session just ended, when the other Progressives were rejoicing over the victory. Bob Bass was vetoing appropriation bills amounting to \$134,000.

"They're good measures," some friends said. "Why hunt trouble by killing them?" Governor Bass smiled as he dipped his pen in his ink-well and continued on his veto message.

"A good Progressive," he said, "never

has to hunt trouble."



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# BRICKBATS BOUQUETS

WE would, however, earnestly counsel W Mr. La Follette to keep far away from Collier's and its backers if he really has any thought of the next Republican nomination.

Just at present it would kill his boom if he should entrust it to the ring of which Collier's is the mouthpiece.

-Milwaukee (Wis.) Germania Abendpost.

Having inspected the "La Follette for President" boom planted by Collier's, our diagnosis is that it needs fertilizer.

-Topeka (Kans.) Capital.

Senator La Follette's Presidential boom languishes in spite of careful nursing given by Collier's and the Insurgent press. Follette has never appealed to Eastern public sentiment.

-Jamestown (N. Y.) Post,

HASKELL, TEXAS.

The events of the past few weeks have shown, in a remarkable way, the influence of Collier's Weekly. The bread-earners of this country, the common people, need B. H. Cognetie

Bellingham, Wash.
Your treatment of the Hon. Richard A. Ballinger while Secretary of the Interior, your views in regard to conservation, and

your continual play to the galleries stamp your publication, in my judgment at least, as yellow journalism.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

Crucified on the cross of conservation, Mr. Ballinger's withdrawal from official life at this time is in no sense a plea of guilty to the arraignment of the Pinchot-Collier combine. He is not quitting, and it is not a rash prediction to assert that he will "come back." At least, the men who have hounded him out of office will have reason to know that Richard A. Ballinger is still a fighting man.

-Pacific Northwest Commerce.

Who believes that had not Louis Glavis, Gifford Pinchot, and COLLER'S WEEKLY fought the fight they did the coal-land grabbers would have encountered any obstacles? Courage and patriotism saved hundreds upon hundreds of millions to the American people. And yet Glavis, who de-served the highest gratitude of the nation. was dismissed from office, and Pinchot's equally loyal service received an equally black reward.

-Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.

COLLIER's service has been rendered not only by the stand it has taken as regards advertising, but by the way it has made courage back up virtue in applying that

We are bound to pay a tribute of deserved respect to a paper like COLLECT'S when, in a matter so vital to the public well-being, it wages so fearless, aggressive. and efficient a fight for honesty and decency THEODORE ROOSEVELT in "The Outlook.

Since the verdict, the Postum Company in an attempt to make the public believe that they in reality won the case, and that their products were all that they claimed for them. Post is a clever advertiser. He has built a tremendous business by advertising and purchased testimonials, but he has come to the end of his rope.

-Armour (S. Dak.) Tribune.

Mark Sullivan, whose "Comment on Congress" in Collier's commands universal respect, says that Mr. Chilberson will be the real Democratic leader in the new Senate. Every one has noticed a per-ceptible stiffening of our senior Senator's backbone,-Waco (Texas) Herold.

# Watch for the Enemy of your teeth-"Acid Mouth"

THE almost indestructible enamelthe armor plate of the teeth—is not proof against acids that accumulate in the mouth. The hard, flint-like coating is gradually dissolved in

an "acid mouth," and when it is once de-This simple test will show whether or not you have "self menth," and if you have, you can also prove that Pepers nove that to away with terior of the tooth is, Send for the Price Test Papers. rapidly disinte-

grates. Dental authorities assert that ninety-five per cent. of tooth decay is caused by "acid mouth."

In order to save the teeth, preserve the ename! by removing the cause of the "acid mouth."

Pebeco Tooth Paste does remove the cause of tooth decay.

Size of

Large 50c Tube

Pebeco Tooth Paste neutralizes acidity of the mouth and destroys the germs and bacteria that cause fermentation and give rise to acids in the oral cavity. Pebeco is a perfect cleanser and deodorant, restoring whiteness to the teeth and insuring a sweet, wholesome breath. It appeals strongly to the man who smokes. It leaves a pleasant, revital-

# Send for Trial Tube and Acid Test Papers

and try the acid test experiment yourself and prove how Pebeco overcomes tooth - destroying acids.

ized freshness that is delightful.

Pebeco originated in the laboratories of P. Belevidorf & Co., Hamburg, German, and is said everywhere in large 5th tubes. As only is of a brasistal is used at a time, it is very economical.

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ECOND BAND SICYCLES—a bination unitary dates to trade by our Critical relationship to the day and the classification for the date of the day seedwell.

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Why the Average Man Should Buy New York City Bonds By WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller of the City of New York

€ I believe that the average man, with from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars to invest, does not understand fully the fact that he can obtain better interest returns from New York City bonds at four and one-quarter per cent, and have his money more securely invested, than by placing it in savings-banks or in certain forms of private mortgages. I think, however, New Yorkers are beginning to understand that "the faith and credit of the City of New York," which is pledged to the redemption of these bonds, is a stronger assurance of the return of the money than the protection which any supervision of banks by the State can offer



Wm. A. Prendergast

S the average man in America, and espe-cially in the city of New York. a speculator or an investor? Is be satisfied to get a fair return on the money he has saved or would be rather gamble with this money on the chance of getting rich quick?

My experience in selling the corporate stock of the city of New York has about convinced me that the

average New Yorker-I mean the man on a salary who is able to save his one, two, or five hundred dollars a year-would rather take his chances of quick wealth than place his money safely at a good rate of interest. Almost every man of this sort understands that only one of several hundreds who take chances similar to the ones he is taking hits it right and gains the coveted position of financial in-dependence. He, the New Yorker, will discuss the matter with you and will tell you that he knows be will probably lose his money, but he has a conviction that he is better able than his fellows to pick good things or that he is lucky.

I do not hope to change the mental atti-tude of such men as these. There are, however, even in New York and, in larger part, through the smaller communities. men of thrift and foresight, conservatives. me may call them, who prefer the safe method of protecting themselves and their families in old age. They put their money in savings-banks, in insurance of various sorts, in homes, and in other securities of a stable character. These are the men who ought to buy New York City bonds.

# Sales in Paris and New York

This class of men, which, after all, gives the country its greatest strength, is grow-ing in America. As a community matures this class becomes more and more the domi-nant factor in its affairs. Nothing could illustrate this more strikingly than a comparison of the last sale of municipal bonds of the city of Paris with the last sale of the bonds of New York City. The city of Paris sold 350,000,000 francs' worth of bonds, approximately \$70,000, 000 worth, or a larger sale than New York City has ever undertaken. The sale was thirty-nine times oversubscribed. A very large percentage of the offers were from the class whom we have spoken of as average men, the smaller subscribers from the country towns and villages of France. Our last sale of \$60,000,000 worth of bonds was oversubscribed only four and one-half times, and nearly all the offers were from bankers or their representatives.

The charter of New York City says: "Preference shall, as far as practicable, and without pecuniary disadvantage to the said city of New York, be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations of said bonds in issuing the same."

This was clearly intended to encourage investment by the average man. One of my predocessors in the office of Comp-troller, Mr. Edward M. Grout, put forth a special effort to make this charter provision effective, and declared his intention

to make awards to smaller bidders when ever possible. Unfortunately, a second reading of the provision brings out a restriction which makes the provision itself almost a dead letter. The clause "without pecuniary disadvantage," etc., ties the Comptroller's hands. He must get all he can for the bonds.

At the time of the last \$60,000,000 bond sale I was confronted with a situation which caused me a good deal of anxiety for about six hours. There were 571 offers for bonds. One of these offers was from a syndicate headed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It was an all or none offer, which means that the syndicate offered to buy the whole issue or none of it. The premium offered by the syndicate was 897-1,000 of one per cent.

#### The Syndicate Bid for City Bonds

■ For at least five hours after the bids had en read it looked very much as if this offer would be one or two one-thousandths better than the average best of the other 570 offers. I did not want the issue to go to any single group of men. The effect of such a sale would be to discourage the general investor. If such a thing should happen two or three times in succession it would inevitably drive the smaller in-vestors out of the field and would place the control of future sales almost entirely in the hands of a limited number of people. From the broader point of view, such a development would be most unfortunate for the city of New York.

I studied the charter very hard that night and tried to make up my mind whether or not, under the provisions which have conted the provisions which

I have quoted. I had the right to distribute the bonds among the general bidders, if the average of the bids should fall slightly below that of the Morgan syndicate. "Pe-cuniary disadvantage to the said city" took on a very large meaning. I tried to make myself believe that it was within my dis-cretion to take what I regarded as the permanent "pecuniary disadvantage" as the meaning of the charter. I will say frankly that I had made up my mind that I had not this right, and if the Morgan bid had been higher than the average of the other best bids, the syndicate would have got the bonds.

Most happily, from my point of view, which is that of the city's general welfare, we learned just before midnight that night that the average best bids for the \$60,000,-000 showed a premium of 900-1,000 of one per cent, which was three one-thousandths of one per cent better than the syndicate bid. The bonds went to the general bid-ders, and I hope that the smaller investors were encouraged.

## Small Pieces Available

C Under the law there are two kinds of corporate stock issued in New York City. coupon bonds and registered bonds. Coupon bonds must be for amounts not less than \$500. Registered bonds may be issued from \$10 upward in multiples of ten to any amount which the successful bidder wishes. The purpose in providing for \$10 certificates was to encourage small investments. I think the amount was made too small, and that it should be changed to \$100 and multiples of one hundred. In my opinion, there is very little likelihood of any man with \$10, \$20, or \$30 to invest bidding for New York City bonds. The only issues of such certificates that I know of have been to men who have bought them as curiosities. If an issue of, say, \$50,000,000 should be made out in 810 certificates it would be a very expen-

sive sale for the city. It costs just as much to have a certificate for \$10 en-graved as it does one for \$10,000,000. Each certificate costs the city from sixty to ninety cents. Every time there is a trans-fer of ownership a new certificate must be made out. If an entire issue should be in \$10 certificates, it is likely that before the bonds matured the money realized on the sale would be eaten up in paying for cer-tificates and in the labor involved in handling them.

There is no better security in the world. Nothing less than a cataclysm, so general in its effects as to be nation-wide, can seriously affect it.

The following fiscal facts, as of January 1, 1911, may be of interest to those who wish to know something about the busi-ness corporation of New York City:

Balance carried by other revenues \$499,928,540 Miscellaneous Revenue Other Than Taxes 1908. \$49,240,000 1909. 50,994,000 1910. 52,000,000

Increase in the Net Funded Debt Bonds matured and paid, 1908, 1909, 1910.....\$37,800,000

#### Investing by Proxy

AVINGS-BANKS, savings and loan societies, and insurance companies are the largest buyers of standard securities. Through one or another of these channels, the average man is, by proxy, a buyer of bonds, a patron of Wall Street as an investment market.

Figures up to October 1, 1910, show that the savings-banks of Connecticut held a total of \$292,698,972 belonging to 575,913 depositors, an average deposit of \$508. Of this amount, \$110,144,392—37 per cent— was invested in railroad securities, and 17 per cent more in the securities of municipal corporations. Much of this great mass of money should be handled by the individual—to his own financial benefit and for the economic good of the country.

#### \$100 American Bonds for France

POR the first time a straight \$100 bond based on an American security has been made available to the French investor. This is the 6 per cent debenture bond of the St. Louis and Kansas City Electric Company. Up to this time the thrifty French buyer of our bonds has had to take certificates of small denomination issued by a bank or trustee in his own country, based on an actual holding of American bonds. It is a part of the campaign under taken only a few years ago to make French investors familiar with American securi-ties and to compete with other countries for the savings of the thriftiest people on earth. So far, the campaign has been well conducted, and, next to England, France is probably better informed as to our offering and more friendly than any other investing nation.

The significance to American investors of the widening market for our good securities will be twofold; gradually but surely it will tend to cut down the rate of income obtainable from tested securities and raise the price of many seasoned bonds and stocks; and it will serve to set a standard by which American securities may be judged. England, to be sure, has bought big blocks of gold brick stock, espe-eially mining and oil schemes. But when it is possible to say of an American secur-ity that both France and England have, through their Bourse and Stock Exchange, or through reputable banking procedure. approved its quality, the average American will have a very fair test of its value to rely upon.

#### Two Lists

NFORMATION about the bonds and A notes given below is confined to the name, title, maturity dates, and income yield at the price prevailing on April 15. Any one wishing to know in detail about Any one wishing to know in detail about them will be answered by the editor of "The Average Man's Money" or referred to a reliable source of information. The two lists are copied from the "Financial World" of New York—any reputable bond dealer can get these securities.

dealer can get these securities.
LIST A
Railway Rands and Short-Town Votes Vielding
from 4.00% to 5.87%. Par Cast
Pitchburg Ry. 4s. 1925. 4.00 Delaware & Hudson Co. 1st and ref. tax exempt 4s. 4.05 Old Colony R. R. registered 4s, 1938. 4.05
Delaware & Hudson Co. 1st and ref. tax
exempt de contract de 195
Old Colony R. R. registered 4s, 1938 4.05
Norf. & West, gold gen., now 1st, 6s, 1931 4.16 Rock Island general mortgage 4s 4.16
Union Pacific 1st 6 ref 4s 2008 412
C. B. & O. rect. 4 1958 412
Union Pacific 1st & ref. 4s, 2008. 412 C. B. & Q. gen. 4, 1958. 413 Cleveland Term. & Valley 1st guaranteed
48, 1995
4s, 1995. 4.15 III. Central ref. gold 4s, 1935. 4.15 Northeastern (Atlantic Coast) gold con- sol, new 1st 6s, 1933. 4.16
Soft nav 1st, 6s, 1933
sol. 4s, 1946
Boston & Maine registered 4s, 1937 4.20
Southern Pacific 1st ref. 4s, 1955 4.25
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling cons. 5s. 1933, 430
200 Page 120 Tell Edition Company and Table 4-00
Colo. & South. 1st 4s. 1929
1952 4.30
N. F. Cent. Line, series "C" equip. 4 kgs. 4.30
Jan., 1916-25
Det., Grand Haven & Mil. (Grand Trunk
guaranty) 1st equip. 6s, 1918 4-40
Kansas City Southern 1st 3s, 1950 4.49
Hocking Valley 1st cons. 4 ½s, 1999 4.40 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. secured 4 ½s.
June 1, 1913
" Y. Cent. Lines 5s. Nov. 1915 4.40
Chic., Ind. & Louisville (L. & N. South
Ry.) gold ref. 6s, 1947
Wisconsin Central (Superior & Duluth
Div.) 4s. 1936. 4.45 B. & O. (Pitts., Lake Brie & West Va.) ref. 4s. 1941. 4.50
ref. 4s, 1941
Missouri, Kansas & Okla. 1st 5s, 1942 4.59
Plint & Pere Marquette (Port Huron Div.) 1st gold 5s. 1939. 4.61
Det., Grand Rapids & Western gold con-
Div.) 4s. 1936 B. & O. (Pitts, Lake Erie & West Va.) ref. 4s. 1941 Nissouri, Kansas & Okta, 1st 5s. 1942 Piint & Pere Marqueste (Port Huron Div.) 1st gold 5s. 1939 Det., Grand Rapids & Western gild consol. now 1st, 4s. 1946 (Pere Marquette) N. Y. & Jersey (McAdos Tunnells) 1st gold 5s. 1932 Erie Raifrond Co., series "N." equip. 5s. Oct., 1912-17. 4.86
gold 5s, 1932
Eric Railroad Co., series "N." equip. 5s.
Chief Bock remain of the high substitute was
1913-14
1913-14 Southern Railway 3-year 5s, Feb. 1, 1913-5.96 Virginian Ry. Co. 1st equip, gold 5s.
Nov., 1917
St. Louis & San Fran. Ry. equip. 5s, 1916 5.19
Southern Railway Syear Sc. Feb. 1, 1815 Virginian Ry. Co. 1st. equip. gold 5s. Nov., 1917. 5.00 St. Louis & San Fran. Ry. equip. 5s. 1916 5.19 Joplin & Pittsburg Ry. Co. 1st 5s. 1930. 5.30 Chic. & Alton R. R. secured 5s. March 15, 1913. 5.32
15, 1913 5.3
New Orleans Ry. & Light gen. 4 1/28, 1935. 5.75 Erie R. R. collateral W. I. 68, April 8.
1914
Idaho & Washington Northern R. R. Co. 6s, Dec. 1, 1915
List B
Municipal, Public Utility, and Industrial Bonds Vielding from 4,00% to 5,40%

1914	5.86
Idaho & Washington Northern R. R. Co.	
de Dec 1 1915	5.87
6s, Dec. 1, 1915	40.00
LIST B	
Municipal, Public Utility, and Industrial B	ande
Fielding from 4.00% to 5.40%	
	4.00
Enstport, Me., 4s, 1928	4.10
Atlantic City, N. J. (tax free in N. J.).	
gold 4 % 1938-44	4.25
Bold 4-98, 1856-44.	4.25
Olyphant, Pa., 4 %, 1921-41	4.40
Consol. Electric Light Co. 1st 4%s, 1925.	4.50
General Electric Co. 3 kg s. 1942	4.50
Goff Patts, Litchfield & Hudson St. Ry. 1st.	
58, 1926	4.60
Guthrie, Okla., 5s, 1935	4.65
Boston & Worcester St. Ry. 1st 4s, 1923.	4.70
Chicago City Ry. Co. 1st gold 5s, 1927	4.75
Western Electric Co. 1st gold 5s, 1922	4.90
Bangor Ry. & Light Co. 1st gold 5s, 1935	4.90
Union Electric Light & Power Co. of St.	
Louis 1st 5s.	4.95
St. Louis, Springfield & Peoria R. R. 1st	
and ref. 5s, 1939	5.00
Mich. State Telephone Co. 1st 5s. 1924	5.90
Springfield, Mo., 1st sinking fund gold 5s.	
1936	5.01
1936 United Gas & Electric Co., N. J., 1st	
coll, trust 5s, 1922	5.00
Southern Power Co. 1st 5s, 1930	5.00
Cudahy Packing Co. 1st sinking fund gold	
58, 1924	5.05
Brattleboro Water Works Co. 1st gold 5s.	
1934 (Brattleboro, Vt.)	5.05
Youngstown & Ohio River My, 1st 5s.	5.25
1935. Chie. Rys. Co. 1st 5s. 1927-97	5.15
Chie. Rys. Co. 1st 5s. 1927-07	2.10
Morris & Somerset Elec. 1st sinking fund	5.20
gold 5s, 1940	0.47
Rockford & Interurban Ry. Co. 1st gold 5s	5.20
(Rockford, III.), 1930	0,00
Consolidation Coal Co. 1st and ref. sink-	5.20
ing fund gold 5s, 1950	
Dominion Power & Transmission Co. Ltz.	5.66
5s. serial 1919-32	10
Petrengulin rakur trent & tones co. 1-	5.40
5a, 1923	
Sierra & San Francisco Power Co. 1st 5s.	5.40
1949	2000

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# What Is News?

■ In presenting this, the third instalment of a symposium by the newspaper editors of the United States, Collies's is obliged to apologize for blue-penciling the bluepencilers. We telegraphed to the editors or managing editors of one hundred important American necespapers, asking their opinion on the question "What is news?" The contributions more than filled the space set aside for them; and it was neces-sary, therefore, to cut some of their replies down to the most pertinent paragraphs. The first instalment of replies was printed in the issue of March 18 and the second in the issue of April 15; others will be printed in forthcoming issues.

#### By H. W. Brundige Editor, Los Angeles, Cal., "Express"

NEWS is more than intelligence con-In cerning recent events. It is coming to have a broader definition than that given in dictionaries or accepted by news writers of a generation ago.

Editors and publishers are learning by experience that the things they held to be news yesterday are so no longer, and those matters they formerly did not consider news possess the highest news value to-day. The old standards are changing; the old definitions are too narrow.

News is the recital of essential facts concerning any happening, event, or idea that possesses human interest; that affeets or has an influence on human life or happiness.

Freshness is an important element which enters into news and must be considered in measuring its value, but it does not supply an absolute test for determining what is news.

It is not so much in the definition of news that editors and news writers differ as it is in the value they place on separate pieces and classifications of news. That kind or class of news which they believe to be of vital interest and concern to the largest number of readers, they proclaim to be real news; that which they regard as of interest to a small group or only those who have intimate connection with it, is disdainfully east aside as not news.

There are editors who hold to the opinion that the public taste is low, and their journals are filled with accounts of deeds of violence and nauscating portrayal of the indecencies of life. The pages of these papers are smeared with blood and filth.

There is another class of editors, however, who believe that the chief function of a newspaper is educational and helpful; that it should contain accurate information of vital importance to the whole people. They have found that the people are concerned in those things that have a bearing upon their work and their pleas-ures, their duties to themselves and to each other, and are deeply interested in the various ideas and movements which promote human progress or tend to make better or easier the conditions under which men live.

Editors belonging to this class measure news values by quite a different yard-stick. They hold that crime, by reason of its frequent recurrence, has lost its novelty, and has become cheap and com-mon. Tales of violence told for the millionth time contain only changes of names, places, and dates. Incidents from the seamy

side of life, because of their repetition, no longer are sensational, but only tawdry. Such a large portion of the public is becoming so very weary of the never-end-ing parade of the unclean and the vicious only the callow or the depraved are any longer attracted by it. There is such an insistent demand for better and more vital news that within the decade there has been a marked change in the editorial viewpoint and consequent readjustment of the standard of news values. It is a healthy sign. May it continue until every editor realizes that the news best worth publishing is that which in largest measure tends to increase the sum of human happiness.

#### By W. R. Watson Omaha, Neb., "World-Herald"

YEWS columns must interest the reader, must reflect briefly and repeatedly the life of the street, the city, the country, the whole live world in a thousand ways every day. The best class of news is about peo-ple. From the story—a newspaper-office term to describe a good news item-from the story of human interest, with a wellknown man or woman in the limelight, to the two-line personal, the chronicles about individuals or groups of individuals, and what they are doing, form the most interesting news day after day. Without this news and without this news basis, the newspaper would be uninteresting save as a weather bulletin, a guide, or purveyor of essays and speeches on economics, politics,



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and religion. So news is entirely based upon people, and is to be gaged entirely on how it interests other people.

The news columns may be colored or they may be fearlessly and impartially conducted. Quite often they contain polit-ical, business, or personal articles that are not strictly news, or are printed, with a purpose, entirely out of proportion to their news value. But in a reputable newspaper the news columns must convey the facts to the reader. When a newspaper turns its news columns over to bias and prejudice. the public loses confidence in it and it is no longer able to stand on its merits as a newspaper.

It is inevitable, however, that a live, forceful newspaper should have a policy that characterizes its news columns as well as its editorial page. A certain newspaper presents a certain class of information in the minutest detail, and, on the other hand, it boils down an item which may be given a column in some other newspaper whose policy is not the same. For illustration, one New York newspaper printed about 150 words on the outcome of the Jeffries John-son prize-fight, while other New York and Chicago papers printed as much as three pages of description, interviews, signed articles, pictures, etc., pertaining to this pugilistic encounter. The newspaper that claims to print all the news does not print all that some other newspaper prints about a particular event. Here is where the policy of the newspaper governs. The value of news is determined with that policy in view, according to the editor's theory as to the news appetite of the renders he desires to reach. Even in the arrangement of news its display or lack of display affects the public point of view. News should be printed, of course, not as

the individual who is the source of the news would have it, nor as the reporter would have it, but as it really is, and to the extent that the public would have it.
And it is the newspaper that knows best
what the public wants to know and presents the facts concisely and reliably, that
has the fealty of the public and can, in
turn, influence the public whose confidence

The live newspaper has a purpose in the upbuilding of the city and State, in the progress of the community it serves, in the welfare of the people in its sphere of influence. While its news columns reflect this purpose and thus have a serious work outside of the mere chronicles of events, they must be attractive with light features, the refreshing dialogue and chatter of the day, the humor that is popular, and the unique and unexpected incident.

#### By Josephus Daniels Raleigh, N. C., "News and Observer"

NEWS is the story of everything that happens, the inspiration of happenings, and the result of such happenings

It will not do for a journalist merely to print that John Smith killed Bill Jones. with the statement of the kind of revolver with the statement of the kind of revolver he used and the part of the body in which the bullet entered, and when he will be buried—that is the simplest part of the news story. The real news is the cause of the murder, what led up to it, the motive; and it is here that lies the difference between the real news story and the dull statement of fact. And beyond, the story to have the necessary incidents, the writer must look forward to the trial of the murderer, the condition in which the murdered man's family is left, and every detail of human interest that the importance of the crime warrants.

The same broad treatment of any occur-rence must be given to the story; if it is a report of a religious gathering, where the reporter will go back of the public assembly to the inspiration of it—its

assembly to the inspiration of it—its
source—and will project himself into the
future to show what will be its outcome.
American people wish no expurgated
newspaper. They wish the story of the
deed told just as it is. The motto of an
editor should be that of a great man who
said to a painter: "Paint my picture,
warts and all." A newspaper that expurgates is not a newspaper. It must print
all of the news, good and bad—the story all of the news, good and bad-the story of the beautiful wedding alongside the story of the act of the most depraved criminal, so that, as a man reads the paper, he sees life as it is.

It is, of course, necessary for the Asso-ciated Press and kindred news agencies to prepare their news in a colorless way-that prepare their news in a colories way—that is to say, in a way that will be acceptable to papers of all shades of opinion, po-litically, religiously, etc. However, an editor of a newspaper of influence ought to put the editorial stamp on everything that goes into his paper that touches the people politically, religiously, and morally. If he is waging war in his editorial columns to drive out graft or evil from his community, the news stories should have

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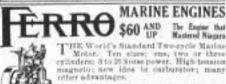
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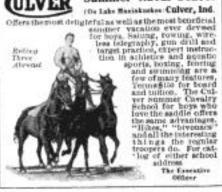
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A College for Young Women Founded 1842. College, Elective and Preparatory Courses, Maice, Art. Located in the Valley of Virginia, 608 area, 7 miles north of Rosmoka, lavigorating mountain climate. For catalogue address wiss NATY L. COCKE. President

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WOMAN'S Best College in the West Full College and Preparatory Courses, and fine advantages in Music, Domestic Science, Art, and Expression. By pen test reasonable. Surroundings healthful.

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The only Woman's College on
the Pacific Coast. Chartered 1986. Estrance and graduation regularments equal to those of Stanford and University
of California. Twenty-two departments. Ideal climate.
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Training School and School of Culture for Young Women, A broad education, a Brelihood and a preparation for the bome. MARY E. Law, H.D., Prin.

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A Church School for Girletin the Bire Edge Mountains. Diploma for General and Music Courses. Callege Preparation. Separate resistence for Italia girls. Catalog on request. Still assets Separates 11, 1811.

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A Herze School for Young Ladine. Special advantages in Music.

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Unusual Opportunity for Young Men and Women -to Equip Themselves to Teach-

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Thomas Normal Training School, 3026 N.Gd. Elvd., Betrait Mich.

# Alleghany Collegiate Institute Pates, \$187.50

For young men and women. Military and outdoor life for young men. Special building and organization for girls. Sphendid health. In beautiful Greenbrier Valley. Lower school also. Strong faculty. REV. L. S. SHIRKS, A. B., Box 545, Alderson, West Virginia.

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106 South Burling Street, Ampels, Ledina.
Preparatory, Collegiate, Teacher Training and Commercial.
\$150 page board, furnished room, tuition and library fee
for 48 weeks. No entrance examination. Exter any time.

# School Information Free entalogues and advice of all Boarding Schools in U. S. (State whether girls or boys.)

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EDUCATIONAL AID SOCIETY, 1625-57 for Not. Book Bldg. Chicago

# \$1,000 Will Start a Poultry Ranch

Young men and women, who seek an opportunity to combine brains, industry and small capital to produce big profits, will find such an opportunity in the Pacific Northwest.

Poultry raising offers wonderful opportunities, and outdoor life in a delightful climate. The rapidly growing population of the Pacific Northwest furnishes a ready market. The favorable summer weather is especially beneficial to the growth of chickens because it never becomes too warm.

Recently, during a period of three months, more than 30,000 dozen eggs were shipped by the farmers around the little town of Creswell, Oregon, the average price per dozen being 25 cents.

annually by the farmers around the same little town, the average price being 12 cents per pound.

A Northwest farmer who raises poultry for the market, declares that every bushel of wheat he pro-duces on his farm brings him at the rate of \$2.00 per bushel, as he uses it entirely for feeding chickens.

Land in the Pacific Northwest, is exceedingly cheap at the present time, but is increasing in value every day. \$1,000.00 cash is considered, by experienced people, sufficient capital, not only to buy the land but also the necessary equipment to start you in the Poultry Raising business.

# Oregon-Washington Limited

fast electric lighted train to the Pacific Northwest, carrying standard and tourist sleeping cars, leaves Chicago daily at 10:16 p. m.





In a restful environment, a minute from everywhere W. M. KIMBALL, managing director Send for Booklet B.



642 Trussed Concrete Bldg.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL COMPANY





WE DYE THE YARDS WEAVE THE CLOTE AND TAILOR TO YOUR MEASURE. You have four middlemen's profits.

And get a suit at from \$13.50 to \$13.75 for \$70 to \$40 values.
THIS MEANS TAIL OR MADE EVITE AT PRICES OF READY-MADES.

MADES."

Out patterns embrace rAr land masses in grar, feetile and Marz also the new beautiful period, stipe affects. Best minestent. Hongs and workmatship. We authorize garments to half their chape.

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COLONIAL WOOLEN MILLS

headlines in keeping with the editorial policy; and every man on the paper, while this fight is on, should regard himself as compelled to get up all the legitimate news that would strengthen the paper's position in the fight. Of course, no state-ment of facts should ever be printed that is not true, and people who have differ-ent opinions should be given a place in the columns to express their views (for, in a large sense, a newspaper must regard itself as a common carrier), but the paper should be a positive force, so that every man who picks it up should see that it is terribly in earnest for the cause it espouses. It should make available every item of news-local, national, and foreign -that will emphasize and strengthen the contention that is being made in the editorial columns. It has been too often the case that in editorial columns the editor preaches sound doctrine which the news columns destroy by lack of purpose and of unity of thought and action.

The policy of a paper should be to print all the news. Dish it up attractively and use all the news that helps to effect re-form, and use it in the way that will be most telling in convincing the reader that the paper's position will work for the uplift of the community and humanity.

#### By W. C. Deming Cheyenne, Wyo., "Tribune"

WHAT is news? I doubt if this question has ever been answered more completely than by Horace Greeley when he said:

"A newspaper should embody in a single issue the information daily required by all those who aim to keep informed on every important occurrence, so that the lawyer, the merchant, the banker, the economist, the author, the politician, etc., may find whatever he needs to see, and be spared the trouble of looking elsewhere."

Any matter of legitimate and public nature, as, for instance, the enactment of a general law; the decree of a court; the destruction of property by fire, cyclone, or earthquake; a new invention; the discovery of a mine; the promotion of new enterprises; the incorporation of industrial, commercial, or transportation companies; marriages, births, and deaths of local or national note-these are essentially of public interest, and no person can expect a publisher to withhold them. They are

While less important, yet of more frequent occurrence, is the grist of personal and, in a measure, private happenings, which make up the human-interest side of the newspaper and touch a chord of sympathy, arouse the curious impulse, or provoke the reader to laughter or tears—these are the things that set tongues wagging in the tearoom and even find lodgment in men's clubs.

The divorce court grind, the engagement of well-known people, the suicide when the family would have it heart failure, the society dinner, the family tour of Europe when the hosts or travelers would suppress the news, the operation for appendicitis or tumor when the victim is a magnate or a statesman, and a thousand and one other personalities not necessary to name -these are not essentially public matters, and yet the newspaper of to-day wants them, gets them, as a rule, and the public enjoys reading them just so long as it is some one else's divorce or family skeleton.

Herein lies the field for judgment and diplomacy on the part of the reporter, and sound discretion on the part of the management of the paper.

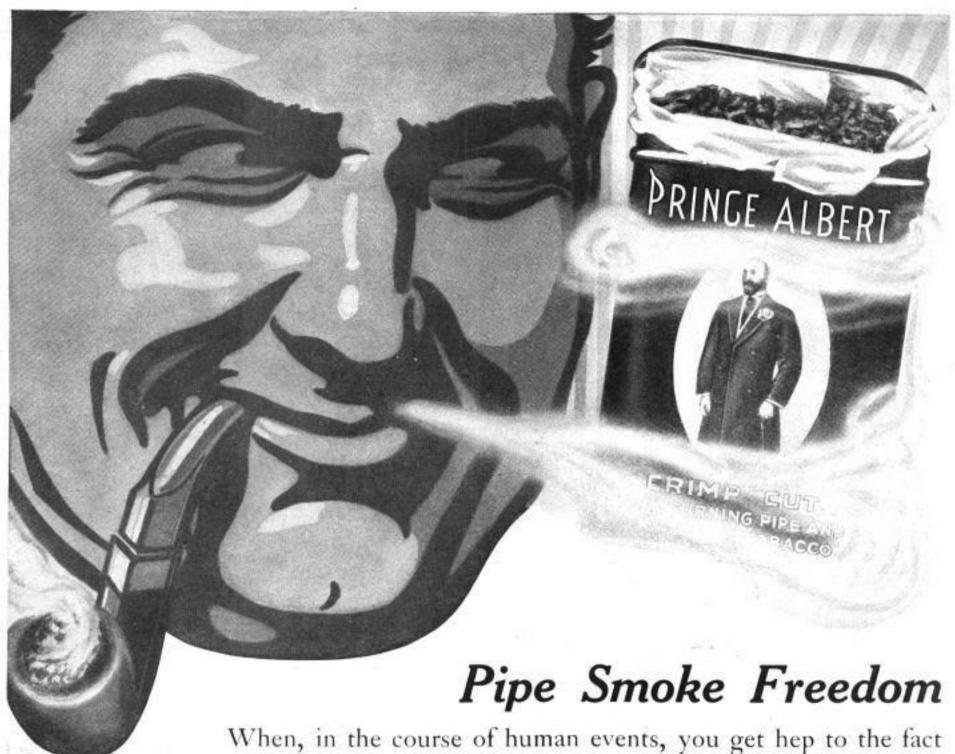
While no newspaper can make it a practise to suppress legitimate news on every request to do so, yet I would rather take the chance of being scooped or criticized for favoritism or discrimination than to publish knowingly the first drunk and police court record of a youthful offender or chronicle sensationally the first misstep of a young girl who might have been reclaimed but for the "Scarlet Letter" of the yellow journal.

## The Long-Horn Cattle Sign (See page 8)

N driving cattle over the Western prai-I ries it frequently becomes necessary for a herder to cross an Indian reservation. The payment for this privilege is generally a number of cattle, the Indian driving as good a bargain as possible. the scene depicted by the late Frederic Remington, which is reproduced as the frontispiece of this issue, a cowboy, riding at some distance ahead of the herd, is making the sign which indicates that a berd of long-horn cattle is approaching. and the Indian with the clenched fist over his heart is completing the answering sign, showing that he is willing that the herd should cross the reservation.

38

Detroit, Mich.



When, in the course of human events, you get hep to the fact that something's been put over on you in the pipe tobacco line—

When your tongue gets sore and your old jimmy pipe gets rank and a smoke isn't a smoke any more—

Then, Brother, strike for pipe smoke freedom. Chuck old notions off the dock. Apply the spirit of '76 at the corner smoke shop. Take a ding at the Liberty Bell and load up your jimmy pipe with

# PRINCEALBERT

"the national joy smoke"

Happy noise! Right-oh! It draws like a dream smoke, fragrant and altogether good. Free from the old tongue-stinger; free from the pepper-burn—free from rankness. It can't bite your tongue.

But why, you ask, does P. A. have a cinch on this pipe-smoking joy?

Because, Brother, Prince Albert is produced by an exclusive; patented process that cost 3 years and a fortune to perfect. A process that we control and that is used to produce Prince Albert only. A process that takes out the bite and leaves all the rich, full tobacco flavor and all the long-burning and close-fire qualities. Freeze to this patent process fact. Don't foozle on substitutes.

You can buy P. A. anywhere, 10 cents in the tidy red tin, 5 cents in the wax-paper-lined red cloth bag, and in half-pound tin and pound glass humidors.

Prince Albert is the largest-selling, pipe tobacco in the world

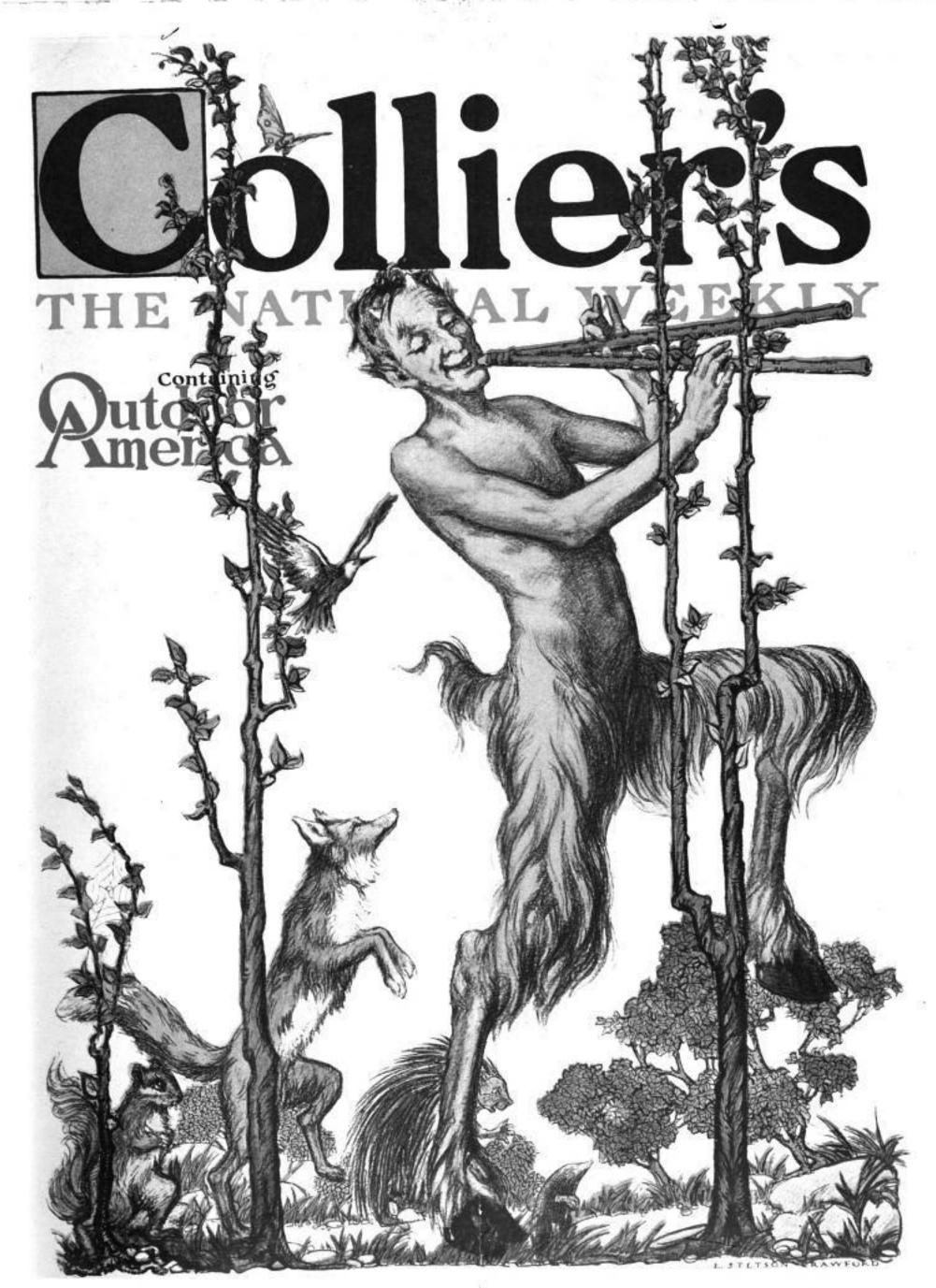
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

If Venus Had Arms



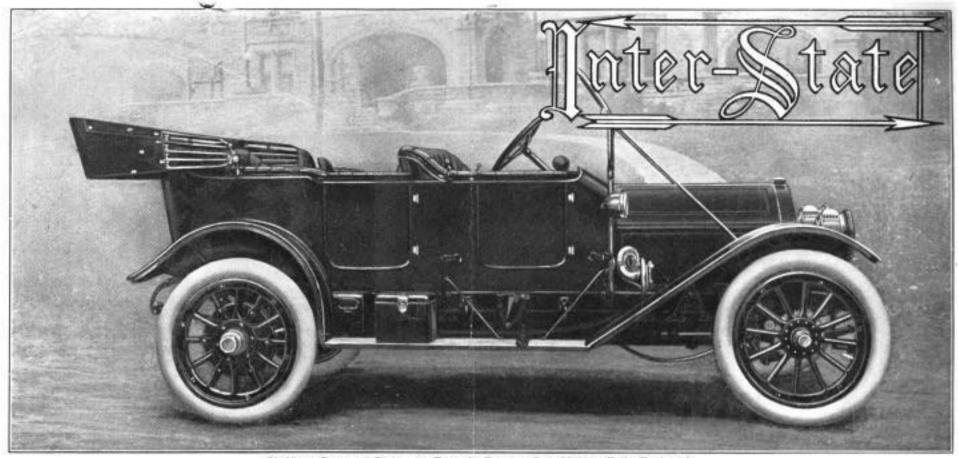


NONE GENUINE W



VOL XLVII NO 8

MAY 13 1911



50 Horse-Power, 7-Passenger Torpedo Touring Car, \$2,700 (Fully Equipped)

### Distinctive Features of the "High-Quality-Sane-Price" Car

The entire personality of this car cannot be here described; the rest of the story is told in a handsome catalog, which will be sent upon request.

The features of construction of the models given below are merely a few of the Inter-State's most striking components.

The "high-quality-sane-price car" briefly describes the Inter-State. We claim, as do operators of these cars, that in the Inter-State the greatest automobile value in America is given. The Inter-State, with its medium price, possesses the characteristics and refinements of cars costing twice as much.

MORE Power, More Years of Service, Additional Refinements -at the price that should be paid.

### Seven 40 H. P. Models

#### A Few of Many Superior Points of Construction

Bore of Motor, 4's in. Stroke 5 in.

(1) This ½-in, greater stroke gives more horse power for lighter weight motor. (2) Motor of longer life. (3) Greater economy of gasoline—20 miles to the gallon under favorable road conditions. (4) Fine radiating surface. (5) Smoother running, less noise. (6) Reduced speed of action means reduced wear on bearings, valves, valve-stems, came and crank shaft. (7) Longer stroke results in reduced temperature at exhaust valves. Thus, valve-grinding is rare.

[8] Increased compression and resultant economy of op-

(8) Increased compression and resultant economy of op-eration. (9) Better mixing and vaporizing of charge gives greater Sexibility: motor can be throttled down to lower speed and a steadler, more quiet and smooth pull on hills.

Integral Clutch and Gear-ser Runs in Oil (found only in a few of the highest-priced area). Greater rigidity and absence of friction—no loss of power, as clutch and genr-ser are of integral or unit design.

Proper Distribution of Weight 10,000 to 15,000 miles of service to original tires are result of car's lightness and ever distribu-tion of weight. 50 H. P. Model

### Brief Description of Only Most Important Features

MOTOR. Most advanced T-head type, 4%, in. hore—5%-in. stroke. Valves, extra large size, 2% in., cast heads and removable valve guides. Valve push rods have frictionless rolling contacts 1% in. diameter, on can shafts supplemented with fibre cushions in adjusting screws, assuring noiseless valve operation.

Exclusive use of eccentric cam and pump shaft bashings, allowing exact meshing of timing gears. Three-point motor support obviates any possibility of twisting stresses from frame being received by motor. Pistons provided with four piston rings of % in. width. Connecting rods drop forged from best grade open hearth carbon steel—12 in. between bearing centers. Piston pin clamped immovably in connecting rod, with its bearing in the piston. Such construction permits longer bearings. Connecting rod bearings 1% in, in diameter and 2% in, long. Front crank shaft bearings 1% in, in diameter and 2% in, long. Front crank shaft searings. If it, in, in diameter and 3% in, long. Die cast white brass bearings.

Water pamp of centrifugal type with extra long bearing, lubricated by means of grease cup.

Old pump of distributing gear type driven directly from inlet cam shaft, mounted on roar end of crank case. In suffaces over interior surface of crank case. In suffaces and pistons. (Automobile Topics, N. Y., Feb. 25. "The automatic oiling system used in connection with the "50" Inter-State motor is ingenious and thoroughly dependable.")

Beducing or half time gears provided with spring-artuated device 'to remove all back land in gears. giring positively univerless fining porter half time gears provided with spring-artuated device 'to remove all back land in gears. giring positively univerless fining porter.

troublesome will start with quarter

ing troublesome induction coil.

Moder will shart with generic
fare of crank when presonnly
run enough to sourse up.

Water connections and intake
manifold of hems tubion. Only
free rabber resourcessed in the entire water circulating system;
these lead to the two connections
on the radiator.

Fly-wheel 16 in diameter—
larger than is used for motors
this size-offers superio savilintry radiany system.

Enclosure of wiring in fibre
tubes supported by cast brace
brackels of handsome design.

Ten-inch diameter maltiple
discrintch running in oil bath;
branze discs, supplied with
eark tweets; fristlem surface,
eark against steel, used by
highest-priced cars manufartured.

Gearset and clutch, unit construction, two compartments, separated by oil-tight retaining wall, allowing use of different and suitable oils for gearset and clutch. Transmission of selective sliding type; gears of exceptional strength and hency pitch; clashing gears of chrome-vanadium steel, selectiveslify hardward to minimize wear. Three speeds forward, one reverse. All gears run on highest grade imported annular ball bearings.

Gear ratios, approximately 3½ to 1 on high; 5½ to 1 intermediate; 9½ to 1 on low speed; 13½ to 1 on reverse, giving most practical and satisfactory speed regulations under all conditions.

13½ to 1 on reverse, giving most practical and satisfactory speed regulations under all conditions.

Rear axle, full floating, with differential gears of chrome-vanadium and high carbon steel, so supported in housing as to permit their removal intact. Generously proportioned nickel steel axle shaft. Driving shaft, nickel steel caclosed in torsion tube. The enclosed shaft eliminates torsion bars and distance rods—positively invarer correct alignment of propeller pision shafts at all times. Every possible adjustment and positive locks on axle to insure permanency. Front and rear wheels mounted on annular ball bearings, so assembled and provided with bushings that should bearings ever become deferdire, verialt of our real be entriesed on bushings until sicularization of the curried on bushings until sicularization. Brakes—for in advance of general practice. Both service and emergency brakes internal expanding, drif and reterproof type. Noiseless in operation. Either brake authorized and designed with maximum degree of safety for every possible road condition; provided with large ball thrust bearings to compensate for end thrust.

Vanadium steel springs, front 40 in, long, 2½ in, wide, Precord steel frame channel section, heat treated after forming, provided with four cross-members invarieg profest alignment and yet ferrible to conform to every condition of road service.

#### Wheel base, 124 in. Tread 56 in. Complete Equipment

Slik mohair top, wind-shield, speedometer, clock, black enameled Solar gas headlights of large size. Combination oil and electric side lamps and tail lamp, storage batteries for lighting. Robe and foot rail, tire trons large, well-filled tool box, extra demountable riss. Prest-O-Lite tank and horn.

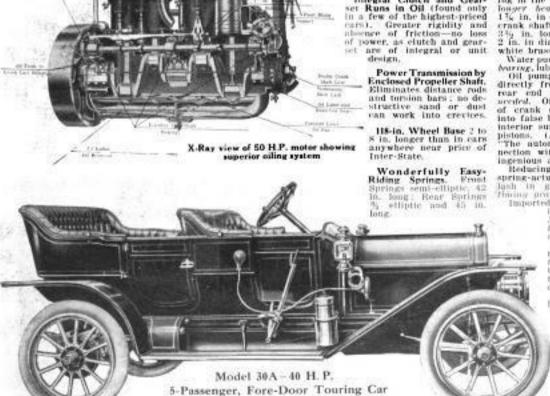
Tear of Coopen as a reminder to send for broadful free Catalog.

#### Inter-State Automobile Co. MUNCIE, IND.

Branches Canadian Branch
| Si Massorhusetts Avr., Bestein Heuriton Mach. Co.
| Hamilton Mach. Co. Hamilton, Out.

### COUPON .... INTER-STATE AUTOMOBILE CO. 530 Muncie, Indiana

Send me new catalog of your eight (1911) 40" and "50" midels,



Price, \$1,815



An entirely new idea in clothes-making

YOUNG men usually admire—some of them have the athletic figure; the college type, broad-shouldered, taper-waisted, full chested, with lots of anatomy in the legs.

If a young fellow has such a figure, the clothes ought to be made so they'll show it; fit it; bring out its strong lines. If he hasn't such a figure, he likes to look as if he had.

We've developed an entirely new idea in clothes for young men; for those who have the athletic build, and those who haven't; we call it the Shape-maker; it does help to a good figure.

The trousers are the secret of it; shaped in snugly over the hips and lower body. The effect is to sustain the body; draw it in a little, not like a belt, but like a broad band. This encourages the erect figure; chest out, shoulders back; a reminder to the wearer to stand up straight. The coat is not padded or built up; the lines of the figure are natural.

> Any man can wear the Shape-maker; and many of the good clothiers can supply it. Look for our mark when you buy; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

### Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes Makers

Chicago

Boston

New York



# The First Step In The Purchase Of An Automobile

ACAR may look beautiful and apparently act splendidly as you see it hum around the corner, but what do you know about its regular day in and day out performance? What do you know of its reliability—of its general behavior? And what does it cost to keep in operation? When you buy an automobile these conditions have a direct effect on your pocket book—one way or the other. Don't fall into the costly habit of taking things for granted. This hinders your better judgment. Get the *facts* and then you can determine the value of any car.

And you don't have to be a technical expert to select the best machine. You don't have to know all the ins and outs of a motor. Nor do you have to be able to write a treatise on the transmission. When a careful business man buys a typewriter he does not pretend to intimately know the mechanism, but he *does* know that the machine he buys is standard and that it has a concern behind it who is responsible.

The selection of the best car for your money is merely a case of simple analysis and common sense comparison. Take several of the leading popular priced cars—separate the facts from the fiction—compare one with the other and the car that shows the best balance is the machine you can invest in with a feeling of security. Remember that the facts represent the real value—the fiction the false. When you purchase your car use your mind as well as your eye. Combine your reason with your sense of sight. This seldom fails to get you the most for your money.

The Overland is the most highly standardized car on the market. For instance, compare the Overland priced at \$1250 with any of the popular priced cars selling around \$1500 to \$1700. Take each list of specifications—compare item for item and see how you can make twelve hundred and fifty dollars go as far as seventeen hundred. Then compare this car with all other makes selling at about the same price and see the added Overland value. Then keep the fact in mind that more than 25,000 Americans own Overlands. On top of this remember that The Willys-

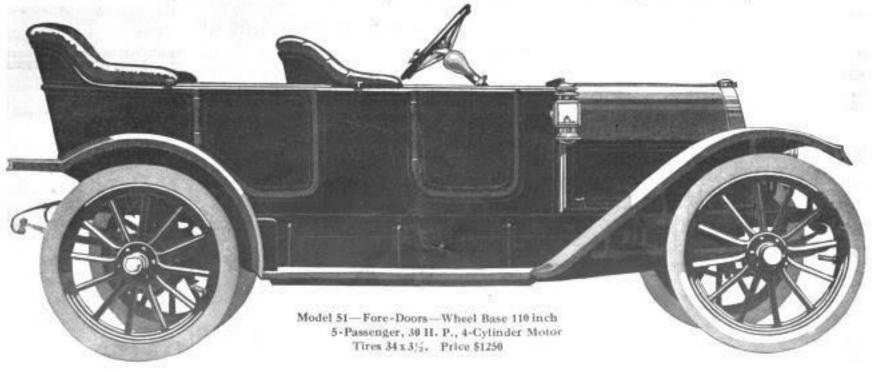
Overland Company makes all of their parts in their own plants. The motor, body, steering gear—in fact the entire chassis right down to the tiniest screw is made by Overland machinery.

The Overland plants are the largest individual motor car plants in the world. They employ over 4000 men. The factories cover 30 acres. This great institution, with its scientifically managed army of skilled men is today turning out the best car for the price that can be made.

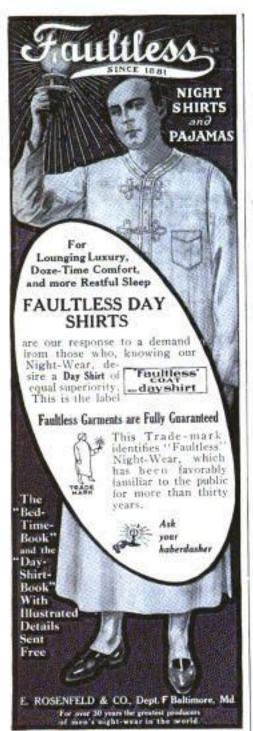
Make the simple comparis ons we point out above and be governed accordingly. Take no risks. Automobiles cannot be bought every day. When you buy, buy right. The more you leave the matter to guess work, the weaker your investment will be. Get the Overland facts and you'll get the value you are entitled to.

Look up the Overland dealer in your town or drop us a line today for an Overland book. It shows the full line of cars—Roadsters, Torpedo Bodies, small or Large Touring Cars with Fore-Doors and Open Fronts. Priced from \$775 to \$1675. Let us send you the facts about these cars.

The Willys-Overland Co., 137 Central Ave., Toledo, Ohio



IN ASSMERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLRAME MENTION COLLIER'S









### Collier's



Saturday, May 13, 1911

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"The Gum that's Round"

The mint flavor-"mint as is mint" is a masculine favorite.

> Ten Chips 5c. In a handy metal box

You can buy MINT CHIPS and VIO-LET CHIPS almost everywhere.
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near you, send us 10
cents in stamps for a
full box of each.

COLGAN GUM CO., Inc.







Providence, R. I.

OVERLAND TIRES OVERCOME.
ALL ROAD CONDITIONS

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WITH OVERLAND TIRES

Overland Tire Company Dept. D. 1499 Michigan Ave., Chicago, III



30 Days' Trial for 30 days. If you are not have 3 H. P. \$42

Brune Propeller and name represent the Steffing box included with refund your monet. Returning and tentingly controlled by one lever, 140 18 Hr. Send posted of controlled by one lever, 140 18 Hr. Send posted of controlled by the lever lever.

postal at case for 1911 a stategue see Special Offer to Demonstrators. GILE BOAT AND ENGLYS CO. 308 Fuller Served Ludington, Mich.

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### Unique Service

When you buy a Monarch Typewriter there is immediately established for you a most unique service, You are made to realize that the manufacturer who made your machine is going to stay

### Monarch Light Touch

The Monarch Typewriter Com-pany does not lorget a typewriter as soon as it passes into a con-tomer's hands, but their interest is as keen in the Monarch that has been in use many years as the one on its way to a prespec-tive custimer.

the one of its way to a prespec-tive customer.

Monarch Service is established for you the moment the machine comes into your office, and con-tinues during all the years it is in use. We are always at your com-

Send for Monarch literatureit thoroughly explains the con-struction which has given the Momarch its remarkable Light Touch.

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Local representatives wanted everywhere; also a few more dealers for large territories. Write for details and attractive terms.

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lenades Office Toronto and Montreal,
Brackes and Dealing throughout the world.



9/w Catalogue-Cabinet Service" if you are interested in saving valuable, paid-for office time. What for office time. ever your line of business is,

### Globe-Wernicke Safe-Guard Filing Equipment

in Wood or Steel is designed to find instantly as well as file accurately letters, invoices, estimates, briefs, catalogues, orders or business documents of any kind. It saves your time. Write for this finely illustrated book today-dictate the letter now.

> The Slobe Wernicke Co. Dept C-810 Cincinnati, U.S.A.

New York Chicago Boston

Catalogue Cabinet Service



### Weekly letter to readers on advertising

CAN NOT emphasize too strongly the fact that these weekly talks are for the direct and prime purpose of bringing the reader's attention most forcibly to our advertising columns and the problems of the advertising department.

The advertising columns of Collier's are edited for the readers of Collier's. Every advertiser using Collier's has our entire confidence and I want them to have your confidence, for without them Collier's and many of the splendid weekly and monthly publications would cease.

Let me repeat what I have often said before, that this is a tribute to advertisers

but they deserve it.

Manager Advertising Department

### What Chalmers Service Means



the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car.

Chalmers "30" \$1600 Including Bosch Magneto, Prest-O-Lite tank, gas lamps, horn and tools.

Chalmers "Forty" \$2800 Including Magneta, Presto-O-Life tank, gas lamps and tore-doors.



The man with a motor our gets to his office with the sparkle of the sambine and tresh our in his blood and brain.

UTOMOBILE men have much to A say about "Service". What does service mean? Here is what we think it means: Consistently good performance at all times, in all conditions of weather, on all sorts of roads.

We try in various ways to insure purchasers of Chalmers cars this sort of service. First, by making the right kind of cars. Then by co-operation with owners, from the factory direct, through our five stock depots and through our dealers.

At the factory we maintain an extensive Service Division in which is employed a large staff of expert men who stand ready to give every Chalmers owner advice and assistance in the care and operation of his car. Or in case of accident, the Repair Parts Department will help the Chalmers owner out of his difficulty.

In addition to the factory Service Division, we maintain fully equipped stock depots in New York, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Kansas City and San Francisco, thus placing every Chalmers owner within twenty-four hours' express service of any part he may need.

The great bulk of stock carried in these stock depots will never be used; it is carried merely as a safeguard.

We believe that all Chalmers dealers are imbued with the desire to make Chalmers service uniformly good in every section of the country. They advertise "Service guaranteed" and we are sure they mean it.

If you are not acquainted with the Chalmers line write for our catalog.

Chalmers Motor Company Detroit, Mich.

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\$1.00 Mexican Palm Hat 50c For Man, Woman or Child



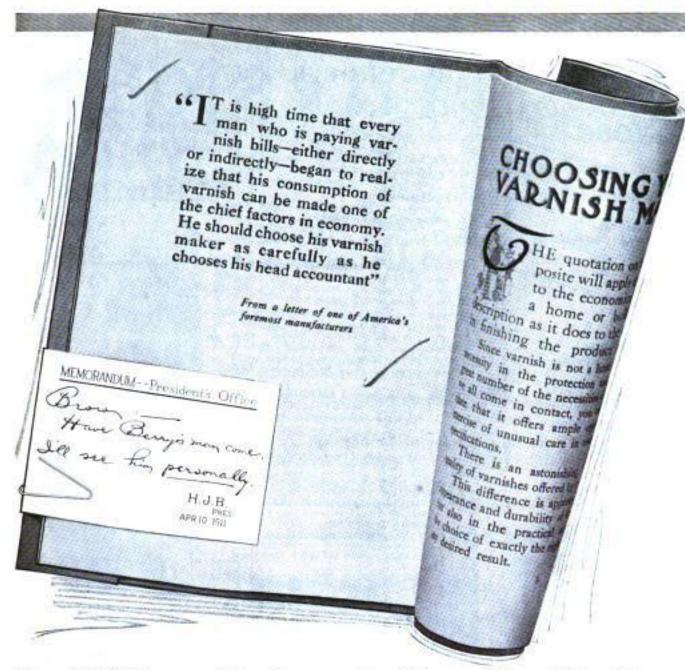
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### An Efficiency Engineer in Your Varnish Shop

### An Advertisement Showing How it Pays the Manufacturing Executive to Look Into the Varnish Buying

OT long ago the head of a large manufacturing establishment took a notion to look into the use of varnish and other finishing materials in his shop.

His desk and duties were far removed from the finishing department, and he knew very little about its detail operation.

But he did know that the annual purchase of varnish, stains and fillers ran into a large figure.

He had also heard that similar departments in some lines of business were not always conducted as economically, honestly and efficiently as possible.

So he sent for one of Berry Brothers' experts—a varnish-shop efficiency engineer —to aid and counsel with him.

As a result:

He reduced the cost of finishing on five different classes of work about 20%.

He cut down the time of handling the finishing on two of these from 48 hours to 24—thereby increasing his output.

He improved the quality and appearance of the finishing all the way through to such an extent that his salesmen were furnished with complete new samples.

This is typical of what you may be able to accomplish if you take an active interest in finding out what Berry Brothers Ltd. can do for you.

It's not simply a matter of close buying or prices.

It has a far deeper significance, involving your manufacturing processes, your factory output, your profits.

There are opportunities and economies in finishing that you may never have realized-and never will until you have exhausted the resources, knowledge and experience of our organization.

Let us act as "efficiency engineers" in your finishing shop.

Start your active interest in Varnish by sending today for a copy of "Choosing Your Varnish Maker."

Better still, ask us to send one of our experts-a varnish-shop efficiency engineer-familiar with the finishing problems of your business. Ask us to send him to you personally. It will not place you under any obligation whatsoever.

### BERRY BROTHERS, Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Varnishes, Shellacs, Air-drying and Baking Japans, Lacquers, Stains, Fillers and Dryers

Factories: Detroit, Walkerville, Ont.

Branckes: New York, Buston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco.

### Berry Brothers' Varnishes

DERRY Brothers' Products not only meet the complete requirements of nearly 300 different classes of manufacturers.

They also include everything needed in Architectural Finishes for floors, doors and woodwork in homes and all other buildings-another field that should command your personal interest in the selection of good and proper varnishes.

It is important that you know a varnish maker whose label and trade mark you can trust-and then personally see that the goods you select are actually used.

You can always trust the Berry Label -with its fifty-three years of honest varnish making and honest dealing back of it. You will find it on nearly all lead-ing dealers' shelves. The highest grade varnishes can be supplied under this label in the following four brands-each made to do the best and most economical varnishing for the four principal architectural needs:





For the fivest rubbed (duli) TINISH

all other varnish makers have worked.



ELASTIC INTERIOR peed to severe wear, such as window sils and such ball window sils and such ball toom and kinches wendwork, etc. Stands the action of seap and water to an unusual degree.

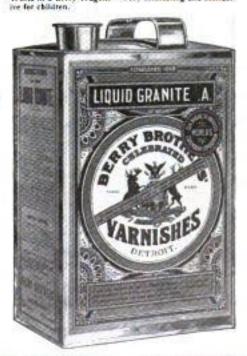


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ELASTIC OUTSIDE For front deers and all other surfaces capsed to the weather. Draw dust free in great dutability under most trying conditions.

Look for the Berry Label and insist upon having it— whether you use the varnish yourself of pay some one close to do the work for you.

Send for free booklet, "Choosing Your Varnish Maker." On receipt of to cents (in stamps) we will send a copy of Benslow's Gereffy illustrated the page book, "Ansund the World in a Berry Wagon." Very interesting and instruc-tor for children.



### The Season's Fashionable Colors in Guaranteed Hose



We use the finest yarns we can buy. Cotton yarn can be had in this country for as low as 30 cents per pound, but we pay for ours an average of 70 cents. We get the cotton from Egypt and from the Sea Islands, because it grows longer, stronger and softer there. Thus the hose can be softer and lighter in weight than hose made from cheaper, bulky and weak yarn. Hose made from cheap yarn must be harsh to be strong, "Holeproof" of equal strength is light, stylish, soft and attractive. "Holeproof" today, is worn in all places of fashion, for no cotton hose ever looked, felt or fit any better.

"Holeproof," light, soft and attractive, cost four times to make what some guaranteed hose cost, yet sell at the same retail price.

We use only pure thread silk in the silk goods.



of the common kinds. We couldn't then give you this quality if we didn't sell so many pairs, for it is our enormous volwww of output-not our profit per pairthat allows these expenditures. We are making, this year, nine million pairs.

our profits, for we sell our hose at the price

### Carl Freschl, Pres.

Every pair of genuine "Holeproof" bears that signature on the toe. Unless it is there the hose are not genuine "Holeproof"-no matter who says so. If you want the finest hose ever made, the original guaranteed hose, the kind backed by thirty-eight years of experience, look for the "Holeproof" trade-mark and that signature.

### The Wide Assortment

Six pairs of plain or mercerized cotton "Holeproof," guaranteed six months, cost \$1.50 up to \$3.00, according to finish and weight. The men's sox are made in twelve colors, ten weights and five grades. There are seven colors, three weights and three grades for women and two colors, two weights and three grades for children. Silk hose for men cost \$2.00 for three pairs, guaranteed three months. Three pairs of women's silk hose cost \$3.00, guaranteed three months. The genuine are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers'

names on request, or ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

to Make Your Feet Happy,"



Write for free book, "How

### HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY 875 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Canada, Distributors for Canada

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TIRES

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IT IS THE DURABILITY, the peculiar wear-resisting quality of Firestone tires, that has placed them in a class by themselves in the eyes of the motoring public.

Motorists of experience instinctively class Firestone tires above the rest, radically superior to the popular-priced grade of tire. They learn to expect more service from Firestone tires - the most miles for every

To secure this extra mileage we build Firestone tires to an exclusive standard of wearing quality. The quality that eleven years of making rubber tires exclusively, has taught us yields the utmost wear.

Our manufacturing is concentrated under a single management, into one factory—the largest and most mod-em of its kind. Our total "overhead" expense is reduced to a minimum and divided over the largest exclusive tire output in America, giving to every Firestone tire an extra proportion of intrinsic service-value

The exclusive quality of rubber and fabric built into Firestone tires increases the cost of making. Yet it adds only a trifle to the selling price of each tire and pays you back many times over, in extra miles of ser-vice—the most miles per dollar.

All the standard types; Regular Clincher, Q. D. Clincher and Straight Side or Cable Base cases and inner tubes. Smooth treads for regular service, Non-Skids for slippery streets.

Firestone Quick-detachable Demountable rims to carry your spare tires inflated, ready for instant use.

THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, O.



### Coldwell Lawn Mowers

HAND-HORSE-MOTOR

### Coldwell's Motor Lawn Mowers

Will do the work of three Horse Mowers



They will mow up 20% grades.

They will roll the lawn smoothly.

They are simple to operate and also economical.

Coldwell's Improved Horse Lawn Mower

### Coldwell's Horse Mowers

are used to the exclusion of all others by the New York City Park Department. We also make Hand Lawn Mowers. The very best.



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### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

### Summer Session 1911

Graduate and undergraduate courses. Graduate School, Law School, Colleges of Let-ters and Science, Engineering, and Agriculture, Opens June 28, closes August 4, except Law School (September 1). For illustrated bulletin, audress Registrar, University, Madison, Wis.

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### Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, May 13, 1911



The Next Issue will be

### A Dramatic Number

and will contain in addition to the regular departments:

### A Review of the Season By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

Busined with Photograph

The American dramatic serson of 1010-11." says Mr. Eaton, "has not been signalized by the rise of a new dramatist nor the rise of a new player of distinguished promise. With a few exceptions, the many failures have been due to a lively "xercise of sound public taste, and the fair number of successes have deserved their popularity, while not a few of them have been marked by poetic charm or serious social purpose. The percentage of American work among the successful plays has remained as high as in the immediate past, showing that our demand for native drama is no freak of a season. On the whole, it has been an encouraging and healthy season in the theater, if in no sense a remarkable one." After giving his reasons for this statement Mr Eaton discusses our present-day school of acting and its causes and effects

### The Charlotte Cushman Club for Actresses

By CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS

Illustrated with Photograph

One of the many difficulties encountered by the actress on the road, especially the actress who is working for a small salary, is to find a suitable place to stay during the limited time she remains in each town To obviate, or at least to modify, this unhappy state of affairs, some of the good people of Philadelphia got together and founded the Charlotte Cushman Club for the comfort and protection of this particular class of actress. It was the original idea and the hope of the founders that their institution would shortly form one of a chain of club-houses that would stretch across the country. But, although this was over three years ago, the Philadelphia club is still the only one of its kind, and, like most philanthropic experiments, it has had its own troubles." Mr. Davis goes on to describe its troubles and to give the reasons for its only partial success.

### The Understudy By VIRGINIA TRACY

Illustrated by Louis Fancher

■ Miss Tracy, whose stories of stage life are familiar to readers of Collier's. has written of the understudy, that unfortunate being who is ever just without the warm thrilling circle of the spotlight. She begins by saying: "Some phrase-maker has somewhere made the phrase 'the eternal pipe-dream of the human heart ' Now, to gentle imaginations none of these wreathed visions is more welcome than that of the poor, the obscure, the incorruptible artist who wakes in the morning to find bimself famous. And, in a rapid and impatient age, such imaginings tend to crystallize round that particular artist who doesn't have to wait even for the waking or the morning-the actor, or, more generally, the actress, who in a bow behind the footlights gathers the world into her arms. 

No understudy ever lived who didn't tingle to the tune of getting a chance to play the part. No understudy ever had friends so sophisticated in theatrical politics, so experienced in managerial reluctance, impeding conditions and the perversities of fate, but still said: 'Well, of course, if she could just get the chance - to show what she could do -'" Miss Tracy tells what there is in a hope so universal, what sort of show one stands in this so-longed-for chance

### On Jamaica Dock A Story by ARTHUR COLTON

Bluscared by Rodney Thompson

I "The great moon hung high over the Lower Bay. We sat by the door of the warehouse. Uncle Biddle's black clay pipe sent up a thin spiral and twine of smoke Some one asked how long he had known the dock 'Well - the Cyrus Adams was my first ship that docked here. She was a clipper of four masts and traded to the Gold Coast She'd go down with her hold full of glass beads and clay pipes and tobacco and perfumery. And she'd come back to New York with ivory palm kernels, rubber gum, and them tropical products, to say nothing of the animals for deck passengers, and me and Dan O'Coolin in charge of 'em. They was consigned to P. T. Barnum, except a hippopotamus that was aimed for a zoological garden. There was monkeys and a bunch of snakes and ostriches and a hippo and a camuel, all in their cages except the triplets I sauntered off one night thinking of Molly Gilleray, and whether I oughtn't to have seen Dan O'Coolin to his bunk, he being all awash with his liquor ' " Uncle Biddle's humorous account of the weird results of his sauntering and the important role which P. T Barnum's consignment of animals played in his wooing of Molly makes a story of unusual interest



### On Which Side of the Desk Are You?

The man before the desk works with his hands and is paid for his labor.

The man behind the desk works with his head and is paid for his knowledge. It is merely a question of KNOWING HOW.

The first step in "knowing how" is simply a matter of cutting out, filling in and mailing us the coupon shown below.

In return we show you how to improve your position or to secure a more congenial occupation and better salary, without loss of time, without neglecting your present work or obligating yourself to pay more than you can comfortably afford.

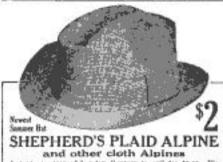
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Stool and Scarf Free \$1 a Week. \$5 a Month

WE believe the correct way to buy a piano is to try it in your own home first. We don't want the trial to cause you any expense, hence we pay the freight — also the return freight if the piano is not entirely satisfactory.

Notwithstanding our easy terms of payments and our extremely low prices, the Meister is a high-class instrument of standard construction and quality fully guaranteed for 10 years. Ask your local banker to investigate our standing. Rothschild& Co's. resources exceed \$3,000,000.00

We sell more pianos direct from factory to home than any other concern in the world

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Sept prepaid the day order a received. Delivery and subfaction generated or same refunded. Catalog "F" showing lists suches, toy and auto pos-grams and tree.

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IN ADDRESS THESE ACCESSIONANCES PLACE MARRIES COLUMNS

### Freight Prepaid BRICKBATS & BOUQUETS &

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has a worthy article in the current "Outlook" on the ethics of advertising. He is working for the protection of the innocent dupes of deception, but the characteristic note of personal feeling is in it. It seems to give him a lot of satisfaction to rub it into the New York "Herald" and the New York "World," and to praise COLLIER'S WEEKLY and District Attorney Stimson. He incidentally dis-tributes his rewards and penalties as he goes along about his day's work when he can,-Waterbury (Conn.) American.

Omaha was visited yesterday afternoon by Otis P. Wood, one of the heads of the Wool Trust, who, with a party of eight, is en route in their private car. Superba, from San Francisco to New York. arrived over the Union Pacific and left over the Northwestern.

It was expected that W. M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company and the real head of one of the greatest clothing manufactories in the United States, would be in the party. President Wood, however, had left for the East on an earlier train. It was stated by the members of the party that the attack of Collier's Werkly on the company, or the conduct of the incoming Congress, which expects to take up the wool schedules of the tariff, had nothing to do with hastening Mr. Wood's departure for the East.

-Omaha (Neb.) Evening World.

Of course COLLIER's is broad enough and brave enough, and, what is more to the point, rich enough, to stand a jolt of this kind, but the same is not true of all publications. Note how many of them will fall down completely. Others will continue to favor wool-tariff reduction—with all the ginger left out. "But in making this re-duction we must proceed slowly with due consideration of the rights of vested interests," etc. We can all whistle the tune and can almost give the very words.

-Los Angeles (Cal.) Outlook.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY is running a symposium from newspaper editors on the sub-ject: "What Is News?" That's easy. News s anything that is of so little importance that the advertising manager doesn't care whether it is printed or not.

-Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Journal.

The main trouble with Will Irwin's excellent story in Collina's, dealing with the reporter and his art, is the omission to tell about a certain good reporter. Old Bill was our notion of the best reporter that ever worked these environs, and we don't care who knows it.

-New York Evening Mail.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY, this week, adds itself to the long list of mendacious publications which habitually slander the poor but vir-

toous newspaperman.
—Waterbury (Conn.) American.

A serious study of the American news-PAPER IN NOW being made by COLLIER'S WEEKLY, and before the close of the excellent series of articles now running in that journal the general public will have gained a more comprehensive idea of the functions of the newspaper and of the tremendous responsibility that rests upon it. -Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Will Irwin, before he set out to write his philosophic history of journalism, should have been for ten years the editor or publisher of a newspaper in a town like Santa Fe or Albuquerque.
—Santa Fe (N. Mex.) New

Mex.) New Mexican.

Collier's Weekly has been asking editors to define news. Where has the definition been better given than by Cowper on the newspaper:

"What is news but a busy life, Its fluctuation and its vast concerns."

There is the scope of news-life, and especially its fluctuations. In this day the fluctuations are coming to constitute too much the whole idea of news-and this must be while the god worshiped is Cir-culation, no matter how achieved. The idea of service needs to be reintroduced. not as an accident for circulation purposes DORRETY BOSTON MASS. U.S. A. Do means inconsistent with keen enterprise, lively entertainment, and the wide

WAVERLY, N. Y. Those articles on "The American News paper" are very illuminating and instruct-

ive. Every man in the newspaper game should read them.

Personally I think Collier's is to be commended for its enterprise in bringing about the publication of such a rare series of articles on the press of to-day. VICTOR T. NOONAN,

Editor, the Free Press-Record.

I wish to thank you for the Will Irwin articles on "The American Newspaper." They are a real contribution to the literature of professional journalism. We have made the articles a part of the regular course of study for the semester in the Se ool of Journalism of the University of WALTER WILLIAMS,

University of Missouri, School of Jour-

From the pro-Ballinger sentiment manifest in Seattle one would guess that COLLIER'S WEEKLY had grossly neglected that field.—Pullman (Wash.) News.

It is to be regretted that the editor of COLLIER'S WEEKLY makes so many comments on Massachusetts people and Massachusetts affairs without making an adequate investigation.

-Waltham (Mass.) Free Press.

CHARLESTON, W. VA. I sincerely believe Collier's has been instrumental in correcting more public evils than any other publication on earth. DR. J. LEWIS BEARD.

RICHMOND, VA.
You castigate the G. O. P. for its habit of ignoring promises in its periodical plat-forms. You quoted the dialogue between the Pullman porter and a passenger who was requested to come inside.

"I thought a platform was meant to stand on.

"Oh, no, suh, a platform is meant to get in on." Have you not demonstrated, time and again, that the G. O. P.'s platforms are also meant to hide under?

WALTER L. CHURCH.

COLLIER'S did its level best to elect a Democratic Congress. Now let us see whether the House will make any serious attempt to reduce iron and steel duties, which it holds stands in the way of freez trade and lower prices here.
—Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

COLLIER'S founder, Peter Fenelon Collier, worked twenty hours a day when he came over from Ireland to the land of the free, and was glad of the chance.

-Dallas (Texas) Herold,

We trust that all subscribers to this paper are also readers of that admirable periodical, Collier's Weekly.

-Katonah (N. Y.) Times.

It has been known in a vague sort of way for many months that conditions existed in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where several thousand coal miners have been on strike for the past year, but owing to the subserviency of the public press in that section no adequate idea of the situation has become public property It remained for COLLIER'S WEEKLY to expose the true situation, and this "the national weekly" has accomplished admirably in a stirring article from the pen of one of its staff, Richard Lloyd Jones. sent to investigate the conditions and the causes of the strike in the Irwin field. . . It is well that a publication of the great circulation and influence of COLLIER'S WEEKLY has at last lifted the curtain of this picture of degradation, brutality, and cowardice. It is well that the people of Pennsylvania and of the nation at large should be given knowledge of the outrages that can be perpetrated upon a helpless, dependent mass of people, without fear of legal action or the consequences of public indignation, in this corrupted Commonwealth.—Hazelton (Pa.) Standard.

sale of a worthy product.
—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.



### You Love to Touch

A skin of this kind is so rare because so few people understand the skin and its needs. They neglect it and then use some powerful remedy. Or they take excess-ive care of it, and then forget it.

Begin today to take your skin seri-sly. Protect it by using Woodbury's ously. Prote Facial Soap.

Woodbury's Facial Soap recepping what is exhausted from the skin under the conditions we now live—by the stress and strain and higher living. Write today for samples.

Use it regularly, not spasmodically, and gradually the texture changes until your skin is smooth and soft as velvet. It costs 28c, a rake. No one hesitates at the cost after their first cubr.

For h., we send sample Woodbury's Fariat Soup (trial size). For the samples Woodbury's Fariat Soup, Woodbury's Fariat (ream and Wood-bury's Fariat Proceder. Write today, The Andrew Jergens Co., Dept. J., Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati.

Start today to get its benefits

For sale by dealers every where



## Boston Garter

is made to suit all tastes, both as to type and style. Its materials are highest grade. The webbings are of the best quality, and will retain their strength and elasticity, giving maximum service. Metal parts are of brass, rust proof, and heavily nickeled.



### THESE THREE TYPES

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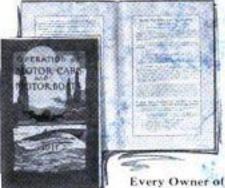
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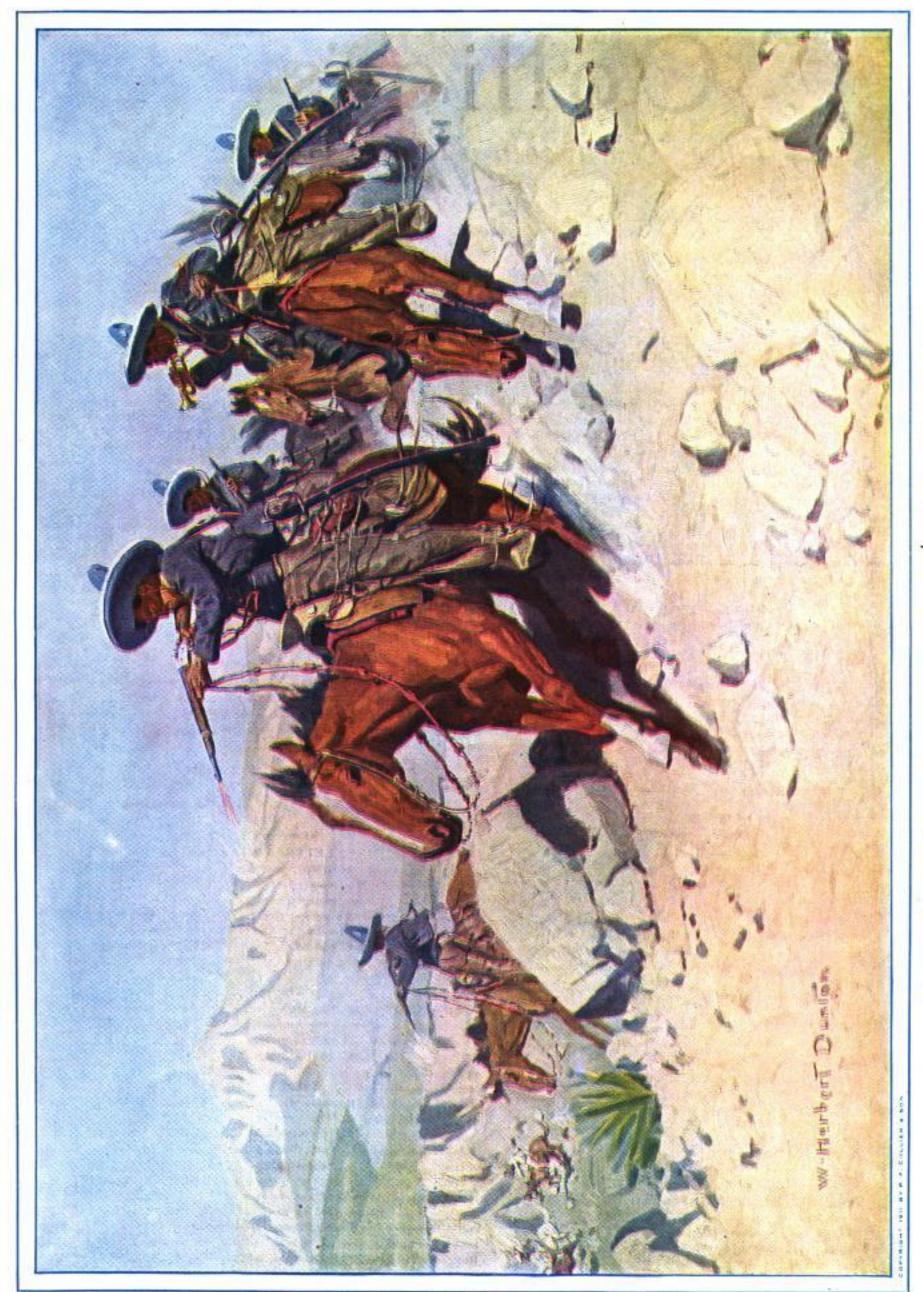
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Mexican Rurales Pursuing an Insurrecto Band in the Highlands of Sonora



# Collier's

### The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

May 13, 1911

#### Motives

SPECIAL INTEREST is a special interest; it is to be judged by its methods and its motives, not by the side it happens to be on. Most special interests, like the lumber trust and the Protective Tariff League, are against reciprocity; one other, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, is for reciprocity. This particular special interest favors the treaty because it thinks it means cheaper pulp and paper. But, in the reading notices which are being sent out, over the signature of "John Norris, Chairman of Committee on Paper," to be printed in local newspapers in order to influence Congress, nothing is said about pulp and paper. Not at all. Three of these articles are headed: "Reciprocity and the Farmer's Home," "Farm Land Values and Wages in Canada and the United States," and "Reciprocity and the Farmer's Market." These articles say a great deal about peaches, pears, gooseberries, cotton oil, and grass, but you may search them in vain for the words "paper" or "pulp." The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, through this same committee, in its activities in behalf of special legislation at Washington, has done harm both to the papers themselves and to the country generally. They are responsible for a settled belief, held by Uncle Joz, Fordney of Michigan and many other Standpatters, and even by so intelligent a man as Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, that the reason various periodicals and newspapers, including COLLIER'S, have opposed CANNON is that Cannon has opposed free pulp and paper.

#### Reciprocity

M. McCALL, by the way, when he closed the House debate on reciprocity, took what is called a "fall" out of Senator CUMMINS. When the Senator was Governor of Iowa, in 1903, speaking before the Merchants' Association of Boston, he indulged in a certain eloquence, as he sometimes will, and thus he spake:

Suppose we could to-night add Canada, from ocean to ocean and from her southern line to the North Pole, to the territory of the United States, so that when some courageous American explorer plants the banner of the Republic upon the axis of the world and its beautiful folds fill with the air of the North it will proclaim the eternal sovereignty of the United States. . . . How many are there here or elsewhere who would look upon this accession of power and population upon land and lake and sea as a misfortune to our country or a blow inflicted upon her prosperity? . .

How many banks would fail on that account? How many factories would close because the Stars and Stripes were flying over this vast domain? What acre would be worth less?

### Mr. McCall then observed:

I commend that to the attention of some of our agricultural friends from the West. But Senstor CUMMINS admits all that is here implied about reciprocity. He still believes in freer and closer relations with Canada, and his only contention is that we ought not to take the step in such a one-sided way, by enabling Canada to sell her agricultural products in this country without enabling her to sell her manufactured articles here, thus giving to the American farmer competition in what he sells and no advantage in what he buys. Senator Cummins's desire to increase the scope of the treaty is reasonable, but nevertheless if he and other Insurgents ultimately prevent any treaty the responsibility will be theirs, and their prestige will be enormously diminished. They should have courage to take any step, however incomplete, which diminished the cost of living, and go ahead from the vantage-ground of one step accomplished to demand the logical consequences.

### Which Way?

F YOU ARE A REPUBLICAN would you like to be able to say, at the polls, whom you want as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, whether Taft, or Roosevelt, or La Follette, instead of having the candidate named for you by the bosses? If you are a Democrat, would you like the same opportunity to choose among Wilson, Harmon, CLARK, or any one else? Voters in Oregon will have that privilege; it is one of the features of Oregon's popular form of government. Nebraska has lately adopted the same law; all the other States ought to. Especially would the Southern States benefit by this provision; it would enable the self-respecting voters of the South to destroy forever those agencies which have been a scandal ever since Reconstruction days, and which Mr. Taff is now using to accomplish his renomination, the Republican Federal machines.

#### Alaska Pie

R. FISHER'S ANSWER to Senator La Follette's inquiry about M. Fishen S A. Marka had the straightforward honesty which the country expects from the new Secretary of the Interior. Whatever he can do to save the public domain for the whole people will be done. When he has more information he will give it out. Meantime our present understanding is not reassuring. President Tapt's order of October 12, 1910, opened 12,800 acres of the Chugach national forest because it contained " little or no merchantable timber." As a matter of fact, the land is mud, covered by brine at high tide. It included the valuable shore land of Controller Bay, which will be the ocean port of the Bering River coal field. Controller Bay is not a good barbor, but it is protected from the surf by low islands and a sand spit. DICK RYAN, an employee of the Alaska or Guggenheim-Morgan syndieate, went to the bay shore last spring with an expedition of surveyors and engineers. They built a house, surveyed a railroad to the coal claims, and staked all the 12,800 acres which Mr. TAPT afterward opened. When all was ready the President was induced to issue his executive order, and the land was scripped soon after. We seize the occasion to repeat our statement, put forward some time ago, that ultimately the Government ought to build a railroad in Alaska. Certainly the Administration might be expected to hold the Guggenheims off until Congress does think out some method of opening Alaska for development without handing it all over to Messes. Guggenheim and Morgan.

#### Intolerable

WE ARE ABOUT to state a fact. Many readers may mistake it for a joke. If, however, they will look upon page 686 of the Congressional Record, they will realize that, preposterous as it is, it is literally true. A certain Senator has been put on the following committees. among others:

Agriculture and Forestry Conservation and Natural Resources Mines and Mining Public Lands

You ask who that Senator is! It is Senator Simon Gucgenheim of Colorado.

### Looking Ahead

WHEN LA FOLLETTE is elected President in 1916," says the Emporia "Gazette," putting the date well shead, "Victor MURDOCK will be Postmaster-General." Vic would fill the bill. The leader of the House Insurgents is a strong, rational statesman, who combines progress with perspective. If he prefers to continue leading the Republican progressives in the lower chamber, we know ninetythree other men who would be an immeasurable improvement on Frank, who is inclined more to politics than to executive efficiency, so to speak.

### The Law of It

THE ARREST of the McNamaras and McManigal emphasizes a situation to which the courts have time and again, in their opinions, called the attention of Congress and Legislatures. Under the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the courts, to bring any person within the definition of a "fugitive from justice," such person must have been, at the time the alleged crime was committed. actually present in the State where the crime was committed, and must have fled therefrom. The very term "fugitive," as these decisions point out, signifies that the person has "fled" from somewhere. Now, at least John J. McNamara did not "flee" from California. It is admitted he was not in California at the time of the destruction of the "Times" building. In the early history of the Mormon Church in Illinois one of its leaders was charged with a crime committed in Missouri. It was alleged that he had conspired with another, and had procured the other to go into Missouri and commit the crime. The accused leader secured a writ of habeas corpus out of the Federal court in Illinois. He proved that he had not been in the State of Missouri on the day of the commission of the crime, nor at any time since up to the time of his arrest. He therefore could not have "fled" from Missouri. He was released, and never having been "kidnaped," and never having afterward been found in Missouri, he was never prosecuted. This would have proved the case with JOHN J. McNAMARA, had he secured a writ of habeas corpus in any State but California, provided the court before whom he was produced on a writ of habeas corpus followed the law. The courts hold, however, that once in the State where the crime is alleged to have been committed, no matter whether the means by which the prisoner is brought there be lawful or unlawful, the State whose laws have been violated can not be compelled to surrender the prisoner. This confusion is due to the fact that the Constitution was framed before the various States abolished the distinction between principals and accessories in crime. In most of the States the man who plans a crime and procures it to be carried out by another is now charged as a principal offender. Every time, therefore, one of these accessories before the fact "commits" a crime in another State by proxy, he must be "kidnaped" or he escapes punishment. Everywhere this "kidnaping" is done without fuss—it is a common practise in police circles—until the "kidnaping" of some prominent citizen calls attention to the matter, as in the present instance.

#### Support

THE REAL REMEDY for municipal ills is to get the patronage out of the hands of the local bosses. A greater knowledge of public affairs on the part of the citizen, greater interest in public business, which is really his own, seem to be essential. The public can be educated to this. They should know more of the secret springs of public life. One of the judges in Cincinnati, for example, has stated that the bench, controlled largely by Cox, did not intend to let Prosecutor Hunt make a record. He might repeat Governor Folk's success in St. Louis. Seattle and Cincinnati just now are demonstrating the usefulness of independent and forceful prosecutors. Moral support is necessary to conscientious officials fighting powerful evil. The task is lonesome, and often thankless.

#### Drawbacks

GRATEFUL THEATRICAL MANAGER, whose achievements as a publicity man have been mentioned in these columns, felt himself under obligations and thus spoke: "It's off to the hills before the woodticks. Two weeks, and it won't cost you a cent. A large cold keg, a bale of stogies, all the Sunday papers, a hammock and indoor baseball!" The nugget, of course, is that mention of indoor baseball as an added attraction for a city man's outing. Doubtless there are advantages. Many delight to welcome any picnic amusement which reduces the number of miles to walk and run. In too many of the baseball games in which we played in our hot youth, especially at picnics, our job as sentry in the outfield was lonesome, as well as too far from the sandwiches, iced lemonade, and musical gigglers. Most of the time there was nothing to do but stand in the weeds and the chiggers getting sun-blistered on the left cheek; and when something did come our way and bounded onward, we somewhat too feverishly sought it later on our hands and knees in the poison ivy, while a fleet-footed chump who didn't deserve such a high batting average sprinted around the bases in the distant background. The kindergarten bat and the mammoth soft ball may appear to be grotesque, but as usual there is a silver lining.

### A Chance for Holmes

AN OHIO PAPER tells us that "Marshal McCormick took a trip through the rain Saturday to the corporation line on the Willettville Pike, where he ordered a band of gipsies to 'move on' because their washing was frightening horses of travelers along that road." Here is a Holmes mystery. What guilty stains were on these garments that caused the gipsies to resort to the physical labor of washing them !

### Farming

ELMER E. HALTER of Faulkner County, Arkansas, is seventeen years old. He lives a mile east of the county-seat, Conway, "on a farm that several years ago was considered worn-out, but now is making us a good living and a small bank account" -the words are the boy's own; they suggest responsibility and a serious-minded outlook. Last year, on a single acre of this old farm, Elmer raised 94 7.8 bushels of corn; by this he won the Boys' Corn-Growing Contest and received one hundred dollars from the Arkansas Bankers' Association. Other prizes that he won in exhibitions at the Faulkner County Fair, the State Fair at Hot Springs, and the Tri-State Fair at Memphis aggregated \$279.50 in cash; also a Berkshire pig, a registered Poland China pig, a trip to Washington, and an official diploma from Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture. Something of the intelligence this boy puts into his farming is hinted at by one line from his letter: " We tested a piece of ground with blue litmus paper." Evidently the schooling this boy has received has tended to make him a farmer, not a bookkeeper, a clerk, or a motorman. For him the path of least resistance is to stay on the farm, not to go to the city. Apparently somebody connected with the public schools of Arkansas is doing a man's part toward solving the most important economic question in the United States. A booklet telling all about young Halter's methods, the fertilizer he used, the number of times he harrowed and hoed, the seed he used, has been published, for free distribution, by the public-spirited bank of Conway. Arnold Bennett says of the education of Edwin CLAYHANGER: "He could bound Uruguay and name the rivers of South America, but of geology he was perfectly ignorant, though he lived in a district whose whole livelihood depended on the scientific use of geologie knowledge."

### In Big Cities

N THE CITY, May is the month of inventory and the van man's golden harvest—the annual geographical determination of our proper distance from a shifting "social center." While the country welcomes the first day of the new month with a festival of song and flowers (ref., Ward's "English Poets"), the city is rudely resifting and regrading its population into appropriate lodgings. This is May, when your only reliable pocket guide to the town and its suburbs is a bank-book. Class E, "shelter only"; Class D, "\$3 a week, everything convenient"; Class C, "to refined lodgers, sunlight every morning, \$7." From there the jump to Class B is considerable, the gulf between "rooms" and the "small apartment." After that not much is left except to the dreams of avarice—Apartments (capital A and the plural), including uniformed hall boys, elevator, running water, and telephone ten cents the call instead of five. Quarrel with this classification and there is another, from which no urbanite escapes. In the merry month we are all (1) Micawbers, or (2) more or less rich. Our loose change, particularly the pennies, jangles sadly or jingles gladly:

Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditures, nineteen ought and six; result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditures, twenty pounds ought and six; result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the god of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and, in short, you are forever floored. As I am.

MICAWBER, who spoke those words, laid down true philosophy for lodging seekers, but incidentally for everybody else.

#### Teaching Journalism

The EWSPAPER ENGLISH, which has been more reviled for its flaws than thanked for its common virtues of clearness and interest, has found in the Kansas State Agricultural College a set of champions. "Industrial Journalism" is a group of courses taught by a corps of practical writers who in a season's trial of the plan have won many friends among the Kansas editors, whose judgment in most instances is grounded on well-weighed evidence. The Kansas "Industrialist," the college paper which serves for laboratory work, is uncommonly efficient. Among the courses are "Writing for Farm and City Papers," "Gathering the News," "Newspaper Law and Ethics." A little booklet from the School of Printing, which talks about brevity and force, and itself illustrates them, is another contribution to the scant literature concerning newspaper making. This paragraph by J. T. Willard, dean of science and professor of chemistry, is from the introduction in explanation of the reason for industrial journalism:

Printed knowledge becomes effective only as it is read, and to be read in this day it must stand out from the great mass of other matter, and gain the attention and hold the interest of the reader. To do this its points must be sharp and easily seen, and the style must be attractive. On the other hand, if the presentation is not essentially true, the more attractive it is the worse it is; the greater the harm that follows its reading.

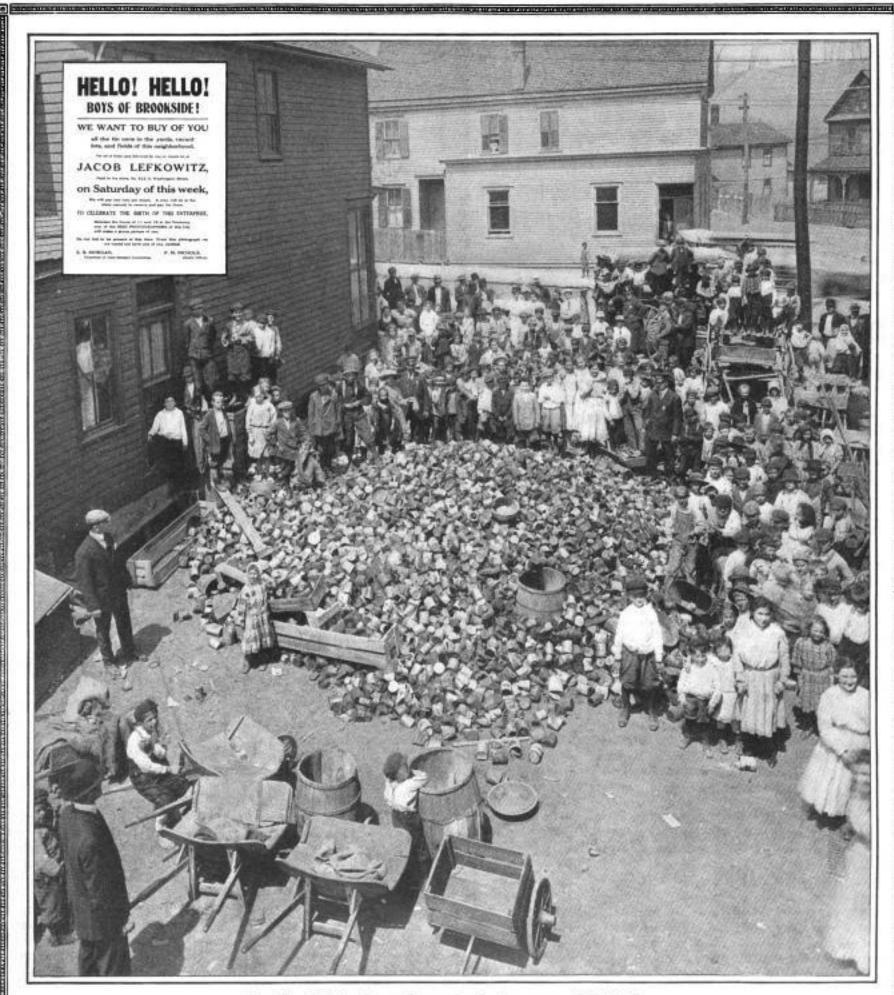
A good philosophy. Charles Dillon, professor in charge of the courses, was formerly assistant city editor of the Kansas City "Star." He is the right man for the place, and the success of courses in journalism, as in any other topic, depends very largely on the man at the head.

### Ice-Cream and Work

SOLEMN PLEDGE not to enter an ice-cream parlor after dark on A any "school day" now binds the girls of four sororities at the University of Kansas somewhat more tightly to a sedentary evening program. An action against week-night social engagements was taken last year, but it was broken so consistently this year that a further understanding was found necessary. To the general rule there has been one exception: "The men may accompany their friends of the other sex back and forth from the library any evening in the week." This made the trouble and brought about the ice-cream pledge. Many and devious, it may well be guessed, are the routes back and forth from this university social center. By a piece of unpremeditated humor, the library was named after a Mr. Spooner. But to return to our ice cream: "That this privilege," says the "Kansan," the daily newspaper published by the school of journalism of the university, "may not be abused, a motion was passed to the effect that refreshments during the evening would have to be obtained at some place other than the icecream parlots now in popular favor." There is another step which would convince us still more thoroughly of the sincere desire of these young women to spend their evenings over text books. Let them pass a resolution that all shall "do up" one side of their hair in curl papers after eight o'clock. The principle is a large one and was first used with success by Demosthenes. He made up his mind to drill himself in propriety of gesture and pronunciation. "Upon this," says Plutarch, as all of our readers will remember, "he built himself a subterraneous study, which remained to our times. Thither he repaired every day to form his action and exercise his voice; and he would often stay there for two or three months together, shaving one side of his head, that if he should happen to be ever so desirous of going abroad, the shame of appearing in that condition might keep him in." The young men in the senior class of engineers in the University of Missouri used a modification of the plan last year to make themselves study for mid-semester examinations. They swore not to shave. Soon they were such that no co-ed would associate with them either at home or in public.



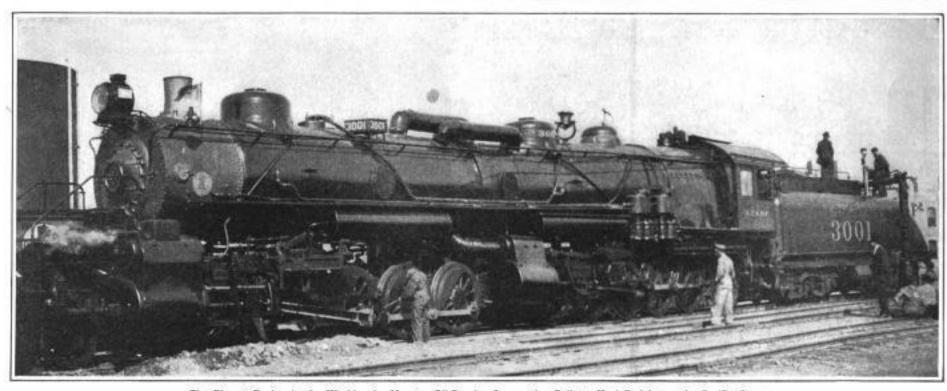
### A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The City of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Buys 50,000 Old Tin Cans

The Women's Civic Club of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., inaugurated in that city a clean-up week, in the course of which it offered to all the boys of a section of the city a cent a dozen for old tin cans collected in the yards and streets of that neighborhood. The offer was advertised for two days by handbills, and in about three hours over 50,000 cans were paid for. The photograph shows the result of the collection and the children who, profiting by the offer, helped to clean up the city

## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The Biggest Engine in the World; the Monster Oil-Burning Locomotive Built to Haul Freight on the Pacific Coast

This engine, which is known as the Mallett articulated locomotive, and which is composed of two prairie-type freight engines combined into one, was built at the shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., at Topeka, Kansas, where fourteen of a similar type are now being built. They are 121 feet long and weigh 412 'ons

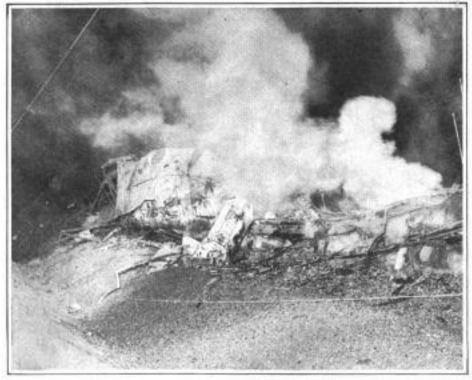






Scenes in the North of China, Where Thousands Are Dying of Starvation

On account of the flood, which swept away their crops as well as their homes, the victims fled to the uplands, where they are now living in huts, whole families huddling within shacks 5 feet wide and 10 or 12 feet long. In a community like this the plague finds ready victims among those who escape death by starvation





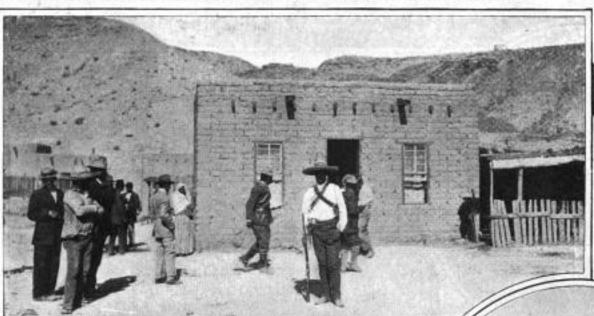
The Wreck near Easton, Pennsylvania, of an Excursion Train Carrying the Utica Teachers' Association

In the wreck, which occurred on April 29, four of the five coaches rolled into a deep ditch beside the track and immediately caught fire from the acetylene gas tanks and were completely destroyed within a half-hour. Railroad men say that it is wonderful that the dead did not number a hundred, but not more than fifteen are known to have been killed in the wreck, although nearly fifty were more or less injured. The train was carrying 150 members of the association and their friends to Washington

### RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The United States Cavalry keep the Insurrectos and Americans on their respective banks of the Rio Grande



Francisco I. Madero and a view of his headquarters — the temporary rebel capital near Juarez



Two American doctors with the insurgents

Lieut.-Col. Garibaldi, wounded at the battle of Casas Grandes

An insurgent outpost near Juarez



\*OLLIER'S photographer re-cently crossed the Rio Grande and visited the camp of the revolutionists, where the accompanying

In Madero's Camp

pictures were taken. He found the more important of the lieuterants of Madero at the "White House," the little building opposite the El Paso smelter which Francisco I. Modero, Jr., has chosen as his

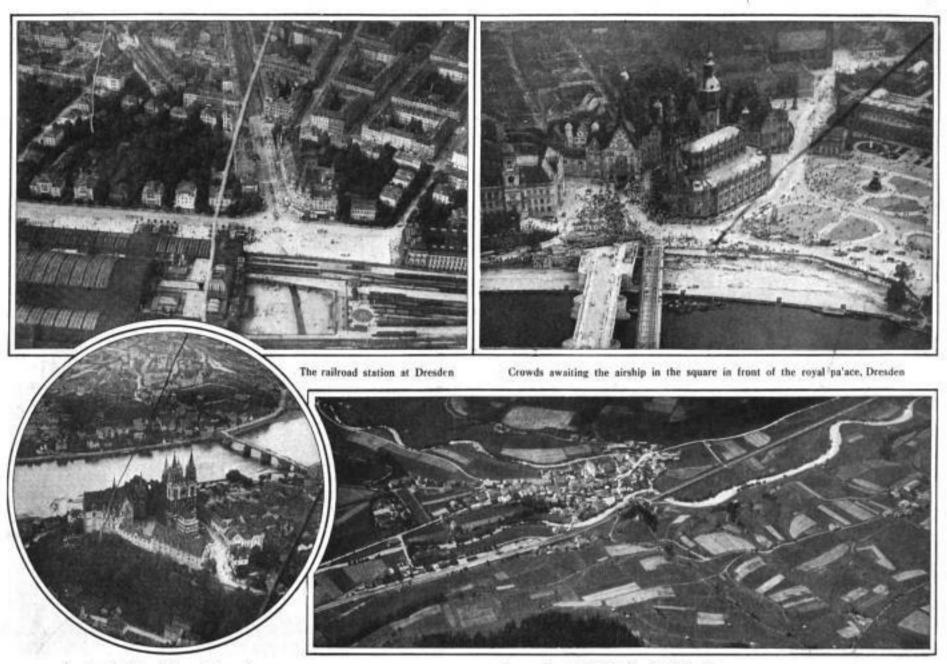
Madero, Jr., has chosen as his headquarters. He has named as the Insurrecto Peace Commission his father and brother and Senors Pena and Vasquez. Madero, in announcing the members, signed himself as Provisional President of Mexico. Frequent attempts are being made to smuggle arms and ammunition across the border around El Paso, but they are rarely successful, owing to the watchfulness of the American troops. A surprisingly large number of Americans were found enrolled among the Insurrectos. Among them were Dr. Wilson from Oklahoma and Dr. Nelson of San Diego. them were Dr. Wilson from Oklahoma and Dr. Nelson of San Diego. California, who have rendered great service to the wounded soldiers. Garibaldi, who was reported killed at the battle of Casas Grandes, but who made his way back to camp a few days later, is now with Madero



Distributing the precious ammunition

18 Collier's

### WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Crossing the River E'be at Meissen, Saxony

Approaching Steinach in the Thuringian Forest

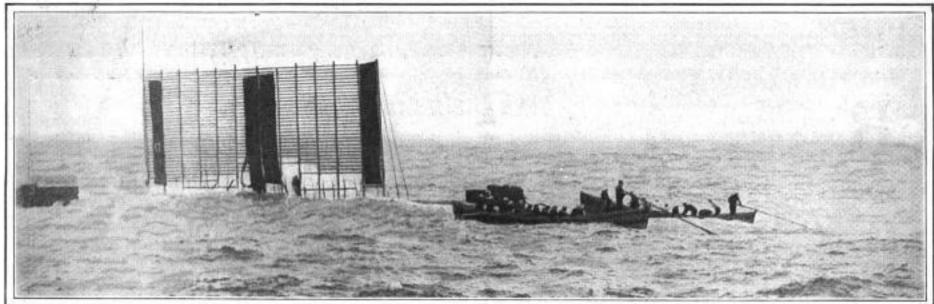


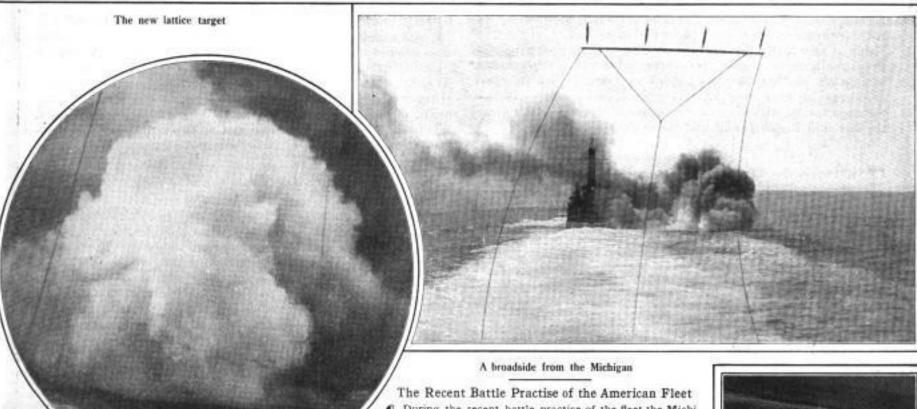
Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, Austria, situated in the German Alps

Photographing from a Dirigible Balloon—Views along the Route of the German Passenger Airship, Parseval VI

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### A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



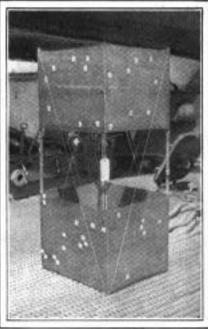


After a volley from the big guns

The Recent Battle Practise of the American Fleet

(I) During the recent battle practise of the fleet the Michigan established a new record for the navy with the 12-inch guns, making 50 per cent of hits at 10,000 yards, the ship steaming at 16-17 knots. A very high score was also made by the North Dakota, again proving the possible hitting qualities of the all-big-gun-battleship type. The Michigan made an equally high record with her torpedo defense guns during night firing. The rules this year were more severe, but the general result was more than satisfactory. Experimental firing was also done at kites simulating aeroplanes





The kite was hit 40 times

### A Statue to Constant Coquelin

A STATUE of Coquelin, in the character of Scapin, was recently unveiled at Pont-aux-Dames, France, in the presence of a number of artists, men of letters, and actors who had been invited to the home of the Association of Dramatic Artists, the existence of which was due to the generosity of Coquelin. The photograph shows (to the right of the statue) M. Mounet-Sully, the Dean of the Comédie Française, reading his address. The statue, which is the work of Antoine Mercié, rests on the spot formerly occupied by the statue of Molière, which has been removed to another part of the grounds. After the unveiling the guests proceeded to the grave of Coquelin, which is near by, and decorated it with wreaths and flowers



### COMMENT ON CONGRESS



ECIPROCITY, with the farmers' free By MARK SULLIVAN list, the wool and cotton reductions, and ultimately the iron and steel schedule, together constitute a reasonable compliance with the demand of the people for tariff revision downward. The Lower House has already passed the first of these and sent it to the Senate; within a short time the rest of them will be before the Senate. Is there any sincere or consistent course open to the Senate Insurgents except to pass the first of these, reciprocity, even if it does hurt their own constituents, and then demand the immediate passage of the others t The Insurgents hold the balance of power in the Senate. If they stand united in favor of all these reductions, substantial revision downward will be accomplished; if they successfully obstruct reciprocity, all tariff revision will be indefinitely postponed, and the Insurgents will be responsible. Taft, or the fortunes of politics, has put the Insurgents in a hard position, has offered them tariff revision at exactly the point where it endangers their own political lives; for them to accept it gracefully is the only course consistent with the idea that the American people have formed of their character. Within twenty-four hours after they have done so, they will have the opportunity, with a public confidence vastly increased, to carry the war into Rhode Island and the White House.

#### **Empty Hands**

Two years ago, at the end of that remarkable fight against the Payne-Aldrich tariff which gave the Insurgents their national fame, when Cummins and the splendid Dolliver arrived in Des Moines, there were ten thousand people at the station to meet them. The speech that Senator Cummins made to his neighbors rose to the occasion; the first two sentences, quoted from memory, were:

"We bear no spoils of victory. We come with empty hands."

This time, if Senator Cummins should end the session in the rôle of a successful opponent of reciprocity, he will not go home with empty hands—he will bear the Iowa farmers' share of the protection swag. But there won't be ten thousand people to see his train come in—such demonstrations as that are inspired by fights that are made for principle. Surely there is enough that is fine and game in the spirit of the Middle West to accept the first break in the tariff wall, even if it does come where it is least needed. Why don't the people of the Middle West tell their Senators this!

### Virginia's Senatorial Fight

VIRGINIA, in the course of a short time, will name a new Senator to succeed Thomas S. Martin. There are two candidates: one is Martin himself, the other William A. Jones, who has represented one of the eastern districts of Virginia in the Lower House for a long time. Many Virginia Democrats write to Collier's to ask which of these men they ought to support. Such inquirers as are willing to take the trouble—and every Democrat ought to be willing—can acquire information to satisfy himself by addressing the following letter to each of the two candidates:

Sir-The Democratic National Platform of 1908 contained the following plank:

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber, and logs, and that these articles be placed on the free list.

I should like to ask you, as a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, these two questions:

Did you, when the lumber schedule of the tariff was considered in Congress two years ago, vote for or against free lumber?

2. When the tariff is again revised by the Democrats, now in power, will you vote for or against free lumber?

Congressman Jones can answer these questions in four words; Senator Martin will require more, and most of the language he calls to his aid will be vermicular. But every newspaper in Virginia that has any editorial vitality ought to put these questions to the two candidates and print the answers.

### The Committee Fight

THE contest of the Insurgents over committee appointments has been quite generally represented as a fight for patronage. It will be better understood through one concrete example: the question was, should a vacancy on the very important Interstate Commerce Commission, which will handle all railroad matters, be filled by the Insurgent La Follette of Wisconsin, or the Standpatter Lippitt of Rhode Island! La Follette is serving his sixth year in

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the Senate; Lippitt his first month. La Follette has a national reputation as an authority on railroad legislation; Lippitt has none. La Follette comes from a State with over seven thousand miles of railway; Rhode Island has just two hundred and twelve. La Follette was sent to the Senate by the people of Wisconsin in direct primary; Lippitt is the personal choice of one man, his predecessor Aldrich. La Follette is the man who invented the public service commission idea which is now being adopted in State after State. But why continue the parallel! Thoughtful people will realize that the fight over the committees did not have a selfish motive and was well worth while.

#### The First Democratic Mistake

THE Lower House has passed a bill increasing the number of its members from the present figure, 391, to 433. Close examination of the speeches in favor of this change does not reveal a single worthy argument. The one motive which stands out clearly is selfish. In the new apportionment, based on the shifting changes of population revealed by the recent census, if the number of members is kept at 391, a few States like Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and others will lose one or two members. Congressman George W. Norris of Nebraska spoke truly when he said in opposition to the change:

"If we could get every man here to vote as he really feels, and not as he fours."

the number of members would be kept down to 391. Congressman John M. Nelson of Wisconsin spoke with equal truth: "It is self-interest which is the real controlling motive here." The number 433 was chosen because that is the minimum figure which will permit every State to retain at least as many members as it now has. The added expense is only part of the evil result; the House is already more cumbersome than is desirable for doing business efficiently. The Senate and Taft have still the opportunity to undo what the House has attempted.

### William Kent's Speech

S REPORTED by the stenographers in the Record, the maiden speech of the new Republican Congressman from California is punctuated six times by the phrase: "Prolonged applause on the Democratic side"; there is no mention of such emotions as must have stirred the Republican side. Probably the history of the House does not show another such merciless grilling of the fundamental principle of the party by which the speaker was nominally elected. It wasn't mere Insurgency, it was repudiation. The daily newspapers of the country printed the humorous parts of it; it did contain much humor, of that incisive and engaging quality that has been heard in the House only rarely since Cushman of Washington died. But the serious parts of Kent's speech were entirely consistent with his possession of an honorary degree from Yale; no speech in the present session has gone more directly to the heart of the philosophy of government. This biological analogy to the protective tariff theory of "taxing one industry for the benefit of another and vice versa" was borrowed from President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford:

"A California eagle one day swooped down upon a local blue-tailed lizard and bit off and ate the lizard's tail, whereupon the eagle acquired sufficient energy to lay an egg. The lizard climbed the tree, sucked the egg, and, through the encouragement thus afforded, grew a new tail. This process continued through many years, apparently without much profit to either party save as it added to the interest of existence."

The protective tariff is, of course, a you-scratch-my-back-I'llscratch-yours policy. Necessarily it must

"be wrought out of the clash of class, section, district, and other special interests, and settled by a sort of mutual give and take, less euphemistically known as log-rolling. This makes of the tariff a sort of grab-bag, and we may reasonably expect that the more powerful get the first, last, and biggest grabs."

Kent, although he stated specifically that he would protect infant industries, so long as they remain infants, looked free trade in the face more courageously even than any Democrat who has spoken during the present session. California has reason to be proud of his courage; every voter in that State ought to send for his speech, and everybody else as well who would like to see a tariff speech which is easy to read, luminous, and entertaining.

### The Fashion in Woman's Hat Plumage

The Smartest Hats of the Best-Dressed New York Women Are Not Trimmed with the Feathers of the Herons or Terns or Paradise Birds \*

NCONSCIOUS patrons of art are the well-dressed women of to-day, for millinery must now be classed among the fine arts. The time and thought, ingenuity, real genius, and fine sense of harmony in line, color, and adaptation which have produced the hat of to-day are the contributions of the real artist. Nine women out of ten do not real-ize probably that when buying a smart or becoming hat they are in reality buying a little masterpiece; but what reckless spendthrifts they would be considered if, instead of hats, they bought as many objects of art each season, only to discard them the next!

The shapes and lines of the hats are drawn from many sources, and so cleverly adapted as to preserve all the character of the model while being as modern and becoming as possible.

The bonnet is so preeminently the favorite at present that it is interesting to note the genre, so to speak, of the different styles. Pulled down at least as far as the ears, usually to the very eyes of the wearer, these copies of ancient styles of headgear are multiple, more or less exact in their shapes, but unlimited in the variety of materials employed in their construction:

### Odd Shapes and All Sizes

THE quaint Dutch bonnet of lace and silk, the hood which might have been which might have been worn by Anne of Bretagne, pointed shapes such as grace the head of Harlequin or Pierrot, a Scotchman's bonnet with cockade and tas-

seled end drooping over the side, the bonnet of the Middle Ages, the cap worn by the Nea-politan fisherman, an ancient astrologer's long peaked hat, the policeman's helmet, which even in its modified form retains its military fascination, and the small winged helmet of the Valkyrs. These last have become so immensely popular that the exclusive houses have given over carrying them, and their place has been taken by the small walking hat with the high crown and rolled brim.

As a fitting accom-paniment to the harem skirt excitement, many attractive turbans are shown in straw effects.

but it is doubtful if they will remain in favor after the spring is past, as they are not suited to bot weather wear. The large hat, which has taken second place this

Black Bicorn of Hemp

This style is trimmed with two

white uncuried ostrich plumes

spring, will undoubtedly grow stronger as the season advances, for its artistic framing of the face and the softening shadow which it casts over the features of the wearer make too strong an appeal to the sense and vanity of the clever woman to be disregarded.

### Aigrets Not Worn

FROM a practical view-point, too, they are a protection to the skin when the sun's rays are brightest. Almost all of these large hats are gracefully rolled up at the side.

The medium-sized hats are usually some modification of the Napoleon, with military-looking trimmings in the form of a cockade or pouf.

In the straws, tagal in all its varieties predominates.

with light manila or a combination of the two. Then there is horsehair, and the Florentine and Brussels straws with the light and pliable raffia and etamine. Brim and crown are often of contrasting colors or straws, or else a hat is faced in an entirely different color.

Whether it is the enormous cost of aigrets or the fact that after July it will be a misdemeanor to wear them is not certain, but they are being less and less worn, and the clever artists whose ingenuity seems

### By ANNETTE BRADSHAW

boundless have provided such charming and becoming substitutes that they will not be missed. The milliners are inclined to believe that it is the

prohibitive cost which is relegating the aigret and the bird of paradise to the background. In Paris they must pay one hundred dollars per onnce for the un-mounted aigrets. Then to this add sixty per cent duty

and the cost of mounting them, which is considerable, as each separate strand must be wired. For a while they imitated them in borsebair and in glass, but still

A Black Neupolitan

White crown and upper brim trimmed with pink roses and black lace around the brim. The bow is of black and white satin ribbon and black velvet ribbon



A Model of Royal Purple Straw and Velvet Hydrangea and field grass are used on this hat

found them superseded by other trimmings. In place of these are now used what the milliners call "fancies." feathers made up in all sorts of shapes and in every color. Besides the little stiff feather ornaments, there are the coque bird effects, ptarmigans, burnt blondine, or vulture tufts, and quills or wings. The quills and wings faced with velvet are beginning to go off as the

The most used feather trimming, however, is the ostrich feather posed in many different ways. The un-

curled plumes are used-no more French curled or wil-They are used with all sizes of hats. On the large shapes they are usually placed horizontally, with one upward sweep at the back, or a soft ostrich ruche is very good. On the small, high walking bats and bonnets the plumes are piled up very high and have an extremely smart effect.

Just at present the small hat trimmed with bows is having its vogue. Taffeta ribbons in all bright shadesgreens, blues, purples, reds, or of two contrasting colors, blue and white, black and white, green and white—are built into bows pertly high, rich and puffy, or light

Lace and other filmy materials are much used, too, for summery effects, as a trimming in themselves or to veil other trimmings, so that the modish softening of gowns with diaphanous materials is reproduced in effect in the hats. Straws in vivid shades are toned with fine black lace, or white straws appear through black or white veiling. There are incrustations of Venetian gold lace, fine thread lace, and Arabian and real lace.

#### Flowers of Brilliant Colors

FOR the summer the most gorgeous hued flowers will apparently live again on the lats. They cover the foundations with them, heap them into cockades, and weave them into crowns. The lats thus trimmed have a glowing richness of color that is almost tropical.

The flowers are of all sorts, fancy flowers in garlands,

or of such materials as metal gauze, pompa-dour and shot silks, or colored heads. Roses of all shades and sizes will be everywherefrom deepest black purple shades through the most vivid reds to the delicate pinks and whites; from the huge upstanding rose of giant proportions to the tiny stemless little roses forming the entire fa-cing of a brim. There are even bunches of fruits or vegetables. such as little bunches of bright red radiabes

used as a cockade!
Some hats may have a foundation of lilies of the valley charmingly bordered with royal blue; wood violets and cowslips have a spring-like effect, while others show a more bizarre

effect as combining deep purple violets with roses, or a

A King Blue Hat of Grass Linen

Trimmed with ecru macramé

lace lying flat around brim

mass of red roses with purple dahlias and bluebells.

Besides the very vivid colors so characteristic of the season, there are some modified shades which are very beautiful; the new tint, "cyclamen," a red delicately tinged with blue and holding several shades; also the very seductive "Prophet" green, which comes from the Orient, reviving the banner of Mohammed.

### Back to the Middle Ages

N THEIR search for quaint effects, these elever mil-liners have harked back to the Middle Ages, not only for shapes and contours but for the most artistic effects in materials. Carefully preserved in the museums are

ancient fabrics which they have copied in weaves—figurings, embroiderings, or dyes—giving an air indescribably rich and quaint to their creations.

So lavishly have the artist milliners responded to the needs of femininity that bird lovers may rejoice that the slaughter of the beautiful plumage bearers of the tropics will no longer be demanded by fashion, while even the most indifferent could scarcely have occasion to wish for this additional decoration, having so much from which to choose.

It is joyful news to bird lovers that fashion, driven to it no doubt by their uncessing protective efforts, has abandoned the plumage birds so near extinction. Thus hope dawns at last—and no thanks to women—who could long ago have united to save the birds.—Expros.

### Gardening for Those Who Have Little Time

By Organizing on Simple Lines the Garden Can be Kept Productive by an Hour's Work a Day

HE best thing to cultivate in the garden is the garden habit. If we cultivate this habit the fruits and vegetables will cultivate themselves. Though we can indulge the spring gardenmaking fever that comes to us all in April and make a large part of the garden in one lump sum, it is still more necessary, for ultimate success and fine vegetables all the season, to make garden continuously—that is, cultivate and plant throughout the summer. Most people do not do this; they make garden in spring with a flourish and then neglect it for the rest of the season—but look at such a garden in August or eat some of the vegetables: And all this is because, no matter how well the garden is made in spring, it refuses to stay made—weeds grow, vegetables go to seed or get tough, and the ground gets hard.

The market gardeners, being wise, have reduced gardening to one indispensable factor—continuous cultivation. Every few days, or after every rain, the moment the surface of the ground is dry enough, they go over their garden with a light cultivator. To have a successful home garden and realize our plans, we must do the same throughout the summer and early fall. Not only does this light, frequent stirring of the surface of the ground make the vegetables grow and protect, in a large measure, the under soil from drought, but it reduces the weed problem to its lowest terms, making it possible for one person to care for a large garden when limited to an hour a day. If there ever was a place where the old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine" applies, it is in the garden. Two hours' easy work with a good wheelboe in season will save more than a day's hard work with the hand-hoe later on. The weeds seem almost to know when one's back is turned. When they are half an inch high, going over them once with the wheel-hoe kills every one; but let them get a foot high, and only back-breaking labor, chopping out by hand, will kill them—moreover, in the latter case, they have robbed the soil of both moisture and fertility. A garden one hundred feet square, planned and worked as already advised in these papers, will keep the average family in vegetables—except potatoes—the year round, and such a garden, laid out all in rows, can be gone over thoroughly with a wheel-hoe in about an hour.

One of the first things that I had to learn in the garden was what to leave alone. Some processes must be wholesaled and others omitted altogether. Carrying water in buckets for watering during a drought proved to be often worse than useless; also it did not pay to put on fertilizers in water solution nor to pick and carry away stones by hand. Unless you have a hose and running water, depend on the dust mulch and apply the fertilizers and get rid of the stones, as was explained in "Growing the Finest Vegetables" in the March Outdoor America. Again, one must learn how many of one kind of vegetables to plant at a time in order that one may not lose time working something not used. In my first garden I wasted days tending things that were only thrown away; now, for a family of six, I plant at one time forty feet in the row of peas, fifty of corn, fifteen each of string beans, beets, onions, radishes, and the like, making successive plantings.

Corn is the easiest of all vegetables to grow. Also, one can not buy really satisfactory sweet corn in the market. It should not only be cooked within a few hours after being picked, but should be picked while still tender. Unfortunately, corn requires considerable room, enough for a family supply taking, on the average, ten rows one hundred feet long at least. One such row of

beets or carrots would be sufficient. It is wise to make the first planting of Peep-o'-day corn as early as the top of the ground is dry enough, putting the hills only two and a half feet apart, at least ten kernels to a hill, and covering with scarcely an inch of earth. In case of a May frost, cover with paper boxes or something of a like nature. Thin out to five plants to a hill and plant again as soon as the first planting is nicely up.

The King of Vegetables

THE main crop, or evergreen corns, should be planted when danger of frost is over, putting the hills three feet apart and leaving but four plants to a hill. All that corn requires is clean cultivation—the weeds that grow in the hills must be pulled out by hand.

Beans of all kinds grow readily. When poles can be had, pole limas are the best for the home garden. Where the ground forms a hard crust on the surface, put a thin coat of muck or sand over the hills after planting limas.

For most people, peas are the king of vegetables. After trying every method and every kind. I am convinced that the best and quickest way is to grow the medium height varieties on poultry netting. Put up the netting in rows across the garden before any planting is done.

I have found two rolls of netting, or three hundred feet, ample for a family of six. The three-foot width will answer for any except the very tall growing varieties, and such netting will last for years. A row of stakes of some kind are driven in the ground and the netting fastened to them either with small staples or nails. If staples are used, do not drive them home, but leave enough sticking out from the stake to permit of its being readily withdrawn. This is a great convenience in the fall when taking down and rolling up the netting. The five-foot stakes ready, one can put up

### By JULIAN BURROUGHS

the two rolls of netting in about an hour. It would take very much longer to properly brush the same length of rows. Furthermore, the brush is not only good for but two seasons, but is a nuisance anyway. In hot, dry climates peas do poorly during the middle of the summer—in the mountains or northerly sections they can be had in profusion throughout the season.

### Planting Peas

IN PLANTING peas under poultry netting, be very careful to plant them exactly under the lower edge of the netting, in order that, as they grow, part of the vines will come up one side of the netting and part the other, thus enabling them to get a secure hold of the netting and of each other through the meshes. At first I planted all on one side of the wire, with the result that often winds would tear the heavy vines down later in the season.



Do not spare the wheel-hoe

The so-called small seeds—beets, onions, carrots, parsnips, salsify, spinach, etc.—should, like peas, be planted as early as possible, in order that they may get a start of the weeds. The later plantings, when made, are put in ground in which the early crops of weeds have been killed. All they need is clean cultivation. To accomplish this quickly, be careful, in planting, to make the rows straight and narrow, thus permitting the wheelhoe to be run very close, reducing the hand weeding in



Spray early and wisely

the rows to the minimum. In doing this weeding, which generally has to be done twice for each row, a little hand weeder is a help, especially in hard ground. Any one can make a hand weeder for this by sharpening one edge of a short piece of band iron and then bending the sharpened end around as a hook.

After feeding wagon-loads of lettuce to the chickens, I found that setting out a dozen plants every week would give all the lettuce six people could eat. Start some

early or forcing variety, such as May King, indoors, and the later plantings in a little seed bed between hills of late corn or some out-of-the-way place. Use water in taking up the young plants, so that the roots can be separated easily, and water again when planting, covering the wet or puddled earth about the roots with dry surface soil. In most places lettuce will not head in hot weather, making it useless to set out plants after June 10 until August, when the fall and early winter supply of a hundred or more plants can be set out at once in the space cleared of some early vegetable. The early or summer celery is difficult to grow, but the winter variety, Giant Pascal, is an easily grown and most satisfactory garden product, it being possible to keep the celery fresh and crisp until March. The secret of success with winter celery is to grow it rapidly—that is, without a check, not letting the plants remain too long in the seed bed, setting them in the permanent row when they are about three inches or less high, and also, by using much water, taking the plants up without destroying many of the roots.

stroying many of the roots.

Tomatoes do best when tied up with strips of cloth to stakes or poultry netting. There are a number of ready-made tomato supports on the market, the use of which would save time, though it is not much of a task to tie them to netting provided the tying is begun while the plant is a foot and a half tall. If neglected much

beyond this it becomes almost hopeless.

The plants troubled with insects and blights are melons, squash, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflower, sunberry, and often Brussel sprouts. I have found that fall plowing, together with a flock of hens scratching over the soil between that time and planting in the spring, is the easiest way to keep wire worms, cutworms, ring worms, and the like in check. Also, in raking and working the ground, kill every insect, except earth or angle worms, that you can find.

The cabbage-root worm maggot is a little white grub that destroys the roots of cauliflower and sometimes also those of cabbage and Brussels sprouts. I did best and saved time by growing the few heads of cauliflower required under little tents of cheese-cloth, making the tents by putting up wire hoops like large croquet wickets and sprending a piece of cheese-cloth over them, weighting the edges of the cloth with earth. Where wire can not be had, barrel-hoops or slender twigs may be used. Kerosene emulsion or carbon bisulphide will kill the root maggots, pouring the former, when diluted according to the manufacturer's directions, into the earth about the roots of the plant, and the latter into a hole close to the root and then covering as tightly as possible. It is not a long process to go over the few family savoy cabbage and pick off the green cabbage worms. Some years this is not necessary, other years it must be done every day.

Melons, squash, and cucumbers are the hardest to raise, requiring constant attention. There is no fruit like a properly grown muskmelon, and none so hard to grow, for wire worms, borers, bugs, beetles, and apids, as well as the blight, make constant warfare necessary. Unless one can give rather more than an bour a day, say a couple of bours of one afternoon or morning a week, for spraying, it is wise to omit melons, especially the first year. In most localities melons, and often squash and cucumbers, must be sprayed every ten days, using bordeaux of the proper strength, putting it on in a fine spray thoroughly, covering the plants from all sides. Lime or moth-balls or turpentine or some insect-powder must also be used on the ground under the plants, to

drive away the worms and bugs from the roots. Squash need much the same care that melons do, though by putting earth on the vines at every joint, making them take root at those points, one can often easily circumvent the borers.

Labor-saving devices of real help for the family garden are few. The first is a horse and plow to turn under manure in November before the ground freezes. For tools, a wheelbarrow for wheeling stones, rubbish, ashes, manure, vegetables, and so on, is a help, almost a necessity.

### The Wheel-Hoe a Necessity

HOE, rake, shovel, spading fork, and trowel are about the only necessary tools aside from the wheel-hoe. The wheel-hoe is the real labor saver. The kind that has a brace for the breast of the operator connected to the front wheel is by far the best. The kind pushed with the hands alone is not only not half as effective, but much The expensive kind of wheel-hoes, that have forty-eleven attachments, seed sowers, etc., are a nuisance in a small garden. Their place is in the great market-gardens where acres of small seeds are planted at once. A string the length of the garden with a bit of sharpened stick at each end, the end of the rake handle for making the little shallow trench, and your thumb and finger for sprinkling in the seed are all that are needed in the garden. The reason for this is that the sower must be emptied. rey

filled, and readjusted for every change of seed. If you have an acre of one kind of seed, the sower is twenty times quicker, however. Where bordeaux is used, a pump and spray nozzle are required. I find that the foliate pump used in washing wagons, fitted with the regulation bordeaux nozzle, answers every purpose. A piece of cheese-cloth can be made to take the place of insetpowder guns; simply wrap the powder up in the cloth and sift or slat it over the plants.

### Team-Work and Apples

### Where Agriculture is Horticulture and the Growers Act as a Unit in Meeting the Railroads and Middlemen

F A VISITOR from Mars should come to the United States with the intention of starting an apple orchard it would scarcely occur to him, after his first glance at the map, to buy land in Oregon. To remove himself as far as possible from our largest city and his richest market would undoubtedly strike him as odd. Apples will grow almost anywhere. And it might seem illogical to go to the Far West for land at \$100 or \$1,000 or \$1,200 an acre—a peach orchard in Grand Valley, Colorado, sold for \$4,200 an acre a summer or two ago-when excellent orchard land on Eastern

hillsides within a few hours of New York can be

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And yet when the February winds begin to whirl the dust and papers up Broadway and the winter crowds flow up and down that glittering thoroughfare, it is not the apples of their own up State orchards which draw them in front of the fruiterers' windows. It is the Jonathans of Grand Junction, the Yellow Newtowns and Spitz-enbergs of Hood River, the Wine Saps and Rome Beauties and Arkansas Blacks of Wenatchee and Yakima and Willamette and Rogue River—cool, austere exiles, whose society the city provincials only may enjoy at a rate of ten cents apiece, or

#### Nature Stops and the Rancher Steps In

four or live dollars the bushel box.

SUPERFICIALLY, of course, one pays for beauty and keeping quality and style. Essentially, I suppose, one pays for brains—for the things that soil and water and sun will not do of themselves, for the intelligence and work that begin where the casual association between man and nature, which produces the mediocre crop, leaves off. These apple growers are not farmers in the ordinary sense of the word. They are horticulturists. Apple growing is not a side issue with them; it is an art, and, quite as important, a business. They have learned how to grow a superlative product, and how to make the public pay for it. For the first, a great deal of patience and individual skill were required; for the sec-ond, organization and team-work.

It is with no intention of exploiting an already well-advertised district that I choose as a type of this new sort of farming the Hood River Valley. A label on the end of a box of apples on a New York fruit-stand first attracted me to Hood River. And I single it out from its perhaps equally desirable neighbors because I am more familiar with it and because it exhibits in compact shape the characteristics of a very modern

pact shape the characteristics of a very modern kind of farming community.

The Hood River Valley is a sheltered, sunny pocket in the Cascades, four or five miles wide and about twenty miles long, extending south from the Columbia River to the foot-hills of Mount Hood. The little river itself runs down from the mountain's melted snows into

the broad Columbia, and the orchard lands lie on either slope of its lower course. The valley proper lies mostly at an altitude of about 600 feet; above this, beginning ten or twelve miles inward, is the upper valley, into whose timber the smooth, cultivated acres of the apple growers are gradually eating their way. These uplands climb for ten or twelve miles further up to an altitude of 2,000 feet, which is probably about as far as frost will permit the orchards to go. All this land was once covered with pines and firs, so that

there is no doubt but that it will grow vigorous trees. It is a deep, fine volcanic ash, rich in phosphates. The climate is never bitterly cold nor intensely hot, and although some thirtyeight inches of rain fall during the winter and spring, the summers are practically as dry as those of the high sage-brush country. In short, the neighborhood is a sort of me-dium between the arid lands to the eastward and the excessively moist country about Puget Sound.

### Knowing Where You're At

THE river furnishes plenty of water for irrigation when necessary. It is quite possible to do without irrigation at all, but a certain amount is generally used toward the end of the season when the apples are ripening. Even when the surface soil seems dry as wood-ashes, so much moisture has been retained from the spring rains by continuous cultivating that damp earth can always be found a few inches underneath.

In short, here are those manageable conditions which help the irrigation

farmer without the dust and oppressive dryness of regions actually arid. The rains stop in July, and from then on the days are dry and crystal-clear until the fruit is picked. Mount Hood, at one end of the valley, and Mount Adams, across the Columbia, at the other end, send down from their snow roofs at night the cool air which the fruit needs, and from July until November the blushing apples receive the continuous embraces of an amorous sun, as the poetess of Hood River has put it in her book; "And all immodest, long for more."

### By ARTHUR RUHL

Such, briefly, are the natural conditions with which the Hood River apple growers began their work. There is so much loose talk in these days about the magic of Western conditions, so much is ascribed to soil and climate which is often mere intelligence and hard work, that one thing at this point should be clearly understood. And that is that the growing of these apples is



A Typical Apple Orchard in the Hood River Valley The large trees are in bearing; the others are only a year or two old

not a sort of pienic in which man does the loafing and nature does the work. These growers are doctors and nurses, and their trees are handled with as much care as, and perhaps more intelligence than, the average invalid or child.

There is not a detail, from spraying for the various plant diseases and properly thinning the fruit, to the precise sort of ladder most desirable for picking apples, or the height, to a quarter of an inch, with which the farming. He has no background of moss-grown tradi-tions and outgrown ways to hold him back, and be generally goes into the new work with an ingenuous enthusiasm which a born farmer of the old school rarely He learns everything he can, and throws into his task the same quickly released nervous energy which he has been accustomed to use in the city.

No man, however, can hope to take up such a compli-cated business as this and succeed without a great deal of study and a great deal of work. Nor, except in un-usual circumstances — when, for instance, a

trusted friend on the ground can oversee his orchard—can the absentee proprietor of a small holding hope to succeed. A man must stay on the job himself. The business requires too con-tinuous attention and is dependent on too many minute details to make anything else possible.

You will see two orchards side by side, for instance, separated only by a fence. the same soil, climate, water, and variety of trees, and yet the two look as different as cream and skimmed milk. And this difference is merely a matter of care; not ordinary care, but the specialist's care, which begins where the other leaves off. One, perhaps, has been cultivated indifferently-of course in these orchards the surface is stirred more or less constantly and kept as clean as a flower bed in a park. the season being an off one, with no fruit on the trees, the grower has let his orchard drift. The other, thinking of the fruit spurs formed this year which will bear apples the next, goes right on working over his trees whether there are apples on them or not.

#### The Artist's Technique

THE strength has been allowed to go into wood, perhaps—there are big trees, but no wood, perhaps—there are big trees, but no fruit. Or they may have been driven to fruit too much and the trees are overworked and tired. A man has sprayed for San José scale and got rid of the scale, but now he is troubled with "Bor-deaux injury." Or he may have injured his trees by spraying them while dormant for woolly aphis with a kerosene emulsion which might not have injured them while growing. In fancy apples, such small differences in size and quality above a certain grade makes such large differences in price that it may pay to pick off three or four equally perfect apples in order to concentrate the branch's strength on the fourth. The price is like the coal required to run a locomotive—once a certain point is passed it increases surprisingly. A three-tier box containing only fifty-four apples might sell, for instance, for \$2.50, while a five tier box containing two hundred apples brought only \$1.50. Another thing which the novice must re-member is that nothing is said, generally, in the stories of astonishing profits about the work done

by the apple grower himself. Most of these growers work in their own orchards as persistently as Italian market-gardeners work in their little gardens, and the profits made in picturesque Western neighborhoods may often be no more magical than those from a field of plebeian vegetables might seem to the indifferent city people who ride past them each day in their automobiles or suburban trains.

Even after all these details are understood and the

apples brought to perfection, they are worthless without a market. And here we come to that team-work which is the secret of Hood River's success, just as it was of the California orange industry, and just as it must become of almost all sorts of intensive farming, unless they are to be merely a gamble, compared to which a well-run roulette wheel is a comparatively safe form of invest-

> Hood River has the great advantage of a small, compact area and a population most of whom are interested in the same thing. The growers consult and advise each other. They talk, eat, and sleep apples. Organization was much easier in this homogeneous little community than it has been elsewhere. It is so thorough that about ninety per cent of the fruit shipped is sent out by the association

### Standardizing Fruit

THE first big task for the growers was to "standardize" their apples; to convince the buying public that one box of Hood River apples of a certain grade (plainly stamped on the end of each box) was exactly like

another, whether purchased in New York or Australia. To accomplish this it was necessary that the union, and not the grower, pack the apples. "An honest pack is the noblest work of the fruit grower," was the way they put it, and there was a pretty strong notion that a man's inability to see bruises and worm-holes in his own apples prevented his making a really perfect pack. No one who uses the Hood River Fruit Growers' union label, therefore, may pack his own apples. The union sends out packers and the grower pays them or is debited corre-(Continued on page 30)



The Bungalow of an Apple Rancher in the Hood River Valley

From this cottage you look out over miles of orchards up to the white-capped head of Mount Hood

top layer of a box of apples should bulge in the middle, that they have not worked out to the least detail and are not continually working on and improving. These Hood River people even have their illustrated monthly magazine, "Better Fruit," in which such details are constantly and minutely discussed.

The tired milliners and broken-down professional men who skip out West and pick up a fortune in fruit in two or three years may possibly exist. A city man, it is true, possesses certain natural advantages for intensive

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Hours and Days and Even Weeks, Together | Required to Secure These Rem

M. R. FRANK M. CHAPMAN of the American Museum of Natural History is probably the real pioneer of bird photographers in this country,

and his earliest work in this line was done about 1889. In securing data for the remarkable American Museum groups, he has gone to the Magdalen Islands and Bird Rock north of Nova Scotia, to Florida, the Bahamas and Mexico, to the western and northwestern States, and to northwestern Canada. Perhaps the most remarkable of his achievements was the series depicting the life details in a great nesting colony of flamingoes in the Bahamus, secured only after having made a campaign covering two years, and embracing many disappointments, exposure, hardships, danger, and sickness. The series of flamingo photographs is unique and will, perhaps, ever remain so. Mr. Herbert K. Job entered this field in a modest way in 1897, since which time he pursued the wild fowl to the Mag-dalens and Bird Rock, and to their nurseries of Daketa and Saskatchewan; and portrayed the brown pelicans of Florida. The sca-birds of Cape Sable, Seal Island, Bird Key, and the Dry Tortugas have contributed to what is doubtless the most extensive collection of photographs of bird life secured by any one man in this country. Among the most interesting photographs that Mr. Job has secured are the pictures of the rare and shy snowy beron, taken from a blind placed within six feet of the nest, on an island off the Lauisiana coast. The series of photographs, largely of birds about home, secured by Mr. Clinton G. Abbott, is the result of notable patience and enthusiasm, coupled with careful work. The distinctive feature of his photographs is, perhaps, his depicting of birds feeding young under conditions of apparent

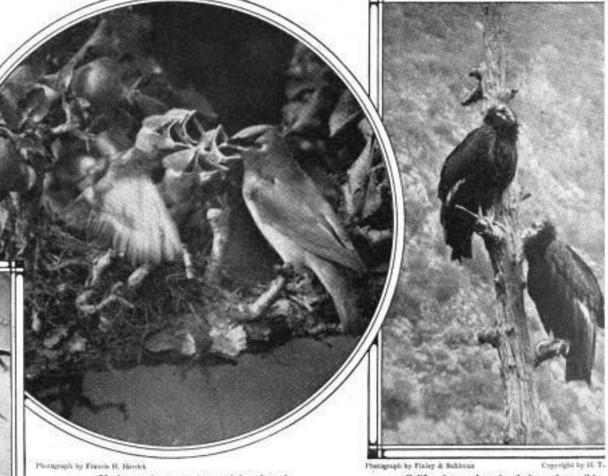


Great Blue Heron in its Home Tree Combining natural case of pose and artistic effect

Laughing Gulls on the Beach
Alert and with both eyes on the photographer



celebrated Florida reservation



Mother cedar waxwing and her brood

California condors in their native wilds



gig on the Breton Island Reservation, Louislana

### rd Photography

With High Skill and Untold Patience, Were arkable, Intimate Bird Studies

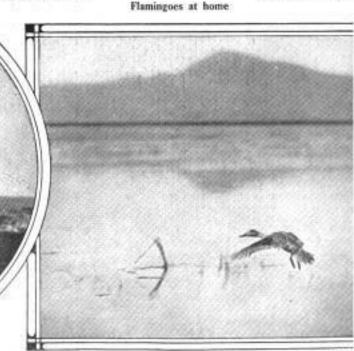
intimacy with and confidence in the photographer. Messrs, William L. Finley and Herman T. Bohlman BOWDISH have devoted particular attention to portraying the

developments in bird life from the egg to the mature bird. Their study of the home life of a pair of California condors, covering a period of four months and requiring eight mountain trips, and that of the golden eagles, for which they made six trips during three months, are remarkable examples. The graphic and exceptionally complete illustrating of details in the life history of the herring gull is the most noteworthy contribution to bird photography from the camera of Mr. William Dutcher, father of bird protection in America. Mr. P. B. Philipp, a busy young patent lawyer, has spent his vacations for several years in visits to interesting bird haunts, and his skill in manipulation of the most modern and complete photographic outfit has produced some of the best illustrations of the bird life of the Carolina coast and Bird Rock. Using the camera as an adjunct in his study of hird psychology, Professor Francis H, Herrick has secured some of the most re-markable illustrations of details in the home life of wild birds ever obtained. The Hon. George Shiras, third, whose prominence in the photographic world is particularly associated with his remarkable flashlight work, has, among an extensive series of bird photographs, captured exceedingly fine views of boobies and man-o'-war birds in flight. Bird and unimal photography has been greatly popularized by contributions from the camera of Mr. A. R. Dugmore, whose sensational pictures of wild life in Africa are the latest and finest accessions. in this particular field. Bird photography has greatly helped

the bird artist, the taxidermist, and increased our knowledge.



Common Boobies in Flight Fine example of flight photography



Photograph by Finley & Boltiman Female Pintail Dropping Into Lake To successfully photograph a flying duck is an achieveme

### The Fastidious Trout

It Will Obey the Whim of the Moment Without Regard to the Whim of Yesterday

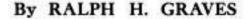
HERE is no more opinionated class of humans than the fraternity of brook-trout fishermen. Each of them has at least one eccentricity of method, and considers all the others rank idiots because they do not agree with him. But the vast majority is agreed in the belief that there are times when no lure known to man will tempt the fastidious

I intend to dispute this orthodox view, and I hereby advance the small minority's theory that in every bour of the day or night, rain or shine, the wisest trout can be hooked if the man at the end of the rod selects the

proper artificial fly.

And let us leave live bait—worms, minnows, grass-boppers, and the like—entirely out of the discussion. for they are the recourse of a butcher rather than an angler.

For those who do not know the joys of fair brook fishing—the butchers and others—be it said that the varieties of artificial flies are as the sands of the sea. Each standard pattern has its variations; the fancies of ten thousand self-appointed authorities devise as many combinations of shapes, sizes, and colors, based upon local conditions of water and sky, and upon the pre-vailing insect life of the vicinity. Probably the one point on which all are in accord is that the decoy must have a book concealed beneath its carefully woven threads. Without entering the limitless controversy over details, however, there are two schools of fly



with rod and reel, had been stocked annually, and the anglers could actually see trout in sufficient numbers to allay any fear that the pools had been fished out. But in a whole week hardly a respectable basket was brought in. Gloom settled upon the company. The fireside talk after a late supper was, as always, confined to the ruling passion of the visitors; but on each suc-ceeding day their luck improved not a whit.

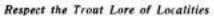
Then came the doctor.
"I think," said he, "that I'll forget the wet flies for

The others smiled indulgently. One or two of them had tried a dry fly as an experiment on rare occasions, with no success

At the end of his first afternoon the doctor displayed a dozen trout, the smallest of which measured twelve inches—a good catch for any stream in the East. After posting to the city their rush orders for "dries," the skeptics watched him on the following day. What they saw was simple enough. Where they had been casting wet flies of every conceivable pattern, on No. 12 and No. 10 hooks, he flicked across the deep dark places a tiny midget, of the size known to British fishermen as 000, strung singly on a nine-foot tapered leader. The thing looked to be too small a morsel to tempt any

able-bodied fish, but— Hardly had the dancing speck—it happened to be a Golden-ribbed Hare's Ear—floated two yards when a big brown trout flashed half out of the water. The book held firm. The astonished fish dived, darted upstream.

pole from a shady shore, it is none the less a requisite. The trouble with most trout fishermen, even the old hands, is a tendency to waste time in trying the same flies over and over again, wondering the while why it is the trout scorns its favorite lures. Get rid of that habit if you want to catch them. Do not try to analyze the psychology of your prey; you might as well make up your mind that the brook trout is utterly inconsistent and, if he has any mind at all, mentally unreliable. Your past experience will help you—sometimes; but, for the most part, the trout, whether he be German Brown. California Rainbow, or our boasted native Saleclinus fontinalis, will obey his whim of the moment without reference to the whims of other days.



FOR just what they are worth, though, it is well to consider the beliefs of fishermen in the different lo-calities. To some of these I subscribe. In the Catskill region, for example, it does appear to be a fact that the Cabill is the most successful fly, and the angler should make a practise of having one of them on his wet-fly leader. Down on the western North Carolina mountain brooks the natives have a bome-made variation of the Brown Hackle—they call it Ginger Hackle—which seems to bold the records, though you can not get a rise with it in the Northern States except on those golden days when the trout are taking everything offered to them. Out in the Far West—I have not fished there, but the testimony of those who have is practically unanimous on this point—the Montreal is a consistent winner; whereas I can testify that I have cust a Montreal a

thousand times in the East, with a net result of one trout so small that I threw him back into the

Suppose you have, as a basis for your fishing education, a knowledge of the standard flies most favored in the region you are visiting. What, then, is the systematic routine in which you should train yourself in order to fill your

Of course, you do not want to carry two rods. Therefore, get one which is a mean between the extremely delicate implement of the skilled wetfly fisherman and the heavy, stiffer affair of the British dry-fly enthusiast—say, a six-onnee rod of split bamboo. Take along with you both a book of wet flies and a compartment box of dry flies. In your leader box you should have leaders with two or three loops for wet fly fishing-six or nine feet long, as your fancy dictates—and also un-drawn nine-foot, dry-fly leaders, either tapered or not. And do not forget the little bottle of paraffin



fishermen. One idealizes the dry fly, the other does not. A dry fly, which the Englishman regards as the only true sportsmanlike bait for trout, has spreading wings and is kept well conted with paraffin oil, so that it floats literally on the surface. A wet fly seems to float, if one does not know the dry kind; but in reality it sinks a little, even under the guidance of the most dexterous

So limited, by comparison, is the knowledge of dry flies in America that one finds upon our streams veteran anglers who have never even tried one. A few years ago the best known American dealers in fishing tackle kept only a few, and these were regarded, for the most part, as curiosities. The stock to-day is trivial from the standpoint of the London or Edinburgh buyer. The greater skill required in using the dry fly discourages all but the most facile bandlers of rod and reel, and it must be admitted that our stream strategists are still years behind their British counterparts in the

scientific study of brookside wiles,

### Dry and Wet Fly Casting

W HAT is the difference between dry and wet fly casting? The complete answer would furnish discussions for the whole spring season. Generally speaking, the dry-fly devotee uses a heavier and less flexible rod, throws his line further on the average, and always lets his fly float down stream over rather quiet pools instead of drawing it toward him across pools or ripples. When the trout rises, the man with the dry fly must strike more quickly; he should strike, in fact, when he sees the fish dart upward, without waiting for it to touch the book, and so lightning-like is the trout's speed that it is hardly possible to jerk the fly out of its reach. The wet fly fisherman, on the other hand, strikes, theo-retically, on the instant the fish's mouth touches the

Experience has seemed to establish these principles: the whys and wherefores are mere speculation, or, at least, productive of interminable argument.

The first proposition to advance in contending that trout are always ready to be caught, if the right fly comes their way, is that the angler must know how to use both dry and wet flies.

As evidence of this, witness the case of ten fishermen who had gathered for a May outing at a New York mountain resort: The stream, although much traveled



Patience must supplement skill in successful fly-fishing

then down; came to the surface, leaped into view, dived again, and at last slowed down to a wearied pull. Under the steady, relentless handling of the doctor, the fight was soon ended, and the conquered trout lay glistening in the captor's net. When the No. 000 was extracted from the fish's lower lip it was seen that the hook had such a slight purchase that the victim could have gone free if the doctor had allowed it for a single second to use its full weight-which illustrated the skill of landing even a one-pounder on a bit of steel no bigger than

a bent pin-point, On a Canadian stream I once started out lishing one exceedingly hot June day, disregarding the pessimistic prophecies of a fellow camper. No trout, said be, would rise to anything under such a broiling sun. For an hour his view was upheld. I tried my flies, one by one, until nearly every species in my list had had its turn. Dry or wet, they all failed to elicit so much as a ripple of interest from the fish, which I could see balancing them-selves in the cool places, seemingly indifferent to the call of hunger. As a last resort I cast an Alder-a fly with which I never before had any success. The results were immediate. I netted trout so fast that I was back in camp with a full creel before midafternoon. In the mean time, I tried the other flies again at intervals, but not once was there a strike except at the Alder. Incidentally. I do not think I have caught half a dozen fish with the Alder fly since that day.

Though the breed of patience which the brook-trout angler needs is of a different sort from that which possesses the sluggard sitting in a boat or dangling his



Goin' Fishin'

oil with which to anoint your floating flies when they become water-logged. With this equipment in hand, constitute yourself a storage battery of patience and use your powers of observation with ordinary intelligence; then, if you have a fair amount of skill, and if there are trout in the stream, you will catch them.

### Wet Flies for Rapids, Dry Flies for Pools

SE your wet flies, to begin with, for the ripples and rapids, and your dry ones for the still, deep pools. It will mean spending much of your time adjusting and re-adjusting leaders and flies as you sit on some fallen log or protruding rock—probably almost as much time as you spend in casting; but the true lover of brook fishing should consider the artizanship of his cast as fascinating as the process of throwing his line or playing the trout. It is a field of unbounded interest and variety—this manipulation of one's tackle between pools and rapids, this combining of different deceptive bits of color, this studying of wind and sky, of real nature and artificial substitutes. Fast fishing means the death of art on the trout brook. Hurry spells disappointment and an empty creel. In short, patience must supplement skill to make a successful fly fisherman—and one is quite as much a matter of practise as the other.

### Baseball Prospects for 1911

Already Figuring Has Begun on the Most Likely Winners Among the Professional and the College Teams

OLD weather, the snapping of a link in the chain of managerial preparation, the uncertain outcome of trades, the real quality of new material, and the change of form in the old—all
these are factors in professional baseball, the eventual
effect of which can not be foreseen. But there is, after
all, a kernel of potential strength or weakness in each
of the clubs in the big leagues that makes it possible even at this early date to weigh chances, to measure the quality of the play to come so far as it affects the general standard, to hazard at least a fair guess as to the ultimate working out of managerial plans, and, above all, to make plain the problem or problems that confronted each one of the team leaders in the training season. Certain general prophecies may be made even at this date with some degree of certainty. It seems unlikely, for instance, that, save in rare

instances, the acquisition of brand new material will lift

any of the teams above the level set by the players left over from last year. There are not enough star ball players to go around, and the newcomers are. in the main, not of exceptional quality, There are instances this season in which a trade will undoubtedly improve both teams taking part in the deal, but this has nothing to do with the newcomers, and simply means that the players in question have at last found the managerial atmosphere that suits them.

The future of every team on the two big professional circuits is to a certain extent in the hands of its own baseball public. Every follower of the game, for instance, knows the obstacles to be overcome in such cities as Cincinnati and St. Louis, where indiscriminate criticism, and even worse, has ruined many a good ball player. The temper of the crowd is too often the temper of the team. Managers and players alike know this, and they shake their heads when they hear of new management and new players in cities that have had a tendency to pound the home team. They know the uphill work that is ahead of the new régime. It is one of the subtle factors in a pennant race.

Old champions deserve precedence in any consideration of their chances, although it does not follow that the likelihood of their repeating is brighter than in the case of their rehabilitated rivals.

There is a feeling this year that while the Athletics are in even better shape than they were a year ago, and so must be favorites in the American League race, Chance's Chi-cago Cubs are by no means as promising as they have been in the past. Good judges among the keen professional scouts and managers believe that the New York Highlanders will be the most dangerous team in the American League, while the New York Giants have a solid fighting chance for the pennant. In the case of the former the doubtful quantities are the leadership of Hal Chase, the new manager, and the working of the rearranged infield: and in the case of the latter the work behind the bat, the early form of certain of the pitchers, and the continued reliability of Mathewson. Philadelphia, with a much improved and hard-hitting team, is expected to be a first-division National League club, with every prospect of making trouble for the leaders.

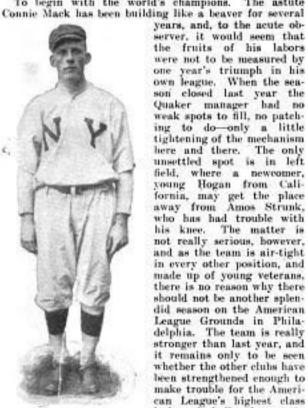
To begin with the world's champions. The astute

from Amos Strunk.

body of ball players in

years.

The matter is



Wilson of the Giants

### By HERBERT REED

Few changes have been made in the Chicago team that won the championship of the older league last year, although it is barely possible that the Cubs will uncover a new pitching star in Toney, whom Chance has said he considers to be another King Cole. Without counting on phenomenal work by the newcomer, it may be said that the Chicagoans ought to make as good a race as they did in 1910, but it ought to take a shade better to win the championship this year. There are more dangerous teams in the field—more teams that will have the strength to upset the leaders at the critical stages. The Cubs will have three or four strengthened clubs to beat in addition to their natural rivals—the Giants, the Pirates, and Philadelphia. The Cubs are so strong be-hind the bat, however, that with a fair first month the

Olmstead of the Chicago White Sox

old machine—it is still young individually—may be able

to make one of its famous fights for the pennant.

John McGraw's Giants, bowever, are the most feared aggregation in the field, for, despite the poor start and the burning of the Polo Grounds stands, the real strength of the team is apparent. It is a well-rounded, fasthitting, and splendid base-running team. The meneven the older players—are in far better physical con-dition this time than they were at the same period last year. New York is perhaps the most aggressive team in the league, and boasts second string material just maturing as ball players. McGraw has been far seeing, even though he has failed to strengthen his team behind the bat, and, barring the failure of his pitchers, ought to come close to the pennant. Nearly every keen judge of the game in the country thinks that he will win it and the opinions of these men are not based on laudatory comment from the training camp.

Few changes have been made at Pittsburg. Fred Clarke scoured the country for new and promising pitchers, and all be could find were merely new and nothing more. The backbone of this team is formed, of course, of the old-timers, and good old-timers they are, but even great players like Hans Wagner and Clarke himself can not go on forever. The serious hole in the Pirate aggregation is at first buse. Since the departure of Kitty Bransfield, Clarke has been unable to find a man who could handle that position in the form demanded of a member of a real pennant winning nine. Hunter probably will get a chance at first, while Flynn will be moved behind the bat, but the value of such a change can not be thoroughly tested before the dog days. The veteran pitchers will have to bear the burden of the campaign, and they are in none too good shape. In a word, the Pirates hardly look as good as they were last year.

### Coming Surprise Parties

THE real puzzle in the National League is found in the Philadelphia team. There is no denying the strength of this assemblage of ball players, but whether the team will prove a steady aspirant for the pennant or only a serious trouble-maker for the leaders is even beyond guessing. Red Dooin, a good playing manager, has had his troubles in the past with discordant elements, and it begins to look as if his trade with Cincinnati not only rid him of the trouble-makers but also added first-class ball players to his roster. Certainly in the early games the new additions showed up as well as any other mem-bers of the team. Lobert and Paskert have made a good start. They are natural players of the best type, and apparently they are happier in their new surroundings an they ever could have been in Cincinnati, McQuillen, who made so much trouble in Philadelphia last year, has made a good start for Griffith, and Bates, if he is properly handled, may turn out as good a batting aver-

age as Paskert, but this is doubtful save under the most favorable conditions. Philadelphia has a slashing outfield, good pitchers—Rowan, one of the men gained in the trade with the Reds, not the least of them—and is in good physical trim for a fast start and a consistent showing, with anything like a fair break of the luck. More championships have been claimed for Cincinnati

before the season opened than for, perhaps, any other team. Nearly every time, however, there has been a sharp reaction, and the team has been unmercifully pounded and, finally, all but ruined. It is a hard city in which to handle a professional nine, and Griffith, who is something of a driver, has found the task not always to his liking. Despite the good early work of McQuil-len, it looks as if Griffith made the worst of a bargain with Dooin, and weakened rather than strengthened his team, even with the good fielding to be expected of Grant, another of the ex-Quaker acquisitions.

Brooklyn is not a strong enough hit-ting team to look like a dangerous con-tender in the first division, but Dahlen's men have a happy way of upsetting the leaders every now and then. The team has one of the best pitching staffs in the league, but it is in making runs, not stopping them, that the nine is weak. There are promising youngsters on the squad, but they will stand a lot of seasoning. In a word, there will be surprise parties now and then by the Brooklynites, but they do not yet seem to be fitted for the long, hard road. The play of the Boston team is difficult to foresee, especially under the man-agement of Fred Tenney. The veteran has a lot of good baseball left in him, but he has been careless about providing an understudy, and there is no tell-ing what would happen should the old-timer have trouble with his legs as he has had in the past at a critical stage of the season. There is one new man on the team who may prove to be one of the finds of the season. This is Ingerton, at third, an acquisition from the Tri-State League. The team is not apparently dangerous, and is still in

the process of rebuilding. Roger Bresnahan believes that his St. Louis outfit will finish in the first four, but he is alone in that belief. Flatly, the Cardinals are weak in real, fun-

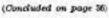
damental baseball—getting the man around—and on the inside defense.

The pitchers and the batting were fair last year, and both ought to show improvement this season, but the Cardinals are wasteful and very shaky in team play.

Harmony means everything to the showing of the Highlanders in the American League. It was a lack of it last year that broke up a good, courageous lot of players and sent them down hill. Chase is on public trial as a manager, and on his qualities as a leader a great deal depends. He has made a good beginning, and, in the face of bad weather and other troubles of an unsatisfactory training trip, has brought his men home in tip-top condition and hungry for the game. Chase has as good a pitching staff as is to be found in the league, taking its work day in and day out, but he has had to thoroughly remodel his infield and is leaning heavily on new acquisitions-Hartzell, a good and experienced man; Johnson, who was with the team for a time last season; and Elliott, new to major league play. The problem was to shift Knight over to second, where he really belonged

long ago, and to rebuild the other side of the diamond defense. The team undoubtedly was improved by the trade with St. Louis, and the addition of Hartzell will strengthen the batting and base running appreciably. There is plenty of fighting spirit in the Highlanders and a lot of speed which. with a quick-stepping leader.

means business in baseball.
There should be a hard fight between Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, and Boston, although the death of Addie Joss has weakened the Cleveland outfit in more ways than one. Any manager would have been glad to have had Joss on his team for his personality as well as his pitching. There is nothing to indicate that Jennings has materially strengthened his old pennant wineers and he too is readly winners, and he too is sadly at a loss for a good first-baseman. When the pitchers are working well, however, and the outfielders, notably Cobb and Crawford, and Bush at short, speak as they pass by, the Michigan men will make trouble for any-





Gray of the Nationals

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Collier's 28

## A Come-back from the "Times"

A Reply to Will Irwin's Estimate of Adolph S. Ochs, by Louis Wiley, Business Manager of the New York "Times"

N HIS article on the New York "Times" in Collies's of April 1, Will Irwin draws a pen-portrait of Adolph S. Ochs which lacks the keyplate, as if a multicolor printer had omitted the basic impression, his product showing only the touch of the color plates. Mr. Irwin reaches the conclusion that in his conduct of the New York "Times" Mr. Ochs is engaged in a form of "commercial journalism." While he pays a high tribute to Mr. Ochs, and pronounces the "Times" the "nearest of any news-paper to presenting a truthful picture of life in New York and the world at large," he labels Mr. Ochs as "the best and highest example of the commercial publisher." His story of the "Times" as an example and Mr. Ochs as a practitioner of that type of journalism neight have been more convincing had be offered some discriminating definition of commercialism in the newspaper business, and had he taken pains to inquire how it happened that Mr. Ochs came to be a newspaper man, commercial or other-wise, as in former articles Mr. Irwin traces the early experiences and training of Messrs. Bennett, Pulitzer, Hearst, and others.

If the making of a newspaper is a purely mercan-tile calling, the reader of Mr. Irwin's article might have inferred that Mr. Ochs, after a careful survey of the fields open to him, chose journalism rather than manufacturing or merchandising, because of greater promise of merely pecuniary reward.

Mr. Ochs was almost born into the newspaper business. From his youth he has had to do with newspapers. He has never done anything else. In his case it was not choice, it was in the actual sense a calling, the call which he obeyed because he never heard and so never heeded any other. Commercial journalism, as the reader might assume, from Mr. Irwin's article, is newspaper management with the main eye to immediate profits—that is, that ideals, principles, convictions, shall not be allowed to stand in the way of gain. Mr. Ochs is not that kind of journalist. The New York "Times" is not that kind of newspaper.

### The Successful Newspaper

WHAT makes a newspaper great and in the high-est sense successful? The foundation is plainly the confidence of its readers, the respect of the community to which it appeals. It comes of many renunciations, of withstanding the allurement of immediate advantage, of principles clearly formulated and unswervingly adhered to, of ideals religiously cherished and never abandoned. When a newspaper conforms to such principles, when it is guided by such ideals, when conviction goes every day into its making, and when brains are added, illuminating and vitalizing all these, the newspaper that is the fruit of this blending is by no sense to be characterized as commercial in so far as that term may imply that the highest ideals do not influence its course. These conditions by their nature mean absolute independence of any outside control or influence. If to such a newspaper come the rewards of great circulation, large volume of advertising, and substantial profit, as they have come to the "Times," may not the student of journalism say that this reward has been carned because the journal is a newspaper of principles, of ideals, of convictions, of brains, and of intelligence?

When eleven years of age Mr. Ochs earned twentyfive cents a day as a newspaper carrier, and his hours of service were between 4 a. M. and the beginning of school. At fourteen he was the boy of all work—the "devil" in the Knoxville, Tennessee, "Chronicle" office; at fifteen he became a printer's cub, and for three years thereafter he was a typesetter, a printer's apprentice; then a reporter, graduating into a generally handy man in every department of a small city daily newspaper. So here we have a trained newspaper maker of practical experience. familiar with every detail of the technique of his profession, immersed in and saturated with printer's ink. Safeguarded by the loving care of parents from the pitfalls that beset boys earning their own living, reared in an attractive home where family ties were a pride, this unusually well-equipped man, when twenty years of age, by a chain of almost romantic eircumstances, without capital, secured control of an inconsequential, moribund four-page daily newspaper (now the Chattanooga, Tennessee, "Times," of which he has been the sole owner for thirty-three years), and at that time combined the duties of editorial direction, news gathering, advertising soliciting, advertising management, and was the foreman of the composing-room. The total gross revenue of the business at that time would not have provided sufficient funds to secure the services of a better equipped man for any one of these departments. On this foundation rests the newspaper career of Mr. Ochs. Inquire of the hundreds who during the last third

of a century have been associated with Mr. Ochs in newspaper making; ask them what ideals inspired him and his staff in the conduct of his newspapers. They will, without exception, agree that Mr. Ochs's success with what Mr. Irwin describes as a "sound product honestly distributed" gave them renewed faith in the possibilities of clean, honest, fearless journalism.

Those who have been intimately associated with Mr. Ochs in his work realize that he has maintained the highest ideals of journalism, because he honestly believes in these ideals. His conception of a news-paper, as exemplified by the conduct of the New York

"Times," is that it should promote good citizenship, be informative, and accurately report the events of the day and the opinions of the best authorities on

A portion of Will Irwin's article, "The Editor and the News," which

appeared in Collier's for April L.

These paragraphs evoked Mr. Wi-

ley's comment, printed on this page

all subjects of general in-

What higher standard can there be of patriotism and ethics in journalism than advocating good govern-ment; the best man for public office; law and order; the rights of rich and poor; caution and conservatism in legislation; encouragement to art, science, and philosophy, and aid to benevo-

lence and philanthropy? What is there in this of commercialism in the popular acceptance of the word? If this is business, let us have more business in journalism.

Contrary to Mr. Irwin's belief, the "Times" is more interested in a public robbery than in a private burglary. It is not prone to wild, indiscriminate attack for the purpose of popularity or circulation, but it is always quick in the defense of the public interest. The "Times," however, does not indulge in muckraking; that field is fully occupied.

Mr. Irwin is unfortunate in presenting as his only specific justification for the charge that the New York "Times" is commercial the fact that it is not a muckraking newspaper. To use his own words, "legitimate muckraking is a news-need as much as criminal court reports." The essence of the muckraking by newspapers and magazines has been commercial. Is there an instance where newspapers or magazines have indulged in muckraking that they have not exploited the fact as best they could to attract readers—and readers make advertisers! The muckraking writers command the highest pay for their work, and the more malodorous the muckraking the greater the commercial value to writer and publisher. Muckraking is commercial—it pays.

Let me betray some of the confidences of the "Times" office and illustrate the distinction there drawn between business and commercialism. I shall endeavor to show how far wrong Mr. Irwin is in characterizing the New York "Times" as a "com-mercial publication."

Mr. Irwin himself refers to the exceptionally high standard of the New York "Times" in its exclusion of all objectionable, fraudulent, or offensive adver-

tisements. He does not know that the "Times" has rejected advertisements accepted by newspapers that assume what he terms "the professional attitude."

The entire municipal advertising of New York City, amounting to \$150,000 per annum, was declined when the offer implied indirect influence over the independence of the newspaper.

The Board of Aldermen voted \$33,000 to the "Times," and a similar sum to other New York newspapers, to print the official canvass of an election result. The "Times' refused the advertising on the ground that it was an improper and extravagant expenditure, and said so editorially. The Board of Aldermen promptly reconsidered its action.

The "Times" has been deprived of hun-dreds of thousands of dollars of legitimate advertising which it might have received had it even so much as leaned in the direction of what is generally

termed commercial journalism.

Out of regard for its own dignity, the "Times" declined the offer of a campaign committee to circulate one million copies of an issue which contained an editorial unexpectedly pleasing to that committee. An offer by a political committee to circulate twenty thousand copies daily for three months was also declined.

### Wiley on Muckraking

THE "Times" rejected the demand of the book publishers to exclude the cut-rate offers of the department stores from the advertising columns of the "Times," and in consequence forfeited the book advertisements for a time.

The course of the "Times" upon every question is solely from the point of view of public interest. At no time has the request of any one interfered with the proper and timely presentation of news and opinions.

Mr. Irwin's specific charge is that the "Times" "does not go out of its way, as it might, to expose the filthy corners of a city which piles up considerable dirt now and then. It opposes special privilege in its editorial page, but special privilege might ride roughshod over New York for all the notice it would take in the news,"

Mr. Irwin's charge is not clear to understand, unless he means that the "Times" does not undertake unofficial investigations. The "Times" is not a detective bureau or prosecuting attorney. It, however, is always glad to support the efforts of fearless public officials. It never misleads or deceives its readers. The "Times" does not make news. It prints it and comments on it fairly and fearlessly.

May I submit these extracts from Mr. Irwin's article to demonstrate that the New York "Times" practises the highest ethics of journalism?

The New York "Times" comes nearest of any newspaper in New York to presenting a truthful daily picture of life in New York and the world at large.-It is unhampered by association and influence.—Its news is a sound product with few shoddy threads.—The "Times"—most likely—to give an accurate report.—The "Times" has fewer towers of silence.—It dares to tell the truth-it does not halve (its) ethics, either; ognizes that clean advertising columns are as much the business of an honest newspaper as clean news columns.—Standards are exceptionally high.—Believing in—telling the news truthfully giving intelligent direction to the opinions of (its) readers. -Were (the "Times") rule the universal law of thurnalism, we should have soberer and straighter thinking people, doubtless.

This is an accurate and just estimale. Is not this a clear definition of the highest standards of journalism?

## Your Last Chance to Get A HUDSON this Year

### In Some Sections All Are Gone—In All Others Only a Few Are Left

YOU must act quickly if you want a Hudson. More than a hundred Hudson dealers have orders in hand for all the cars we can possibly deliver within the time specified.

SOME have oversold their allotments and are buying cars at a premium from other Hudson dealers, so they can protect their extra orders. At the factory we now average more new orders every day than our facilities can accommodate.

SO you see this is not soliciting your purchase of a Hudson, so much as it is a warning that you should decide at once, if you are to get the one advanced car of the year.

BECAUSE of this demand for Hudson cars many intending purchasers will be forced to wait until late summer before they can get deliveries.

BUT in some localities it is still possible to find an unsold Hudson. A few dealers foresaw the great demand for the Hudson and early placed orders for a large number of cars. If you reside in a section where we are represented by such a dealer, then you are fortunate. In no other way is there any likelihood of your being able to get a Hudson this season. By just examining this one advanced car, even though you will be unable to get delivery, you can at least determine what automobile is next best for you to have.

### Why This Great Demand?

We knew when Howard E. Coffin had finished the first HUDSON "33" that it would be a great success. So we built one of the most modern automobile plants in the world, covering practically six acres of floor space-especially to take care of the demand we were sure it would receive.

Because of the tremendous success of his four previous cars of different makes, dealers unhesitatingly placed orders for more than 10,000 cars—all our year's product.

We knew those orders were only tentative and meant nothing unless the HUDSON "33" fulfilled our every promise and made good every expectation of these shrewd buyers. But we also knew the car for it had been thoroughly tested under the most gruelling conditions and on every sort of road before the trade knew that there was to be a new HUDSON model.

We perfected an organization to produce this car. We engaged engineers and mechanics, trained in the finest kind of machine work to build the HUDSON "33." The demand for cars increased. Orders were placed by consumers faster than cars could be finished.

The plant and the organization to take care of the demand—and this during a season when automobiles were not selling rapidly and when predictions were rife that prices would be cut—has proven entirely inadequate to meet the requirements.

The simplicity that is embodied in every detail of the HUDSON "33." the ample provision for strength, for long wearing qualities, comfort, luxury and appearance established a new motor car standard.

The HUDSON "33" truly sounds the new keynote of simplicity. It has fewer parts than most cars. It is dust proof in every bearing and embodies features that were unknown in the costlicat cars of two years ago.

These new features can be obtained in combination on no other car at any price.

### The One Chance For You

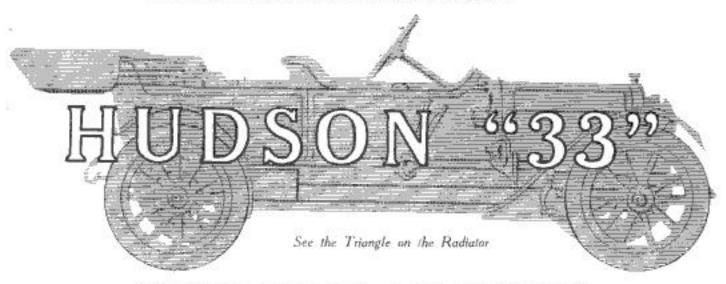
Some few dealers anticipated this demand for the HUDSON "33." They placed orders for great quantities of cars and if you happen to live in a city or town where there is such a HUDSON dealer, then you may have a chance of obtaining a HUDSON "33" this year. It is remote—yet surely it is worth investigating.

If you are not contemplating buying a HUDSON "33" but are considering some other car—no matter what its price may be—it is especially important that you first examine the HUDSON "33." In that way you will form a standard of what to expect in the car you have in mind.

Act quickly if you are buying any car this season.

Write us or see our dealer in your territory at once.

The HUDSON "33" is furnished in four types: A Touring Car at \$1400, a Pony Tonneau at \$1450, a Torpedo at \$1500, and a Fore-Door Touring Car at \$1500. Each model accommodates five passengers except the Pony Tonneau, which carries four. These prices include lamps—gas and oil – Prest-O-Lite gas tank, Bosch magneto, mohair top, tools and tire repair outfit.



### HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7002 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

No. 72

# Speedwell



### SPEEDWELL A Samson for Strength

Yes may not want to travel in an automobile at a mile-a-minute clip, but the man next door may; and that is why we build motor cars so strong that they will stand this gruelling pace.

It takes the choicest steels and superfine design successfully to endure the terrific strains to which motor cars are subjected when running over the average road at high speed. That Speedwell cars have the necessary strength and quality has been demonstrated again and again

Nothing finer or more satisfactory-in power, finish, appearance, and comfort -can be built into a motor car than is built into the Speedwell. Why, then, should you pay more than Speedwell prices-\$2500 to \$2900 -when paying more can secure you nothing better?



### Here is another page out of the history of Speedwell Cars

It is a concrete example of Speedwell strength.

The Speedwell car shown in the photograph was taken out the next day after delivery by the owner, who evidently was intent upon testing the truth of our statement that the car was capable of making 60 miles an hour. He was just started on his speed test when, at a pace of 51 miles an hour, he encountered a sandy stretch of toad. The car veered to one

side and struck a telegraph pole head on, sheering out a 314 foot section of the pole, leaving the top of the pole suspended from the wires above. car traveled on for about 50 feet. None of the occupants was hurt.

In spite of this crushing impact, the car returned home under its own power-a distance of a little over twenty miles.

Under such extraordinary circumstances it is indeed remarkable that only the lamps and fenders were damaged, and the radiator dented, while the frame, running gear and steering linkage remained sound and unharmed except for a slight twisting of the forward end of one of the frame mem-A few hours' work put the car into prime condition,

Send for our catalog of Speedstell care about in full color. We'll used you at usell our little magazines, "The Speedstell," subject gives many intracting mater our experiences and up-keep suggestions.

### Speedwell Motor Trucks are built in 2, 4, and 6 Ton Capacities

They combine those qualities that make a commercial car an important asset in any business having considerable trucking to do. Truck literature upon request.

### The SPEEDWELL MOTOR CAR CO, 290 Essex Avenue, DAYTON, OHIO

### THE SPORTSMAN'S EW-POINT

#### A Chance to Save the Birds

BILL was introduced in the House the other day by Representative Anthony of Kansas which will ef-fectively conserve the migratory birds if it becomes the law of the land. as unquestionably it should.

Declaring such birds to be "commerce between the States" during their springtime flight, the bill makes it unlawful to kill one any time between January 10 and August 10 under penalty of a time of from \$100 to \$1,000 for the first offense, and of imprisonment from thirty days to six months for the second.

Here is genuine protection, covering the period of migration, mating, and breeding, such as can be assured migratory birds only by the Federal Government. Not only is it real protection but practicable protection, and must, therefore, appeal alike to commerce, to sportsmen, and to bird lovers generally, the several and respective inter-

ests of whom the measure serves.

The Anthony bill affords the most advantageous opportunity for a universal and concerted movement to save the birds that has yet been given us. Therefore let there be immediate and active and wide support to help its way through Congress.

If all the friends of protection will, for
the time being, bury pet prejudices and
abandon favorite hobbies to unite in one strong pull under this banner, we will make law of the bill and achieve the greatest victory for bird protection since effort first

began.
I appeal to sportsmen's and game pro-tective clubs, organizations, and intelligent citizens generally, wherever they may be in the United States—here is a rare opportunity to get together on a single, sim-ple line of action for the cause they severally and in many different ways espouse.

### The Wish to Play Fair

PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN of the Leland Stanford University may overindulge himself, to our disap-proval, in animadverting the apparently irritating game of American football, but we unqualifiedly endorse his vigorous language on the subject of muckerism in col-lege baseball; and commend his attitude to the presidents of Harvard, Yale, Princeton,

Cornell, Pennsylvania, and the rest.
In a game between Stanford and California, in their series last month, there were manifestations of the muckerism with which we of the East are familiar the rude joshing of the pitcher, the stri-dent yapping of the fielders, the discord-ant cries of unsportsmanly partizans; and after the game Dr. Jordan expressed himself, through the Committee on Athletics, to the effect that a repetition of such behavior would bring forbiddance of further baseball with California University.

Have we an Eastern college president who values clean sport so highly and has equal courage of his convictions?

There is no good reason why the Western colleges should show a higher regard than the Eastern for the cleanliness of their games, but they do. The Confer-ence colleges of the Middle West deence colleges of the Middle West de-nounced and are expelling the semipro-fessional summer nine ball player; they abandoned training tables and prelimi-nary football practise; and now, in Cali-fornia, baseball muckerism is to be cleaned out. Meanwhile, however, all these offending parasites flourish in the East.

What the West has done, the East can

do—if it will. It is not a question of authority, as Yale demonstrated, by pun-ishing her unsportsmanly basket-ball players—it is merely a question of the desire to make sport clean.

### Baiting Athletes

EVIL days are very certain to fall upon track athletics, unless a change comes speedily in the habit of the big clubs to steal from the little clubs their crack athletes. At present, as soon as a boy shows ability above the average, at once he is made the object of a persistent and tainted campaign. Sometimes the bait is a better job that comes through a business member of the recruiting club; sometimes it is remission of dues, or reimbursement for expenses or both; and always it is the promise of privileges which the smaller clubs do not have and can not afford.

And so we have in each athletic section of the country one or two large clubs maintaining their band of athletic per-formers by filching (and soiling) the flower

of the small clubs as fast as it blooms a condition unbealthful and one which elo-

quently bespeaks the contempt of our large athletic clubs for amateur athletics. In New York, between the persistent re-cruiting activity of the New York Athletic Club on the one hand and the Irish-American Athletic Club on the other, not only have the small clubs slight chance of life, but the smirch of the vicious practise is spreading to the boys of the Public Schools Athletic League and to a number of the smaller leagues which are doing such excellent work in getting town boys out of doors.

### More Power to the A. A. U.

THE Amateur Athletic Union has tried to check this contaminating custom through its registration requirements, but it lacks authority under its present rules to meet the issue with any chance of success. It must be given greater power. For example, the current A. A. U. law, in a few words, is: An athlete registers and gives the name of the club which he desires to represent, and, if this club is a member of the A. A. U. or of one of its allied associations, he is not permitted to represent another club without the consent of the one for which he first competedunless he gets a release.

And just here is where the A. A. U. is powerless, for the following good and sufficient reason. Suppose the recruiting agent to be from the New York A. C.—first he "approaches" the athlete, and, having "fixed" him, he proceeds to round up the "fixed" him, he proceeds to round up the officials of the little club, whom he induces to release the sought-after crack by the help of influential clubmates that may have business relations with these small

club officials, or by other means less open.
In other words, it is a question of corrupting the officials, of the small clubs, who, unmindful of their own clubmates, release to the big clubs, for a personal consideration, the star athlete that perhaps is the sole athletic hope of the little club.

### Withdraw Release Privilege

TOW, it is not the morals of these officials that disturb me in this matter, and, indeed, one may be inclined to have little sympathy with small clubs which tolerate such unscrupulous officials—but the harm reaches beyond the particular club concerned, and has become a menace to the general body athletic.

This is by far the most important question to come before the A. A. U. for years, and, difficult as it is, it demands adjustment: the A. A. U., as the guardian of non-colle-giate sport in the United States, has a duty in the premises which it must not evade.

The experience of Mr. James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., has been so long and fruitful that any suggestion he makes is likely to be practicable and should be given thoughtful consideration. He seems to think that the only remedy

for this degrading state of affairs is revision of the release-granting privilege, so that an athlete must represent for three years the club with which he first registers.

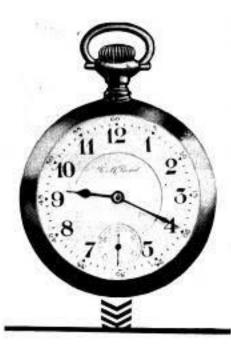
This may sound arbitrary, but, in my opinion, it is the only legislation commensurate with the situation. It will force such clubs as the New York A. C. and the Irish-American A. C. to increase their junior membership and develop their own men, instead of ruining the little clubs by stealing their best, and often only cracks, as is now their method.

Mr. Sullivan's suggestion should become law. It is the only solution I see to the present troublesome problem.

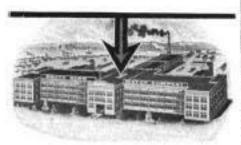
### To the Rescue

THE effort of the Amateur Athletic Union to expose, in order that it can exterminate, this baiting of athletes by the big clubs should have the active support of such members of the clubs as are not in league with corrupt management. I refuse to believe that the New York Athletic Club as a body of sportsmen would endorse the sentiments expressed in an interview recently accredited to their athletic mouthpiece if they had a chance to make known their feelings. Colonel Robert Thompson can inaugurate his presidency no more auspiciously than by giving these members an opportunity of voting down the traditional habit of athlete buying. The custom is discreditable to gentlemen, and certainly it is not amateur sport.

In most of the large clubs, and in every one which seeks prominence through the victories of its teams, the athletic man-



### A Full Year Here



Six months are spent in making and putting together the parts of a South Bend Watch—one watch.

It is then just a "watch."

To make a time-piece out of this assembly of metal and jewels—a masterpiece timepiece, something every South Bend Watch must be—requires, often, six months more in the factory in adjustments, tests and regulation.

Every South Bend Watch comes to these later stages so perfectly made and so "free" in movement that it will run without a hairspring on "half-time" when laid flat on a table. Your jeweler will tell you what that means in a watch.

Give such a smooth running movement the careful regulation that every South Bend Watch gets before leaving the factory, and the final regulation to the personality of the buyer that the jeweler who sells it gives it, and you—the buyer—have, in fact, a masterpiece timepiece.

Personal regulation is measury by the jeweler because good watches run differently for different people. If you are quick in your movements, if you walk a great deal, ride much in motor cars, etc., the total effect of these peculiarities should be affect in the regulation of your watch. The expert retail jeweler who sells South Bend Watches can do this if you take the watch into his store two or three times.

Poor watches, hampered by friction are

Poor watches, hampered by friction, are not so affected nor are they susceptible to good regulation. That's why so many watches, while they lask all right, never keep time for anyone.

If you want just "a watch," merely something good looking to carry, you don't need to Any the little extra that a South Bend costs. But if you want lefetime service and true reliability in a watch get a South Bend and have it "jeweler-regulated."

### "South Bend"



15.083 expert jewelers sell the South Bend Write for our free hook, "How Good Watches Are Made," It tells all about watches.

The South Bend Watch Company Dept. 113, South Bend, Ind. agement is given free rein, and the captain does what he chooses, with none to question him save the governors, who pacify the virtuous among them by that old ery of the weakly good: "Oh, they all do it."

And that is true, unhappily—they do all do it—which, however, does not relieve sportsmanly members from sharing the responsibility for the baiting and the tainting of track athletics generally. It is time the baiting habit was corrected, and I look upon the election of Colonel Thompson to the N. Y. A. C. chair as indicating that the better class of the members of this distinguished club intend the habit shall be corrected. The further fact of his accepting such office must mean that the Colonel is prepared to be the instrument of reform—for, of course, it is inconceivable that a man of his well advertised athletic views should be willing to preside over an organization which tolerates robbing the small clubs of their athletes—not to mention the corruption of the officials.

#### The Athletic Slump

I SINGLE out the N. Y. A. C. merely to point my comment on this disturbing condition, and because its recent election of a president who is known to be an advocate of clean sport, gives hope that he may be strong enough to fight the athletic management to defeat, instead of being taken into their camp as were the presidents who preceded him.

As a matter of fact, the N. Y. A. C. is merely a conspicuous offender in a practise common throughout the United States, which is not only undermining track athletics from an ethical point of view, but already has cast its blight upon the purely athletic side. The unmistakable slump in track sport outside of the colleges is to be traced without deviation to the very doors of this recruiting activity of the large clubs. It is no exaggeration to say that, unless such weakening and such contaminating influences are destroyed they will be the ruin of healthful club athletics.

#### A Protecting Arm

AND the trials of the A. A. U., in digging out the baited athlete cancer, call to mind the frequent conflicts every winter between this organization and some basket-ball or swimming or other college team which has transgressed the simple and plainly set forth regulations governing the game in particular, and amateur sport in general, and objects to being disciplined. Few spectacles are more distressing to the friends of amateur sport than that of a college withholding its much-to-be-desired backing from an organization, which is our only safeguard in club athletics, because of the ruffled dignity of some rule-breaking undergraduate basket-ball players—who in reality ought to be well spanked and sent to bed supperless.

It should be the business of every college sport committee in America to endorse and to actively support the endeavors of the A. A. U. You may not like some of its national or district officials. You may easily find things in its course and habit open to just criticism, but the fact remains that it is indispensable to athletics in the United States. That our general athletic condition is so comparatively healthful to-day is due to the ready and protecting arm of this same A. A. U.

### An Undergraduate Error

It is an error, common to many of the less enlightened college athletic managements, to look upon their non-collegiate contests as occasions for disregard of provisions governing games under A. A. U. laws. For instance, there is no rule, as there should be, at most colleges forbidding play with professionals or unregistered athletes. But one of the fundamental regulations of amateur athletics prohibits such contests; furthermore, for the very proper protection of its athletes, the A. A. U. ostracizes, until the offense has been disposed of, an athlete or team that competes with unregistered athletes. Most of the friction between college men and the A. A. U. has been caused by the former ignoring this excellent provision and deliberately meeting teams that were under the ban.

Now, the A. A. U. does not aspire to the regulation of college athletes per se, or presume to direct their course of outside play, or wish to arrange their schedule of outside games: the A. A. U. does insist, however, that college teams respect the laws regulating A. A. U. play when they meet A. A. U. athletes—which is not only good sense, but sound and usual sporting law the world over.

It is not at all to the credit of the college athletes that their teams from time to time have performed outside the campus as though they were an athletic law unto (Continued on page 34)



If you want speed in a motocycle you can get all you want in the INDIAN, because the INDIAN is more powerful and efficient in proportion to its size than any other motoring machine ever produced.

Speed, however, is only one result of power and efficiency. The same qualities which give speed are invaluable to the tourist in the form of unusual power to be used on rough and sandy roads and on steep bills. The INDIAN Motocycle develops all the speed you want on the fevel, and all the power you need on the bills. It is not limited to a single use, but is good for every use.

### The Machines Rest but the Motors Run

The 1991 INDIAN contains an epoch-making motocycle improvement—the new Free Engine Clutch—by means of which the rider may stop and let his engine run free, or start at a snail's pace and increase speed at will. Not one or two speeds, but a hundred speeds at your fingers' end! No more running along-side to start the engine; no more stopping the engine when you dismount. Absolute comfort and control all the time. The INDIAN Clutch ran not be burned out either by use or abuse.

Most INDIANS are made with chain drive—the most direct method of transmitting power, and best on hills and on all kinds of roads. The belt drive can also be had if desired.

#### The INDIAN for Pleasure, Health and Utility

Learn something about the pleasures of motocycling. Find out what it means to feel companionship with your mount—a genuine sense of comradeship, almost like that you feel for a horse—found in no other motor-driven vehicle.

Let us send you our new 1911 INDIAN Motocycle Catalogue, containing complete descriptions of the new INDIANS, which mean more pleasure in metocycling than metocycling has ever known before. Enjoy thinking about it, and let the purchase of a motocycle come when the spirit moves you. Write for the INDIAN Motocycle Catalogue today.

The Hendee Mfg. Co., 841 State St., Springfield, Mass.







Conveniently Wash at Any Time or at Any Place, and Always have a Clean Towel and Wash Rag, Fine Soap and New Comb in Your Kit

> Provide yourself whenever you're travelling with the

### Scott Tourist Package

"It fits in your pocket"

24 for \$2.00

Each packet contains 6 Scott-Tissue Towels, a Wash Rag, Toilet Soap, Scott Sani-Komb, and a packet of Sani-Tissue,

Send your \$2 today (\$2.40 if W. of Miss. River) and learn the meaning of comfort and cleanliness when travelling.

Scott Paper Co., 502 Glenwood Ave.

### NO MORE SPARK TROUBLES

Spark troubles always result from gummed up, clogged magneto bearings. And thin a caused by mineral oils—all cylinder oils are mineral. 3 in One is an absolutely pure oil compound, free from impurities or carbon. It cannot gum or collect dust or smoke up or hurn at any rate of speed. No other oil on earth equals it for sensitive, intricate bearings.

I in One also cleans and polishes all the varnished wooden body. Also prevents rust on all metal parts.

Try at Our Expense. Send right now for generous sample and special magneto bulletin Free. Or buy a bottle at any auto supply dealer, sporting goods store, or hardware store. Sold in 3 sizes in bottles like out—8 oz, bottle (automobile size), 50 ets.; 3 oz, bottle, 25 cts.; trial size, 10 cts.

THREE IN ONE OIL CO. :: 42 A. N. M. Broadway, New York City





# Ford Ford Ford

### Every Fifth Car Sold in this Country is a Ford Model T

It could not well be otherwise, because we Americans are practical people who investigate and compare before buying a motor car.

Comparison, investigation, service, have all contributed to Ford popularity. A car of original design, it has been proven a car of highest quality in construction, a car of absolute reliability, a car of positive economy, a car sold at a price the ordinary individual can pay.

### Original and Exclusive Features

The matchless simplicity in design of the Ford Model T—everything is as plain and understandable as an ordinary buggy.

A car of Vanadium steel, scientifically heattreated—the only car in the world in which heattreated Vanadium steel is exclusively used in construction.

### The Ford Magneto

Ford Magneto built-in-the-motor. This triumph of Henry Ford's inventive genius does away with ignition troubles. There are no wearing surfaces, no moving wires; every time the flywheel revolves you get a series of sparks. Contrast this with the magneto that is attached to some part of the frame of a car with a number of wires running hither and thither.

### Ford Planetary Transmission

With the Ford Spur Planetary Transmission the motor is always in gear-your driving power is al-ways connected with the car. The gears are solidly mounted on the flywheel-become a part of the flywheel. When running on high speed these gears are inactive and serve as a flywheel. Being always in mesh they are instantly responsive in starting, reversing and stopping. There is no danger of "stripping the gears," no rattling noise, no vibratory, jerky results. Besides the wearing is reduced to the minimum-which means long service; means safety; means certain and simple control of the car. With the sliding gear the power is disengaged from the car at times-frequently when going up a hill it becomes necessary to change from one speed to another; on suddenly congested streets, sharp corners. and many other emergencies when a change of speed is demanded. In case of an acute condition, like crossing a railway track with an advancing train. there is liable to be confusion and uncertainty of mind with the ordinary driver in the changing of gears, with possible serious results.

Mr. Henry Ford emphatically says: "I am surprised that any engineer, or intelligent mechanic, will in this day build a sliding gear transmission for an automobile."

Ask the salesman to show and explain to you the Planetary Transmission in Ford Model T.

### Ford Rear Axle

Here is a striking illustration of the splendid inventive and mechanical genius of Henry Ford. An axle simple, practical, light in weight and thoroughly efficient—not a burden bearer, laden down with a beavy transmission and the added weight of the car.

The Rear Axle of Ford Model T is of heat-treated Vanadium steel, small in size and light in weight. It is eneased in a pressed steel housing, with compensating gear in center. No weight but its own to carry—it gives to the ear the full service of a rear axle.

Contrast this with the bulky, heavy-laden rear axles of other cars. There you'll see that the weight of the car rests on the axle; yes, not only the weight of the car, but the very heavy transmission is likewise attached to the rear axle. Look at the bulky, heavy transmission other cars load on the rear axle; when obstructions are met they are fairly driven into the tires. Then look at the light, unloaded rear axle of Ford Model T and you'll see why this splendid car is so easy on tires; why it lasts so long; why it gives such continuous satisfactory service. Commen sense will tell you that a car built like Ford Model T may well run from 8,000 to 10,000 miles on one set of tires, when it is a rare feat for cars with weight resting on the axle to make even 3,500 miles on one set of tires.

### **Note Spring Suspension**

The Springs of Ford Model T are especially heattreated Vanadium steel, semi-elliptical-transverse. The heaviest part of the spring, which bears the heaviest part of the ear, is exactly in the center. The rear spring is supported by shackles attached to the hub flanges. Thus the weight of the ear is removed from the rear axle. Owing to the extreme flexibility of the springs at their tips, the wheels pass over bad roads with the lightness and freedom of a branch of a tree in a breeze. This means easy riding, with tire economy. Contrast this with the spring suspension of other ears where the rear axle is loaded with all the weight of the ear and transmission.

### Ford Heat Treatment of Steel

Vanadium steel is the basis of Ford construction.

Vanadium is an alloy which, merged with the molten steel, acts as a physic and fuses the molecules of the steel, cleauses, purities, (and when properly heat treated), increases the strength, prevents crystallization (or crumbling) of the molecules of the steel under vibration and gives an added elasticity.

But Vanadium steel of itself is not all—it is the scientific "heat-treating" to which it is subjected by Henry Ford that brings out its fullest value.

Vanadium steel is exceedingly susceptible to heat treatment. Every molecule of Vanadium steel becomes responsive to heat influence and so each part of the Ford Model T receives that degree of heat treatment which best fits it for the particular use for which it is designed. Springs, connecting rods, drive shafts, crank shafts, front and rear axles, steering spindles, all of the gearing and all vital parts susceptible to strain and wear are treated specifically for their different strains, such as vibration, torsion or twist, impact or severe blows, such as the crank shaft receives from the impulse of the explosion. The treating of metal requires several distinct temperatures, each performing a specific function on the molecules, or granules, of the steel. The length of time that the heat is maintained and the exact temperature are the essentials.

As Vanadium is the most responsive of all alloyed steels to heat treatment, its strength and ductility can be measured with positive exactness.

Vibrations penetrate to the very center, therefore the center should possess the full limit of strength. Microscopic photographs show that most alloyed steel has a limited penetration of heat treatment, while Vanadium steel takes a uniform treatment to the center.

Ford is the manufacturer of motor cars, in this country, with a complete heat treating plant as part of the manufacturing equipment. Many manufacturers of motor cars have what they call "heat treating" plants, but in reality they only have a steel hardening department—a process for hardening of steel, but not heat treating, as that science is known to the best engineers.

There is as much difference between hardened and genuine heat treated steel as there is between lead and iron.

When you buy a motor car which is to carry your family and friends, which carries the responsibilities of human life, surely you will insist on a motor car of properly heat treated Vanadium steel construction—you will naturally buy the limit of strength for personal safety.

Vanadium steel intelligently and scientifically heat treated assures the utmost in strength with the greatest possible dexibility.

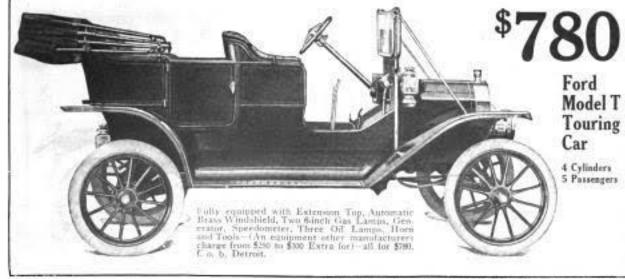
### Ford Oiling System

In the Ford Oiling System the oil is emptied through a breather pipe directly into the crank case, and all above a desired level flows into the oil cup, or reseryoir, formed by the flywheel housing. The flywheel revolving in this oil, carries it to oil wells on the sides of the transmission cover, from which it flows forward to the cylinders, maintaining the desired level. The connecting rods dip into this oil every revolution, amply lubricating the cylinder walls, while the splash feeds oil to the crank shaft, cam shaft and bearings. With this system, all parts of the transmission operate in oil. The owner of a Ford Model T simply pours his oil into the breather pipe and that ends it. He has no trouble and can rest assured that ris car is thoroughly and continually lubricated. Thorough, reliable lubrication has much to do with the durability of a car.

### Simplicity in Operation

Still another feature which helps to account for the universal popularity of the Ford Model T Cars is found in the simplicity of operation and control. Henry Ford thought this all out when he was designing the Ford Model T. Control on the left. This is a matter of great convenience. The law demands that in passing a vehicle from an opposite direction you must turn to the right. The drive being on the left in the Ford, there is no danger of a collision. The law says, drive up to the right of the curb, With the Ford and its left drive, the passengers alight directly from the car to the curb, both from the front and rear seats.

Again, thanks to Planetary Transmission, the hands are free on the steering wheel. The speed may be regulated by the feet. Consider this on congested streets, in making sharp turns or in crossing railroad tracks. Consider the safety of this control as well as its simplicity.





### Ford Model T—the Car sold without "Extras"

### The Easy Riding Ford

It is equally well understood that a car so simple in design as Ford Model T and so flexible in its construction—by reason of brains and Vanadium steel—will not only be comparatively very inexpensive to operate, but an easy car to ride in. The reciprocal or moving parts of the Ford Model T being free of weight and strain, and the spring construction and suspension being so flexible, the shocks of rough roads are absorbed before they reach the car.

### **Economy in Operation**

This is quite an important subject. The purchase price of a car means quite a little sum, but it is what the car will cost to operate after you buy it that is most significant.

The Ford Model T answers this question with common sense reasons. Light weight construction, made possible by the use of Vanadium steel, moulded by the genius of Henry Ford, means more mileage for tires. Common sense tells you that the wear and tear on a tire cannot be so hard, so expensive, on a car weighing 1200 pounds as it will be on a car weighing twice that much.

Common sense will tell you that it is reasonable that Ford Model T should go from 20 to 25 miles on one gallon of gasoline, because of its light weight and simplicity of design.

### Ford Production

There is a reason why Ford Model T is sold at a low price with a profit to the builder. This factor is in the magnificent factory at Detroit, the most complete and thoroughly equipped automobile factory in the world—30 acres of floor space. Here scientific skill, inventive genius and special mechanical ability operate as one unit with one end in view, namely: the production of a motor car of superior quality in such quantities that the minimum of expense in building is secured.

For years the Ford Motor Company have devoted all efforts, all thought, to one model; that is, to one chassis. Different bodies, of course; the Touring Car, the Torpedo Runabout, the Open Runabout, the Roadster, with Rumble seat, the Coupe, the Town Car; but for all these there is one chassis. To simplifying in design; to eliminating dead weight; to increasing strength; to the largest possible production, that all along the line of construction economies could be interwoven, with the result that a motor car, giving pleasure and service, with economy in operation, and great durability in use, comes to the people at a price the people can pay.

### Ford Financial Strength

This company has never issued any honds, given any mortgages, or been called upon to exploit any plan for raising finances. The Ford business has grown, developed and magnified itself by and through its own earnings. It enters the markets of the world for raw materials with the extreme limit of buying power, because of its large financial strength.

This is not a boast, and we would not refer to it only that it is due to the buyers of motor cars to know that the Ford Model T is not only strong in the elements of design, material and mechanism, but has behind it a veritable Gibraltar of financial strength.

### Ford Service for Ford Owners

More than 3,000 dealers in the United States are selling Ford Model T Cars. Each one of these dealers carries a full supply of Ford parts, that the Ford Owner, no matter where he may be, is certain of prompt attention. Because of the simplicity of construction, the Ford Dealer is equipped to make repairs and the Ford Owner who meets with an accident is only delayed a little while before his car is again in full service.

Consider this assurance if you are going to buy a motor car. To know that you are going to have the continuous service of your car, to feel that no matter in what part of the country you may tour, you are always in touch with a Ford Dealer, and that that dealer is at your immediate service.

### France Honors the Ford

In December last, the representative of the Ford Motor Company, in Paris, France, demanded a government test of the quality of materials used in the construction of Ford Model T Cars and the best car made in France. The part selected for the test was the Steering Spindle Yoke. The test was for "traction" and "shock."

Here are the figures: For elastic limit of the entire piece, Ford 375 kilograms, the other car 295 kilograms; for elastic limit per square millimeter, Ford 56.0 kilograms, the other car 30.4 kilograms. In breaking the steel, Ford was 50% stronger. The figures stand: Ford, 66.4; the other car, 44.8.

The pieces selected were the same size, and as a still further mark of the superiority of Ford material, in the test for shock, the absorption of the Ford was 3,450 Kilograms, and for the other car 3,250 Kilograms.

### When You Buy a Ford Model T You Buy a Whole Car—Completely Equipped

The Ford Model T comes to the purchaser fully equipped. We repeat this, and emphasize it, and reiterate it, and press upon it, because it is the businesslike way to sell a car.

The purchaser of a Ford Model T gets a whole car; there are no pieces lacking. He gets an Extension Top, he gets his Magneto built into the motor where there is no trouble, he gets his Speedometer, Automatic Brass Windshield, Gas Lamps and Generator, Oil Lamps, Horn, Tools—an equipment that other manufacturers sell as "extras," at an expenditure of anywhere from \$250 to \$300.

Ask the other maker why he does not sell his car completely equipped, why he should quote a car at \$1500, when in reality, you find before you get his car you have to pay \$1750 or \$1800 or \$1900. A car without full equipment is not a complete car. It is like buying a suit of clothes without the buttons, or buying a bonnet without the trimmings.

### Satisfies all Demands

Ford Model T Cars are designed and built to meet the widest possible demands of all the people, for pleasure, for business, the doctor, the architect, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer—its uses are as unlimited as the activities of human life, and the car is just as safe in the hands of a woman, boy or girl of ordinary intelligence as in the hands of the most expert mechanician. These are some of the reasons why every fifth car sold in this country is a Ford Model T.

These are some of the reasons why there are more than 80,000 Ford Cars in actual service today.

These are some of the reasons why there were 4,574 Ford Model T Cars produced in the Ford Factory and shipped to consumers in March, and 5,185 in April.

These are some of the reasons why 780 cars were ordered for foreign markets in March and April.

These are some of the reasons why the Ford Motor Company will make 30,000 Ford Model T Cars to meet the demands of 1911.

These are some of the reasons why John Wanamaker bought 50 of these Ford Model T Cars equipped for delivery purposes, 25 for his Philadelphia and 25 for his New York store.

These are some of the reasons why, despite competition and lower prices, the Bell Telephone Company of New York bought 65 Ford Model T Cars.

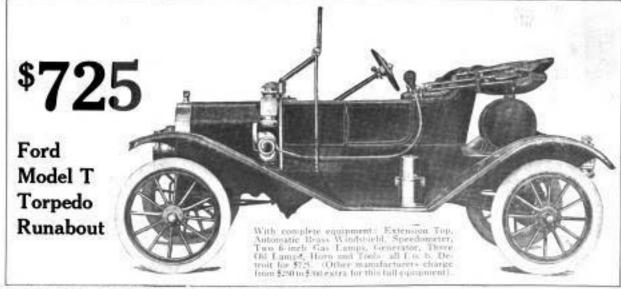
These are some of the reasons why the New York City Fire Department, despite competition, bought 10 cars for the chiefs of divisions.

### Ford Model T Line

ALL COLD FOLD COLD COLD COLD COLD COLD COLD COLD C		
Touring Car-5 passenger		\$780
Iorpedo Kunabout		\$725
Open Runabout		\$680
Roadster-with Rumble Seat	H-10-10-1-1-10-1	\$680
Coupe Car	7.44 (4.14.4.4.11)	. \$840
Town Car		\$960

Write for our new series of booklets, descriptive of the several features of Ford Design, Ford Construction, and Ford Usefulness. We will advise you of the Nearest Ford Dealer, and arrange that you may have a free demonstration.

Ford Motor Company.





12 colors, 20 x 30 in.

### Who Are You?

ARE you the chap who kicks away the dog that sticks a cold muzzle into your hand? Or do you like the fragrance of October woods, with whiffs of distant brush-fires?

Does the salt-marsh smell make you half burst your lungs with trying to swallow it all? Does a sudden, strident "honk honk" from up in the clouds snap you up tense and rigid like an electric shock?

Does the snare-drum of a grouse make your hands grip and your eyes run along the tapered twin barrels of the gun you left at home?

In other words, are you a true son-of-a-gun?
If you are, you need, more than you know,
to have hanging on your wall the big, colored
picture shown above. It is full of the golden out-doors, of springy moss and crackling twigs.

It is as empty of care as a soap bubble, and it will fill your heart plumb-full of dog-friendship and game-expectancy. It will make you take down your gun and look it over. It will make you pat your dog and talk over hunting trips with him. It will give you an imaginary but bracing vacation in the finest sport redblooded, two-fisted men ever knew.

Send 10c for the picture, hang it up, and every time you look at it remember that THE BLACK SHELLS are, like it, an added pleasure to the sport of shooting.



Dept. 9

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.



SAMPLE gues with first letter. Something new. Every firm wants it. Orders \$1.00 to \$100.00. Big demand everywhere. Nice piece-Write at once for free sample and parti METALLIC MFG. CO., 418 N. Clark, CHICAGO IN ANYMAGINE PROOF ASSESSMENTS PLANT MANTHUS COLUMNS

themselves; nor was it to the credit of the college that their athletes were permitted

to thus flout the A. A. U.

The Amateur Athletic Union is struggling to keep club athletics fair and clean. and it deserves and needs the unequivocal support of the colleges.

#### Where Success Starts

I T is usual, I know, to regard the major sports—i. e., football, baseball, rowing—as most important on the athletic curriculum of the college; and, quite natu-rally so, since through these may come the (often) long-sought and dearly prized triumphs over traditional rivals. But the status of the minor sports at a given school or college is an unfailing and a truthful index of the degree of intelligence governing that institution's athletics. The occasional victory of a single team does not necessarily imply general activity at the school whence the winners hail. The college of one thousand students which in a season develops nine victorious baseball players is not comparable, in a sporting sense, to the college of two or three hundred that wins no pennants but whose tennis-courts and diamonds and general playfields are daily engaged in the minor sports by a considerable percentage of its students.

The minor sports are those which do not pay—i. c., those that have no gate. In these days of extravagant and unnecessary expenditure they are declared not to be self-supporting, and at most of the colleges, on that account, they are left to struggle along or die; where the commercial spirit is more than commonly flagrant, they have been officially cast out.

No argument of mine is needed to emphasize the worth of the so-called minor sports; such must be apparent to the most casual observer, for the minor sports comprise all the games of all the undergraduates who are not good enough to make the varsity teams; they constitute, in a word, the common playground, and stand for general undergraduate recreation as op-posed to the mere development of a given number of highly skilled specialists. Com-paratively little money is really required to maintain this general playground and the minor sports; but whatever is nec-essary should be provided, officially and promptly.

The wise college will encourage without stint its minor sports—natural nursery of the major games which bring the cov-

### Enlightenment at Annapolis

N this connection the more or less recent action of two institutions is interesting and significant beyond words in revealing the respective temper of their controlling forces—Columbia College of New York officially abundoned lacrosse because it failed to pay; the Naval Academy at Annapolis inaugurated a policy of very definite and active encouragement of all the minor sports.

For instance, it is proposed to encourage a team spirit, by giving credit marks to the company winning places in any of the team competitions rather than to the individuals making the successful teams as heretofore. And with a view to general recreation and excellence as above special-ized, superiority points hereafter are to be assigned to inter-company successes only in the minor sports "which afford exercise and athletic rivalry to a large number."

This is enlightened athletic management which will be fruitful at Annapolis, and is an example for all those colleges that now permit the minor sports to languish on the plea that they do not pay.

Nothing in athletics ever paid so handsomely as encouragement and intelligent supervision of the primary classes.

### Peary's Grim Struggle

T last Congress has officially recog-AT last Congress has one active achievement by retiring him with the rank and pay of a rear-admiral. A belated reward indeed, and niggardly, judged by the honors England has bestowed upon her explorers, of whom none ever attained to more distinction or brought more glory to his flag than this American.

It gives me license to again refer to Peary's grim story of his conquest, "The North Pole." published by F. A. Stokes. Although the work of a serious explorer rather than of a story-teller, this is none the less a book of absorbing interest even for the average reader. The personality of the author speaks to you in every page, and it tells of experience, of courage, of dogged determination, and of patience. It is no book to glance over casually; if you would get the real message of it, you will want to read again and again the pages of the last struggle after all the party had turned back save those who were to make the final supreme effort.









### Premos

Have thirty years experience behind them.

Each is fitted with a carefully tested lens the best in its grade that is made, and an accurate. automatic shutter.

Premo Film Pack Film is made from the same stock as the Eastman Non-curling - the best in the world.

It is obvious that you can make at least as good pictures with a Premo. as can be had and-

Premos are the smallest, the lightest, the easiest to load and operate of all cameras, and the nearest dealer will prove it to you.

Here's one of fifty models-

### Premoette, Jr.



The smallest, lightest, daintiest little camera for 21/4 x 31/4 pictures that you ever saw. Made entirely of aluminum, it will almost slip into a vest pocket.

Loads in daylight, has meniscus achromatic lens, automatic shutter and direct finder a distinct innovation in so inexpensive a camera.

You should surely have one of these convenient little cameras to keep a record of the summer's pleasures.

Our new catalogue describes Premos ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$150.00. It tells all about the simple Premo Film Pack and Tank Developing System. Free at the dealer's or mailed on request.

Important—in writing be sure to specify Premo catalogue.

Rochester Optical Division Eastman Kodak Co. Rochester, New York



WEREING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLINS'S

Peary's Arctic record is a story unsur-passed of careful pioneering, intelligent preparation, and unremitting, determined endeavor such as to glorify the annals of Arctic exploration. His work in Green-land, the discovery of its insularity, his succession of advances in 1900, 1902, 1906, leading up to the triumph of 1909, his great sledge trips, comprise a series of brilliant exploits unequaled in the four brilliant exploits unequated in the four centuries of North Pole hunting, from John Davis in 1588, who gained the farthest north (72° 12') for England, through to Henry Hudson in 1607 (80° 23'), to Parry in 1827 (82° 45'), to Lockwood and Brainard in 1881 (83° 24'), to Nan-sen in 1895 (86° 12'), to Cagni (Abruzzi) in 1991 (188° 24') in 1901 (86° 34').

Peary was lifty-three years of age—the oldest of any previous adventurer save Franklin—when, on April 6, 1909, he planted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.

It was his eighth trip, the first being made in 1898, and the conclusion of twelve years in the Arctics. Never a man more fully earned his honored place! It is a forceful book, a human document if ever one came from the pen of man; and its photographs make a truly re-markable presentment of the majesty of

#### A Wise Tenderfoot

FROM "The North Pole," Peary's serious scientific account of his victorious journey, to "A Tenderfoot with Peary," the breezy story of George Borup, is a journey indeed; yet no such light tale of Arctic travel and sport has been made more interesting or so informing. It is rather full of slang—this phase being overdone, in truth—but it has good humor and much observation on the humor and much observation on the Eskimos and on the day-by-day life of an exploring party.

#### Incubators and Poultry Profits

LETTER from John Burroughs's son. who believes Mother Nature can be improved upon and that non-success with the incubator is due to the man rather than to the machine:

APRIL 17, 1911.

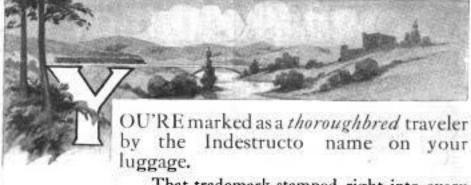
DEAR MR. WHITNEY: The letter you had in the last OUTDOOR AMERICA on incubators and brooders, written by a poultry raiser, interested me very much. To begin with, it was only a half truth, and as such merits a reply. I am not an incubator manufacturer and am in no way interested in their sale, yet out of fairness and for the unbiased guidance of beginners, I must say this: Though it is true that artificial incubation and brooding have a tendency to weaken a breed of chickens, it is a tendency only and can be cery easily overcome by proper conditions in raising the artificially hatcked chick. The whole truth is that the incubator gets the blame for weaknesses due to too close yarding; crowding the breeding stock in small, warm houses; too much corn; lack of skade and green food in runs; and, in general, unhealthy and artificial conditions all along the line. For years I have bred from incubator-hatched stock, and I chal-lenge comparison as regards health and vigor. As soon as the little fellows can run nicely I turn them out on a free range, letting them hustle for most of their lie-ing. This is the method largely used and advised at Cornell—it works like a charm. The advantage of the incubator is that

it saves time and money, and gets your chicks all out at once, just when you want them. In the spring I am a very busy man, yet I use my incubator because it pays. First, it requires less attention than a number of heas large enough to cover two hundred eggs; second, it can hatch the eggs more ckraply—a ken's time being worth money; third, it does it all at once; and lastly, and ickat seems to me to be most important, it gets the chicks out in time to begin to lay in November, when eggs are vising in price. It is not only rare to have a large number of broody hens early in spring, but there are sure to be part of them that brood in a haphazard or aultu manner, thus making the incu more certain in comparison.

My incubator is one I built myself, holds two hundred eggs; cost for tank, lamp, thermostat, etc., thirteen dollars; requires eight minutes a day care; uses thirty cents' worth of kerosene for the entire hatch-and while it is hatching, the hens needed for the same work will lay two dollars' worth of coas!

To say that we can not improve on na-ture is nonsense. For thousands of years man has been successfully improving on nature, and undoubtedly will continue to do so for thousands of years to come. From the cream separator to the Niagara graps man has made endless improvements or nature and her ways.

Yours very truly, JULIAN RUBBOUGHS.



That trademark stamped right into every Indestructo Bag, Suit Case or other leather luggage, protects you-fixes the responsibility for genuine quality and service—ties up to the Indestructo five years' guarantee.

Indestructo leathers are called by their right name—the kind and grade certified to the purchaser in writing.

The only American-made leather goods with any distinguishing name.

Registered against loss; protected against theft; special unbreakable corners. If not at your dealer's, write us direct.

Five years' service is assured with all

# [DESTRUCT[]

**Guaranteed Luggage** 

In 1911 the Indestructo Trunk has been materially improved, strengthened, beautified. Examine the new models—for all traveling requirements. This year they are Silk Canvas Covered, Cedar-lined, U. S. Government Bronze Finish Trimmed, more bands around body, double reinforcements at corners. At the same price all over the continent. Write for the Indestructo Trunk and Bag Book, and your dealer's name.









The Pruden System Portable Fireproof

A Process Unit-Bath Home Ganage will patcher pay for
itself in the tent is opened. Keeps your ago, hands only fire
itself in the tent is opened. Made of interfricking mile, and
beary galvanized steel. No fraining whatever required. Set

on many of two days by marrell or incaperiorical being intermits among and deter
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best boards, work shops, etc., are golekte set up by the Printer Spaces of Printable Frequency and shops, etc., are golekte fet up by the Printer Spaces of Printable Frequency Send for Catalog, you are interested. Please write today.

THE METAL SHELTER CO., 5-41 West Water St., St. Paul, Minn.

IN ASSMERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# Which ALADDIN House IS YOURS?

You will find one at least of these 70 real houses that will completely meet your desires.

The Aladdin method enables you to buy all the material for a complete house direct from the original producer. It saves four profits on the lumber, mill-work, hardware AND LABOR. You keep the middlemen's profits in your own pocket.

### can build an ALADDIN house yourself

Every piece of lumber in an Aladdin house is cut out in our mill by expert workmen and fitted. A saw is not required in any part of the work. Every stick is lettered and numbered to correspond with our illustrations and instructions which go with each house. No skilled labor required in any of the work.

### Dwelling Houses, Bungalows, Barns

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inside and outside, and plaster board for laring entire house inside, taking place of lath and plaster. Kaltomine for finishing all inside walls and critings.

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### Baseball for 1911

(Concluded from page T)

body. Covington, Lively, and Cavet, two of them promising left-handers, have been added to the pitching staff.

In Boston the first-base problem looms as

large as it does in many other cities, and there is nothing to indicate that it has been in a fair way of solution. Both Both Chicago and Cleveland ought to show improvement.

Cleveland has all the making of a strong team, with excellent pitchers, despite the loss of Joss. Neither St. Louis nor Washington seems to have picked up much in the way of new material, or even to have added tried veterans to the string. Washington has Walter Johnson, one of the fluest pitchers in either league, and Bobby Wallace is in charge at St. Louis.

#### On College Diamonds

EARLY play on college fields is more de-ceptive even than the training trip and exhibition games of the professionals. Nearly all the larger institutions have been hard hit by the loss of such pitchers as Templeton of Williams, Shultz of Pennsylvania, Goodwillie of Corpell, Hicks of Harvard, and many others of their caliber. Princeton still has two strong pitchers in Woodle and Greenbaum, although it is not certain that Steve White, another star, will be able to play at any time, even in the later games. The Tigers have the best baseball system in the East. There is some batting strength and good material in the field left over from last season. Altogether, the team looks strong, despite the loss through injury of Pendleton, one of the finest natural ball players who ever wore college cleats. Yale, too, looks like a promising team, with Freeman likely to develop into a first-class man on the mound. The Blue has in Badger and Stevens two high-class outfielders. The former is a star who reminds one of little Coté years ago. If the team can improve on last year's hitting, it ought to go into its big games with a first-class fighting chance, or better-which was not the case last year.

Harvard begins the season under Dr. Sexton, a coach who is a disciplinarian— something the Crimson has needed for years. The squad was handicapped in the early practise season by snowstorms and cold, combined with a field impossible to play on. The men stuck to the cage, in consequence, longer than usual. Poor scholarship also came as a sudden blow to the team, for Felton, who had been de-pended upon to do the bulk of the pitching, is still on probation, and Lewis, a hard-hitting outlielder, has also been harred by the faculty. At all events, the team will be well trained and well coached, which will be something of a novelty in Harvard baseball in recent years.

### A Scarcity of Pitchers

PENNSYLVANIA has a fair lot of vet-eran material, but, like many of the other college teams, is short of depend-able pitchers. The bitting was fairly good in the early games, especially against Horton of Ursinus, who has made a reputation among the smaller colleges. The Quakers are fairly well together as a team, especially when Cozzens is behind the bat, and the season ought to be fairly successful. Cornell's difficulty is not so much to find good pitchers as to steady them down so that they will not have one bad inning. The rest of the team is up to the average, and, in some instances, a little above it.

Da tmouth, despite her new gymnasium with its dirt diamond, full size, has made slow progress and has suffered from a scarcity of veterans. It may be that the l'anover men will make a spurt when the weather is tetter suited to baseball, but there is nothing formidable about the team potentially. Brown has a good pitcher in Conzelman, and the rest of the nine is about the usual Providence standard; but it does not look like one of the famous aggregations of years ago, when the Brunonions could usually account for anything in sight. In the West. Illinois has the system as Princeton has it in the East, and has led for many years. The Illini know probably more inside baseball than any other team East or West before the season is over, and, despite the loss of several vet-erans, it looks like another Illinois year. t bicago has a promising nine, but the rest of the Western teams are in the stage where guesswork only counts. Among the smaller Eastern college teams, Williams again looks daugerous, with Captain Mills and other steady veterans in the batting order. Among the collegians there is likely to be much in and out basel all because of the scarcity of pitchers, but if this will improve the batting, the undergraduates will be grateful, rot to mention the publie, that likes to follow the play of real



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**OLDS MOTOR WORKS** 

ORKS LANSING, MICH.



ON a recent day the editor of "The Average Man's Money" page received sixteen letters from readers of Collier's who wanted advice concerning investments. On the same day at least three reputable men engaged in the business of handling investments offered to help answer such questions. Wita such cooperation the editor feels free to invite letters from any one who wants information or advice about proposed investments

#### The Call for \$100 Bonds

ABON & COMPANY of New York M have been trying out the demand for good \$100 bonds. The list described in a recent circular sent out to dealers and customers was as follows:

Colo. & Southern ref. and ext. 4½s, 1935.

N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. Gs. 1948.

N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 3½s, 1956.

Nat. Rys. of Mexico prior lien 4½s, 1957.

Nat. Rys. of Mexico prior gen mag. 4s, 1977.

American Tobacco Co. guid 6s, 1944.

American Tobacco Co. guid 4s, 1951.

Central Leather first lien 5s, 1925.

N. Y. Airbrake Co. conv. ds, 1928.

Int. Steom Pump 1st lien 5s, 1929.

All of them. seem of first lien 5s, 1929.

All of these were offered in \$100 pieces at one-half of one per cent above the prices at one-half of one per cent above the praces ruling for \$1,000 pieces on the New York Stock Exchange. Except for the bonds of the National Railways of Mexico, which have been affected by the trouble across the Rio Grande, and the American To-bacco Company bonds, the demand for which has slackened on account of the pending decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Tobacco and Stand-ard Oil Trust cases, an encouraging volume of inquiries was received. Dealers have reported a growing demand—keen interest in Mabon & Company's list has been shown in cities in Canada, in San Francisco, in Denver, and New Orleans. As yet the \$100 bond has to fight its

own way. Naturally, the established dealer prefers to sell \$1,000 bonds—his commission is bigger and more quickly earned. But the same theory holds in all sorts of merchandising-any store would profit more from selling an expensive cont than from selling a cheap one. Yet we have good stores in plenty to cater to the shoppers with little money to spend. Before long the man with 8400 to invest will be able to find a bond dealer equipped to serve him as easily as be can now find his way to a savings-bank.

#### East and West

O NE issue of bonds of Houston, Texas. of 5.55; another to yield an income of 5.55; another to yield 4.90. Buffalo, whose bank clearings in the week ending April 15 were less than Houston's by more than \$3,000,000 (Houston, \$13,376,492, and Buffalo, \$10,089,228), can sell its munici-pal obligations on a basis of yield to the buyer of only 3.90. What is the explanation?

Briefly, the answer is that buyers of municipal bonds have an idea that Eastern cities are better managed, that their bonds are secured by more and better prop-erty, and that the city debt is smaller considering population. These would be legitimate reasons—if they were true. But—Houston was one of the first cities to adopt the commission form of government, which is so admittedly a more business-like policy than the old form that Buffalo wants to exchange for it as soon as the New York State Legislature will authorize it to do so; per thousand of population, Buffalo's debt amounts to a little over \$52, while Houston's figures out about \$43; Houston's tax rate is 1.70, Buffalo's 2.19; of Houston's 40 per cent valuation of all taxable property, the net city debt is approximately 7 per cent, and of Buffalo's 100 per cent valuation the debt is practically 7 per cent. Any one who is interested can carry out

this form of comparison between other cities. San Francisco pays 4.50 for its money, while Washington, D. C., pays only 3.20; Denver pays as high as 5.50, while Providence, Rochester, and Hartford pay 3.60; Tacoma and Birmingham

pay 5.60, and cities of about the same size in the East, such as Springfield and Holyoke, Massachusetts, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, get money for 3.80. Naturally there are factors aside from those mentioned in the last paragraph which must be considered in any detailed study. Length of time a bond issue runs is one. though this can easily be overemphasized. As a matter of fact, the average cost of money to the cities of the country has increased since 1906 about one-tenth of I per cent. Short-term bonds have in many cases been a better security than the longterm city obligation.

Is not there a chance here for the investor to make money by a proper study of this class of security?

#### Puzzles and Uncertainties Before the Investor

By DAVID R. FORGAN, President of the National City Bank of Chicago ■ If the average man does not know, let him ask. Any banker worthy of his position will gladly and gratuitously give him an honest opinion on any investment offered in the market

THE uncertainty which always hovers over the field of investment for the average man seems at the moment to be rather enhanced. The average man is naturally and properly timid about his investments. His money represents too much hard work and self-denial to be lightly parted with. The hope of unusual returns should be eliminated from consideration by the average investor. Anything

promising such returns is a speculation, not an investment. A good investment is one which will yield a sure. safe, and regular return without further effort on the part of the investor. He may go to sleep on it, as the saying Now, where can he find such investments at present? Railroad stocks and bonds? The railroads have just been badly beaten in their demand for increases of freight rates. and the average man does not know how seriously that and other political agitation may hurt them.

The dividend paying pre-ferred stocks of the so-called trusts? The country is now (April 15) awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on the Government's suit to dissolve two of the greatest of them, and again the average man ean not calculate how far-reaching a decision against the companies might be.

Public utility stocks or bonds! Almost every mayoralty candidate promises cheaper gas or telephones, and a light for the peo-ple at the expense of these enterprises.

And so one might go on raising objections to every kind of investment. The desirability of any investment consists of three attributes: (1) Safety, (2) profit, (3) permanency. All three, however, are relative terms.

In investments there is no such thing as absolute safety, assured profit, or unchangeable conditions. All that the average man can do, therefore, is to consider the relative safety, profitableness, and per-manency of the various investments offered in the market.

There are investments which are more safe than profitable; others which are profitable but not safe; and many which are neither safe nor profitable, but which are certainly permanent! As a rule, I per cent more profit usually means 10 per cent more risk of losing the principal. There are some general considerations. bowever, which are as true now as at any other time. One is that this is a very great. rich, and prosperous country, and those who believe in it and back their belief with their money usually win in the end.

We have our problems. Our financial skies are never cloudless. But whatever may threaten, we usually stop short of doing the foolish thing. A Supreme Court or Interstate Commerce Commission may give an unfa-vorable decision, but they will not confiscate or destroy property.

In spite of all our spasms. this country is likely to remain preeminently a business country, and fairly prudent investors are not in danger of any sudden collapse. the average man will only save his money, therefore, I see no reason why he should not invest it at the present time,

using the common sense and caution which are always necessary,
High-class railroad bonds or stocks,

dividend-paying preferred industrials, wellmanaged bank stocks, established public-service corporation bonds, and selected municipal honds are an good investments to-day as ever they were. And it is equally true that all get rich-quick advertisements are to-day as great swindles as ever they were.

It is a marvel to me how the lure of something for nothing continues to attract the average man. As a rule, he only asks the advice of those competent to judge after he has parted with his money and begins to have doubts. The Postmaster General has estimated the annual loss through get-richquick schemes at \$100,000,000-all of which might have been saved to the deluded victims if they had each selected a banker of good standing and asked his advice before parting with their money.

If the average man does not know, therefore, let him ask. Any banker worthy of his position will gladly and gratuitously give him an bonest opinion on any investment offered in the market.



David R. Forgan

#### A Way to Tabulate Stocks

FOR a model of a good, brief, graphic I method of presenting the important facts bearing on the investment value of the tabulation used recently John Muir & Company of New York is, in part, reproduced below. Until every

point touched upon here is cleared up in the investor's mind, be has no business buying stocks.

The figures used in the tabulation are those prevailing on the New York Stock Exchange on April 21:

fack	Price Abox	Present Divis- siend	Present Stell About	Distillation From Con- percularity	Promis Byte Prid	Arrenge Pai President Period	Personal Indicated Exceloses	16-5	S Corned (re)
St. Paul	118	7	5.93	19 yrs.	9 yrs.	4.2	8.20	11.17	4 yrs
Northwest	143	7	4,00	33 yrs.	D.yrs.	5.8	7.40	12:38	4.91%
D. & H	167	9 5 7	5.38	30 yrs.	4 918	6.3	14.09	12.64	Gyra
D. & R. G. pfd	69	75	7.23	15 yes.	10 yrs.	7.1	7.37	7.57	GARA
III. Cent.	137	7	5.10	46 yrs.	0 yrs.	7.1	9.86	7.93	7. 3049
K. C. So. pfd	66	4	6.06	4.518.	20 91190	5.0	16.1.1	59,671	6 yes
O. &. W	41	2	4.88	6 yrs.	le yra.	4.5	33,40	2.38	G yrs
So. Pac		6	5.26	5 FIR	3 yrs.	3.9	11,45	10.62	4 yrs
						E	reed 1910	11	
Am. Tel & Tel	145	4	5.52	11 yrs.	4 yrs	7.5	10.19	10.88	5 year
U. S. Steel pfd.	119	7	5.88	10 yrs.	10 yrs.	y Since I	24.26	18.12	9 year
Am. Smelt. pfd	104	7	6.73	12 yrs.	12 yrs.		14.09	15.65	4 yrs
Am. Tob. pfd	9.7	45	6.19	7 778.	7 yrs.		おマ 東海	31.75	4 yes

#### Motley is Gathered In

WILLIAM GEORGE MOTLEY was arrested by United States Post-Office inspectors as he was stepping into an elevator outside his New York office on April 4. Using the mails to defraud was the charge, his promotion of the Allegheny Quartz and Channel Mining Company of California furnishing the evidence.

Motley's method of using his sucker list, which was estimated to contain 200,-000 names, subdivided into good, fair, and worth trying, was an illustration of what Mr. Cortelyon said on this page two weeks ago. Last June a dividend was paid in order to induce the purchasers of 50,000 shares of stock at 20 cents a share to exercise an option on 50,000 more shares at the same price. To the men in charge of the mine Motley wrote one letter, asking them to get out some good gravel and have a good clean-up. . . . I don't ask this for the value of the gold itself, nor with any idea of paying dividends, but just for its hyp-notic influence on stock buyers. I want to use the story of the clean-up to good advantage. If there is any way on earth to do it, we must pay a dividend on or before the first of June. This is extremely im-portant. It means that the stock reserved on call will be taken up and be paid for."

As a matter of history, the dividend was paid on June 16, although a former manager of the mine said that it cost \$2 to get out \$1 of ore from the mine. "Motley's Bulletin," a publication issued solely to boom Motley's game, came out with a flaring notice of the dividend, and announced that the mine had up to that date pro-duced more than \$1,000,000. The Post-Office inspectors said that about \$700 was actually taken out, and that it took just \$1,000 to pay the dividend. So withers the romance of the promoter under the cold probing of the Government's fact hunters.

#### A Warning from Denver

THE Denver Chamber of Commerce has. I through its Committee on Mines and Mining, issued a positive, much-needed warning against the mining stock swindlers, the rainbow chasers, and the wild-catters. "What is needed," says the com-mittee, "is more mining and metallurgy and less mere stock selling. Mere stock selling mining companies have done untold injury to the mining industry of Colorade and all other mining States

"Legitimate mining has always been more or less paralleled by illegitimate business, consisting of questionable mining company promotion, mining stock flotation, speculation, and booms, only a minimum of the money arising from which was ever put into mines, but was dissipated or absorbed in excessive promotion profits, promotion expenses, and irresponsible man-

In other cases, optimistic people, wellmeaning but inexperienced, have put their own money and induced others to put money into mines and mills incompetently and wastefully managed, and the results have been more monuments to lost capital.

"The ordinary American method of organizing a mining company invites financial failure. Capitalized at from one million to five million shares for each company, the promoters appropriate a majority of stock for themselves personally, usually leaving an insufficient amount as the sole means of raising working capital. Treasury shares are sold at a small frac-tion of the par value, say from five cents to twenty-live cents on the dollar, from which commissions (more or less hig) are deducted, leaving an inadequate gross sum to spend on the property, even if honestly or judiciously expended, which is by no means the rule. In the majority of cases the company finds its funds exhausted and no treasury stock left with which to raise further capital. Development work ceases and the company and its property neces-sarily become dormant with little likeli-hood of ever being resuscitated."

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IT A SEWENING THESE ASSESSMENTS PLANE MANTER COLUMN

#### Team - Work and Apples

spondingly on the books of the association. A few quotations from the instructions sent out to the growers-very similar to those used in other Northwestern apple neighborhoods-will suggest with what

"The union will notify you by mail when a variety is to be picked. On receipt of such notice, pick, wipe, and sort the apples and get everything ready for packers. Notify the office or field inspector when you are ready. The field inspector will then call on you, and, if in his judg-ment the job is ready for packers, he will arrange to put packers at work.

#### Picking and Packing

"Picking that it is hot, pick during the cool of the day. Do not allow pickers to pull of fruit spurs nor bruise apples by dropping into buckets or boxes. Apples should be placed in the baskets or boxes, and not dropped in or poured in. The stems of the apples should not be broken off. All apples should be hauled to the packing-house daily. Do not hauled to the packing-house daily. Do not allow them to stand in the orchard in the sun.

"Wiping and Sorting-Wipe the apples just sufficient to make them clean and get off the spray. Do not polish them. Sorting should be done when the apples are being wiped. In sorting, keep the fancy grades in boxes by themselves, the choice grades by themselves, and the culls separate. Put four-tier apples and larger together, and four and a half tier and smaller together. Fancy Spitzenburgs should always be graded for color, seventy per cent or more good red color. Keep the light Spitz-enburgs separate from the red ones. Special advice will be given on other red varieties for color as sold. . . . If the apples are not satisfactory they will be set aside, the grower notified, and a special arrangement effected as to the disposition of the fruit. If it is decided to pack, the repacking will be done at the grower's individual expense. If the apples are to

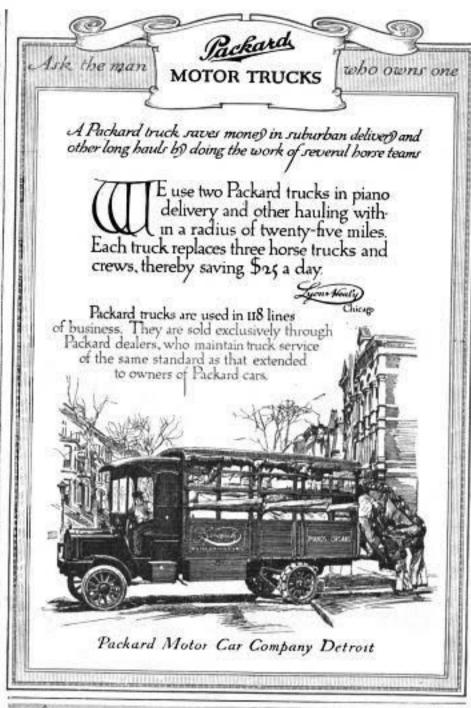
individual expense. If the apples are to be shipped without repacking, they will be shipped in the next lower grade, or in the grade to which they belong," etc., etc. Packing these fancy apples is an art in itself. The pack must be tight in each direction, and yet the apples must not be bruised. There is a straight pack, a diag-onal pack (in this no apple rests directly on another, either below or at the side), and an occasional variation of the latter, known as the offset. There are been of and an occasional variation of the latter, known as the offset. There are boxes of 3 rows, 3½, 4, 4½, and—although rarely—5 rows. Each apple is wrapped in paper, the box is lined with paper, and paper is put between each row. The top row must bulge in the middle, so that the cover will he held tight, and the top row apples are turned stem side up, so that when they are exposed on the stand for sale, stem side down, any bruises received in transit will be hidden.

It was by finding out the varieties on which it was best for them to special-ize—Spitzenburgs and Newtown Pippins are those most grown at Hood River-and bringing them into market with such care as this that Hood River has got its name. But there are, further, very obvious advantages in organization. A small individual grower would rarely have enough perfectly ripe apples to ship in car load lots. The express rate to New York would be practically pro-hibitive, and to ship otherwise in small quantities would involve all sorts of diffi-culties of marketing and refrigeration.

#### Shipping in Car-load Lots

"HE union, on the other hand, dealing A always in ear-load units, can put up a solid front to the railroad and the jobber. Indeed, buyers come out from New York, look the crop over while still on the trees, talk a few moments with representatives of the association, and promptly fix prices for which the whole crop is to be sold, f. o. b. Hood River.

When all has been said, such a neighborhood would still be relatively unimportant. were it not a comfortable place in which to live. A country which is only a sort of mine to dig money out of, and not a place for homes, can scarcely be, in any permanent sense, a place to be taken seriously. Good citizenship is quite as impor-tant as good apples. The Hood River orchards are not merely oases. All the country about is comfortable and even beautiful. There is grass and shade; trout streams near by and bunting. Above the fields and foot-hills, crystal-white in the vivid northern sunshine, the snowy shoulders and head of Mount Hood climb far up into the blue. Like most of these North-western peaks, with their low snow-lines it looks much higher than peaks of similar altitude in California or Colorado. It is visible everywhere, dominating the valley, a cool and inspiring neighbor to look up to from the heat and dust and petty





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Modern methods make it possible to put a solid gold jacket over a core of baser metal that gives the required tensile strength. In this way you can keep your jewelry up to date at very small cost,

Fontneau & Cook Co. Attleboro, Mass.

ASK YOUR FLEUR-DE-LIS JEWELER CHAINS



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THE HORTON MFO. CO.



reflectated, lock-seasond steel boats. Orders filled the day thry are received. Beats shipped to every part of the world. (8) free Catalog. Steel Rowboats, \$20. MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO., 1295 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.



#### "John, why don't you wear Keepkool this summer?

"You've always complained that your underwear was stuffy, sticky, hot and uncomfortable in summer.

"I've bought Krepkeel for the boys for the last two summers, and it's the coolest, lightest and best-wearing they

ever had.
"It's lock-stitched, too-never rips, ravels or has to be mended-and it's the ONLY POROUS UNDERWEAR that's ELASTIC RIBBED always fits smoothly and never loses shape.

"I'm sure it will fit you better, wear longer and keep you cooler and more comfortable than any other underwear. it this summer and see if I'm not right."

Keepkool is for men who want quality underwear. In looks, fit, wear and comfort, it's the equal of underwear at double

Men's Separate 50c Men's Union Suits, \$1.00

Boys' Separate 25c Boys' Union Suits, 50c

Knee or ankle length drawers, short or le sleeves and athletic shirts. Januar on seeing the Acaptoni label. If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for a catalog and sample of the Acaptoni fabric. FREE.

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.









## Keeps The Outside Out And The Inside In

BUILDING paper can't do it—never did do it. Linofelt does it. Building paper transmits the outside to the inside, the inside to the outside, cold to hot and hot to cold, noise to quiet. Linofelt does not. It keeps your home warm in winter, cool in summer, always quiet and restful. It is made from flax in the greatest flax market in the world—Winona.



costs only a few dollars more per house than building paper, is 38 times as effective. It is an insulating quilt. It saves 40 per cent of fuel bills and is an efficient sound deadener. The same sound heard 200 feet through hourds is heard only 2 feet through Linofelt. And it is equally important in Northern and Southern climates. No home is too small to afford Linofelt.

#### Get The Beautiful Linofelt Book And Sample



Get all the information, the data, the plans, the tests, the facts and views of house-symbols consisted with Line feet - received in tenenting to owners, prosper. recryptoric managers with Line feet immerially interesting to overent, prospec-tive owners, architects and Boolders. Let us tell you also about Link Board and Bock Wood,—north be glad to know about them. Get a real sample piece of Linofelt. Get the recol important intermation you can get this hadding season by just writing us to tell you all about our plans for your house or building. Your local dealer's cause on request.

UNION FIBRE CO., Manufacturers.
22 Union Avenue Winona, Minn.

The Philip Carey Co., Distributors, Cincinnat.



.usiness of the day's work. The broad Columbia flows by at the other end of the valley, and across it, in front of Mount Adams, are huge round hills, green during the rains, in summer brown, with patches of fir and pine. Portland is only sixtyfive miles away, and the Portland morning paper is dropped into the apple grower's mail-box before lunch-time. Several overmail-box before lunch-time. land trains stop at Hood River each day, and Chicago is only three days away.

#### College Men as Fruit Growers

THE cost of land and the intelligence required for success bring naturally to such a place the fit and the capable. There are about six hundred growers—the population of the whole valley, including the town, is about six thousand-and of these six hundred, between two and three hundred have producing orchards. The others are getting under way. About a fifth are college men, and there is a university club with graduates of Harvard. Yale. Princeton, Michigan, Cornell, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Brown, and other institutions.

And it is rather a pleasant future toward which these young men are working. In another five or ten years their loans will be repaid and their orchards paying well. There will be a good road to Portland probably, and it will be a simple matter to run down for a day or two to see a play and get a taste of city life again. From Port-land the Willamette Valley opens southward, and with an automobile all the California wonderland will be within touring distance. If profits remain what they are now a winter vacation in the East ought to be possible to most of them. And meanwhile they will have had the satisfaction of living a sane and healthy life and producing something in return for the living the world gives them, both beautiful and useful.

#### A Departmental Ditty

By WALLACE IRWIN

OF all the Cabinet Members grave Who ever sought the land to save From all its ills By Postal Bills nd Fiscal Measures bold and brave. By far the most efficient wight Was him of whom I hereby write, That Knight of Heavy Mail yelept, Frank Hitchcock of the P. O. Dept,

THOUGH letters often went astroy And stamps came off-the usual way-

And R. F. D. Was far from free In Hitchcock's post-official day, Yet Frank was not inclined to shirk His more important office work; And this he did while others slept, Did Hitchcock of the P. O. Dept.

THENE'ER the G. O. Party's need Required another Campaign bleed. Who more sedate To pass the plate

Ind raise the coin with decent speed? Who more discreetly could approach A Corporation den and broack The touch which none could intercept Than Hitchcock of the P. O. Dept.!

WHEN Magazines the System hit The cross old System threw a fit.
"Be calm," said Frank. "These pests I'll spank And likewise pay my Deficit. The Standard Oil I would not bust. But I can soak the Language Trust." Thus speaking noble Hitchcock stept Into the noble P. O. Dept.

E Publishers take heed," quoth he. "The long, long haul it tireth me-Come round, come round! Four cents a pound Henceforth the Postal Rate shall be. And if ye holler at the rate, Take care! I'll hike it up to eight To punish those who overstept The law of God and P. O. Dept."

HE eye of many a Private Int Shot forth full many a merry glint, And some bespoke A quiet joke

While others chuckled at the hint. Across the mouth of every scamp We'll paste a four-cent postage-stamp— Friend Frank," they gurgled, "pray accept Our blessings on the P. O. Dept."

 $\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{ND}}$  so I sing this ditty slight To prove to you that right is right. (If wrong were wrong Another song Of equal strength I could indite.)

When Publishers grow proud and rich It warries men like Mr. Hitck, Who scorus all Plutocrats-except A few scho run the P. O. Dept.



HAVE your collars Style and Fit that's permanent? You buy a You buy a certain style of collar because it fits you-but if the buttonholes stretch or

tear-the style is lost—the size is enlarged-and the set is spoiled. What then?

You have your choice of looking ill-groomed or throwing away





because they have the famous Linocord



eyelet buttonholes, stand the severest strain of wear and laundering without spreading or pulling out, thus giving permanence of Style and Fit not to be found in ordinary collars.

#### LINOCORD BUTTONHOLES

reinforced by a stout linen cord worked around the entire buttonhole-are in Silver Brand

Collars only.





Our styles can be copied but not our buttonholes.

In Silver Brand Collars you will find every correct and fashionable shape for business, semi-dress and dress wear.



Write for our book "What," the authoritative guide to dress correctness on every occarism.

GEO. P. IDE & CO. 493 River St. TROY, N. Y.

IN ADDRESS OF THE STREET, THE STREET, WAS ASSESSED TO ADDRESS.

# Again a Doubled Demand for No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

For you men who buy tires without full information, here are some facts to consider.

About two years ago the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire—our patented type—began to become the sensation.

Last year our tire sales trebled—jumped to \$8,500,000—because of this tire's popularity.

This year 64 leading motor car makers made contracts with us for No-Rim-Cut tires. More pneumatic-tired cars at the Shows this year were fitted with Goodyears than with any other make.

#### Suppose This

Suppose, as a tire buyer, you were offered this choice:

On one hand a tire which has never been rim-cut, though run flat for miles in a hundred tests.

On the other hand a tire which, if punctured, may rim-cut in a moment —be wrecked beyond repair.

Which tire would you take?

Suppose, in addition—and on the same tires—you were offered this choice:

On one hand a tire 10 per cent oversize—meaning 10 per cent extra carrying capacity, 25 per cent more mileage.

On the other a tire of same rated size, but with one-tenth less capacity, one-fourth less probable mileage.

Suppose these tires were of equal quality, and sold at an equal price. Which tire would you buy?

#### That's the Reason

Your answer will tell you why No-Rim-Cut tires command this enormous sale. For that is the choice we offer.

You are offered it even in Goodyear tires. For we still make the old type, as made by others, as well as the new No-Rim-Cut type.

But the old type will rim-cut. The old type is not oversize. Naturally our sales are overwhelmingly in favor of No-Rim-Cut tires.

And you, like all others, will demand these tires when you know the facts. Our multiplying sales showthat.

#### 12 Years of Tests

This No-Rim-Cut tire is the culmination of our 12 years spent in tire making.

Its No-Rim-Cut feature—its oversize feature—are merely incidental to the main worth of the tire.

We operate in our factory a tiretesting machine, on which four tires at a time are being constantly worn out under all sorts of road conditions. And meters record the mileage.

Here we test every formula, fabric and method devised by our experts or brought out by competitors. Year after year we have compared one with another until Goodyear tires have been brought close to perfection.

Thus we have compared over forty formulas for wear-resisting tread. Thus we have compared over 200 fabrics. Every method of making every feature, device and material have been tested on this machine.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires, as we make them today, are the final result of all this experience. Regardless of our exclusive features, they are the best tires man can make. About 600,000 No-Rim-Cut tires have been sold to date—enough to equip 150,000 cars. The result of their use is this:

The demand for these tires is more than twice that of last year six times that of two years ago.

Our enormous plants, with three shifts of men, are run full capacity night and day. Our daily output is 2,200 automobile tires. Yet we have not for weeks been less than \$2,000,000 behind on urgent orders.

Don't you think you should know these tires?



The No-Rim-Cut tire fits the same rim as the clincher tire. Nothing at all need be altered.

The removable rim flanges are simply slipped to the opposite side when you change to No-Rim-Cuts. Then the flanges curve outward instead of inward. The tire when deflated comes against a rounded edge.

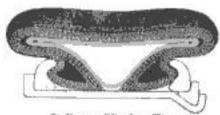
With the clincher tire, that hookshaped flange curving inward digs into the deflated tire. That is what causes rim-cutting. See the pictures.

#### Hookless Tires

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires have no hooks on the base. They do not, like other tires, need to be hooked to the rim.

The reason lies in a patented feature. There are 126 braided wires vulcanized into the tire base.

These wires make the tire base unstretchable, so nothing can force the tire over the rim flange. No hooks and no tire bolts are needed. It cannot come off until you remove one



Ordinary Clincher Tire

flange. Then it comes off like any quick-detachable tire except that it does not stick.

This feature is controlled by our patents. Others have tried twisted wires—others a single wire. For all makers know that this type is desirable.

But our flat braided wires, which need no welding—which never can break or loosen—form the only practical way yet invented for getting rid of the clincher tire.

#### Tires 10% Oversize

No-Rim-Cut tires, as shown by the picture, begin to flare from the base of the rim. On account of this fact we can fit the rim and still make the tires 10 per cent oversize. And we do it.

Ten per cent oversize means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

This oversize takes care of the extras—the top, glass front, gas tank, etc. It gives you ample carrying capacity where an ordinary tire would be overloaded at the risk of blowing out.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions will cut tire bills in two. Yet these patented tires now cost no more than standard clincher tires. Their saving is entirely clear.

Our Tire Book—based on 12 years of tire-making—contains many facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



## The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Erie Street, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

Canadian Factory: Bowmanville, Ont.

We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.

# Will You Try the 50% More Absorbent Underwear this Summer?

And being 50% more absorbent, "DRYSKIN" is far cooler. It keeps the skin dry.

In "DRYSKIN" Underwear the manufacturers have achieved "conductivity." Other underwears are porous or absorbent, as the case may be, but "DRY-SKIN" is all this and 50% more. It actually "conducts" moisture from the surface of the body through its own fabric and rapidly evaporates it. The wonderful porosity of

# DRYSKIN

## Underwear

is permanent; no matter how often it is washed or how long it is worn, it still retains its wonderful absorbability.

The "DRYSKIN" pro-cess is exclusively used for "DRYSKIN" Underwear. You cannot get this remarkable quality in any other underwear. This process makes "DRYSKIN" sheer and dainty as fine linen in

With all these special qualities you can still get it at a popular price. Single garments, 50c.; union-suits, \$1.00. All styles.

### The Adjusta-Slide

The Adjusta-Slide is a device which permits of instant adjustment at the waistband of "DRYSKIN" drawers. Its simplicity is remarkable. You wonder why it has not been invented before. Never slips or loosens-remains exactly where you adjust it.

#### Norfolk Hosiery and Underwear Mills Co.,

Norfolk, Va. and 366 Broadway, New York

#### What Is News?

A Symposium from the Managing Edutors of the Great American Newspapers

■ In presenting this, the fourth instalment of a symposium by the newspaper editors of the United States, College's is obliged to apologize for blue-penciling the blue-pencilers. We telegraphed to the editors or man-aging editors of one hundred important American newspapers, asking their opinion on the question "What is news?" The contributions more than filled the space set aside for them; and it was necessary, therefore, to cut some of their replies does to the most pertinent para-graphs. The first instalment of replies was printed in the issue of March 18, and this was followed by further instalments in the issues of April 15 and May 6; others will be printed in forthcoming issues.

#### By Guy Flenner Managing Editor

Boise, Idaho, "Daily Statesman"

F it were within my power to enforce a uniform news standard for the papers of this country. I would forbid the publication of all scandals, whether developing in or out of court; of all brutal exhibitions; of all harrowing details. I would tell an unbiased story of the in-dustrial, social, religious, educational, and political movements, and permit more gencrous use of the columns for those who had something to say on any subject of interest to the public and knew how to write it to the point. In the presentation of news dealing with disasters, it would be my policy to blue pencil the morbid features, and to publish the facts without the lanci-

nating and horrifying paragraphs which to-day seem inseparable from such recitals. Do I practise what I preach? I do not, excepting in a very modified way. The pace is set by the dailies of the Eastern cities, which excite the public appetite for the racy and the shocking, leaving the small fellows powerless. The public is primarily to blame, for were it not for its inordinate craving for the sensational and its demand for the papers that supply it, the more conservative publishers would feel encouraged to institute reforms along the lines I have suggested. I am confident such a news program would elevate the public morals more surely than the efforts of the pulpit; at least, it would prepare the ground for the sower.

#### By W. G. McMurchy Editor

St. Paul "Daily News"

THAT which happens to day which does not ordinarily happen is generally admitted, without argument, to be news-That which does not happen to-day, which should have occurred in the natural course of events, is also commanding from day to day and from year to year a broader recognition as news also

The first branch of news is usually mere narrative: the second is apt to involve to a greater or less extent some inquiry more or less in the nature of editorial comment upon the motives and reasons which have brought about the failure of the expected to happen, the criticism of a delinquent in public or private life, and is the heart and soul of that sort of news which some call muckraking, but which, even in the most conservative papers, is more and more being recognized as legitimate news in spite of its inevitable editorial tendencies or even prejudices.

The mere chronicling of incident takes a small part of the newspaper of to-day. The description of the conditions which are operating to produce the incident of to-morrow are just as much news, and that is why no editor now, however biased in his personal views, does not concede a news value to what Hobson thinks about war with Japan, or what Bryan's "Commoner" says about the election of Pome-rene in Ohio, or what the rural legislator from the crossroads thinks about the proposed amendment for an income tax.

So news now includes views: not only the deeds of those who do, but the thoughts of those who think; and this opens the way to a third class of news-paper literature which is intended to make people think who are apt not to.

Under old news definitions it would not be strictly news to describe child-labor conditions in Southern or Northern fac-Those children will go to work



HERE is a test of the purity and clarity of Walker's Grape Juice. Invert the bottle and hold it to the light. You will not see a single speck of sediment nor any floating particles of pulp. It is absolutely clear and

# Walker's

#### **GRAPE JUICE**

"It's Clear Because It's Pure "

has the true fresh grape flavor because it is nothing but the clear juice of the grape. Great care is taken that none of the skins, seeds or stems get into the grape juice to make it bitter and astringent.

If there is sediment in grape juice, there is sure to be a bitter tang and a puckery after-taste, which means that something besides the juice has entered into its composition.

Many tempting drinks can be made with Walker's Grape Juice. Our booklet contains many recipes for dainty desserts and beverages. We will mail it to you free upon

Walker's Grape Juice is sold by druggists and grocers and revied at sold toomtains through out the United States and Canada.

The Grape Products Company



e gives 57 hours light. Smotheres, grouseless, absolutely safe; weight 5 oz. Every lamp guaranceed. For sale at leading Hardware and Spor-ing Goods dealors or sent prepared upon receipt of regular price \$5.00. Write today giving your dealor's name and address and we will mail illustrated booklet free.

John Sissmons Co., 2 Franklin St., N. Y.

# Boat and Engine Book FREE

C. T. Wright Engine Co., 116 Canal St., George ille, Mich

Four Wooderful Launch Bargains



#### SURBRUG'S **ARCADIA** MIXTURE

in each pound there are three to four hundred pipefuls—it costs \$2 00 per pound —three-quarters of a cent a pipe.

If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

Send 10 Cents for a saxiple of the recent

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An ideal most unifing all city gainties with the quiet of country and seash-ore. Da-lightfully smarted on the shore of I ake Michigan close to the great South Park—10 manufers into four the breather and shopping duties. Every condent—cool, refreshing broscer—amount, sends buffing breach—all number attractions. Tourists and translates always find it is about attractive place to stop and east. For Mantisonerty Illia. Bookley address Manager—ids Wood, and Lake Shory, i blings



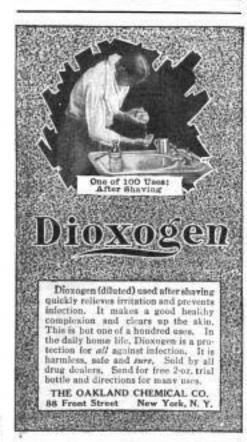
Manfelf Formack's Rosidiese, Cornick, 3C N Marinel with Union's Science, Street

#### 50% Cheaper Than Paint 100% More Artistic Than Paint

Paint now costs more than twice as much as Cahot's Shingle Stains, and painting costs more than twice as much as staining, because painting equates skill, while any in-telligent laborer can apply our stains per-fectly and rapidly, either by using a wide, that brush, or dopping. The stains give heautiful roloring effects, soft, deep and transparent, on shingles, siding, or boards. The creosote penetrates and thoroughly preserves the wood. You save half your paint-ing hill, double the beauty of your house, and keep the woodwork sound, by using

# Cabot's Shingle Stains

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Manfg. Chemists, 9 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.





again to-morrow morning just as they did yesterday and in all the days gone by. But when the natural impulses of the human heart make the inevitable appeal for these children, that impulse enlivens the whole humdrum of factory life with the real news value, and that value keeps on increasing as the impulse impresses itself on a large number of men and women.

Everything that has the remotest bearing on human development—social, moral, or material-is news, whether it be the placing of billiard-tables in the elubroom of a church or the hanging up of a "no swearing" sign by a saloonkeeper.

If this is true, that news covers not only the things that men do and the thoughts that men think, but also anything that is likely to make men either do or think, it leaves very little that is not news.

To put it in a somewhat different aspect, to-day no longer is master of the news; to morrow is also news; but yesterday is not news, except as it may throw light on to-morrow.

#### By James Keeley Editor

Chicago, Ill., "Tribune"

 $\mathbf{F}^{ ext{OCUS}}$  a combination camera and phonograph on the world and its daily record is news.

Webster defines news as: "Fresh information of something that has lately taken

place or of something before unknown,"
The "Century Dictionary" goes further
and says in its definition: "A new or uncommon and more or less surprising thing"; while the "Standard" phrases it this way: "Anything new, strange, or un-expected."

Anything that happens is news, but it does not follow that everything that happens should be printed.

That is where the personal equation comes n. One man's meat is another man's poison. One point of view would mean one paper in a town, one magazine in a country.

My point of view, broadly, is this: Tell the truth as nearly as the limits of finite humanity permit; tell the pleasant, helpful truths without regard to friend or foe; and do not be afraid to tell the unpleasant truths if you believe their publication is An honest newspaper owes a DECEMBERY. duty to its readers, and that duty is to earry out each day a contract to give them all the news to which, in the judgment of the editor, they are entitled.

The judgment of the editor! That's the whole answer to the question: "What is news?" Kipling, in "L'Envoi," set a good standard for the editor who

Shall draw the thing as he sees it For the God of things as they are.

#### By General Charles H. Taylor Editor and Publisher Boston, Mass., "Globe

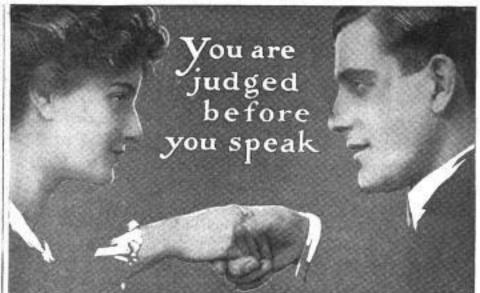
N EWS is the history of the day in which we live, and the main differ-ence between it and the history of the past is that it is printed in a newspaper instead of a book.

Many who revolt at the newspaper history of violence and crime pride them-selves on their knowledge of the book history of these same unhappy incidents of life. They delight in the closest study of battle, murder, and sudden death, the bloody fends and black treacheries in the fifteenth century, but affect a disdain and borror of the history of like occurrences in the twentieth. They simply prefer cold-storage news. The newspaper, however, is the people's history and the people's library.

The great classic historians and the great modern newspapers are in a remarkable agreement in their choice of material. Probably the newspapers display a little more conservatism or diffidence than their prototypes. They surely do not give a larger share of space than the historians to evil and misfortune. No one can say that they equal a Plutarch as a disseminator of personal gossip or a Gibbon as a delineator of scandal and crime, and they are accused of no worse inaccuracies than a Macaulay.

Leave out of history all the wickedness, and who would read it? Mankind is less interested in the news of the ninety and nine righteous persons who behave themselves than in the one sinner who goes astray, and naturally so, because the sinner is the problem in all times. speare, the immortal reporter of the human story, bestowed twenty lines on the offender to one on the safe and sane.

As for crime, bowever, sheer criminal brutality is no longer news. A murderer caught red-handed with the spoils of his murder receives less and less attention from the newspapers. Only the mystery of a crime is news to-day, and the chief interest which its publication arouses rep-resents perhaps the landable desire of men to see wrong detected and justice prevail.



HILE Pompeian Massage Cream is used in several million homes by W both husband and wife, yet in some homes men still think it is a woman's face cream, and again, women think it is a man's cream, Pompeian is for both, just as much as soap is for both. But Pompeian cleanses, refreshes, improves and invigorates the skin as no soap possibly can. There is no logical reason why either man or woman should have the cleaner or more wholesome skin.

We are all judged largely on first and general appearances—yes, judged before we speak. Comparatively lew people come to know our inner selves. Hence the value of appearance; hence the necessity of a fresh, healthy, wholesome skin. Such a complexion is in itself a good introduction for man or woman into either social or luxiness careles.

You are judged before you speak!

"Don't Envy a Good Complexion-Use Pompeian and Have One.'



# POMPEIAN Massage Cream

Makings Cream is emirely different in purpose, use and results. Fumposa-Makings Cream is emirely different in purpose, use and results. Fum peins "rells" out of the pores, bringing the hiddes dirt with it. It is this rolling-out feature which makes Pompaian Massage Cream estired different from "cold" or greater creams, which stay in the pores. Use rold creams for cold ergan uses, but when you want a cleaning ma-sing cream insist on Pompoian. At all dealers.



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site colors, with each trial jar. This is a rare offer. This "Pompeian Beauty" is very expen-sive and immensely popular, Clip coupon

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The Pompeian Mfg. Co.
3 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.
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Name	-				
Address	4	103	-111	4	

# apid FIRELESS COOKERS Reduce the Cost of Living

It's an actual fact that my Fincless Cooker saves 75 % of your foel bills, 75 % of your time and worry, it cooks your food 75 % better and you will never keep house again without one, once you have tried it. I am the Original Fireless Cooker Man. I sold 30,000 Fireless Cookers last year. Nearly every cooker Fireless Cooker Man. sold brings me from one to four customers—friends of the first customers.

#### Special Price Proposition On 10,000 Cookers

Just now I am going to make a special price proposition on 10,000 let of my cookers to further introduce them into new localities. You'll be surprised and delighted at the low, direct figure I will quote you on just the cooker you want right from the factory.

Don't you want to write a postal today for this proposition? Remember my Cookers are the latest

improved, most up-to-date cookers on the market. Mine is the

old, original, genuine, Rapid Fireless Cooker. Sold on 30 days' free home test. Order one of my Cookers, use in your home for a full month, then decide whether you want

to keep it or not.

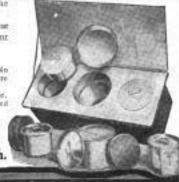
My motto is Low Prices and Quick Sales.

My Rapid Cooker is the cleanest, most vanishry Cooker made. No pade, or rioth lining. All metal, conity kept clean, and with proper care will last a lifetime. Brantifully finished cases with deep proof tops. Send for catalogue and full description, together with special price. Also, I will send you recipe book of the different dishes to be cooked in my rapid cooker.

Retirember my cooker Rossus, Bakes, Price, Boils, Steams and Stews, any and all kinds of food most defineable. Amover this advertisement and set will menticular

and get full particulars.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL CO., Dept. 248. Detroit, Mich.





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Ramper" bicycle inraished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money not. Write at owe for full particulars and species effer.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your lacycle. We ship to supplie, anywhere in the L.S., without a cerd depend in advance, prepay freight, and allow TEN DAYS PREE THAL destring which this you must ride this bleyele and just it to any last you wish. If you are then not perfectly saltisfied or do not wish to keep the historie you may ship it bank to be as to one repetite and you in it not be not one over.

LOW FACTORY PRICES but to not the propose and you in it not all notice must be be being directly you may ship it bears nough through one. You see allow the time of the best by the particular to be the propose of the possible of the continue of the best particular to be the particular of the southern to make the best and the particular to be the particular to the continue of the particular to the particular of the particular to the particular of the particular

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MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. H-54 CHICAGO, ILL.



# Grape Juice

WE are just-VV ly proud of the way hundreds of women wrote of WELCH'S in a recent advertisement contest conducted by a well-known magazine. Here is what some of them wrote:

"The ments of Welch's grape juice should be apoken of in more emphatic terms than are used in the adsertisement."

"There are other grape juices on the market, and I have tried many of them, but they are not all they represent to be. Weich's is, and more." "A delicious and nourishing drink at all times of

the year.

"It gives the most delicious color and flavoring to
creams and icings. To my limeade I always add
Welch's grape junce. My friends say it is like drink?
ing liquid amethysis."

"We housekeepers are very much indebted to Dr. Welch."

Dr. Weich."

"Weich's grape jaice taken upon cance trips or plenic expansions is delictions, thiss-quenching and a most palatable accompaniment to the riands selected for such sutings.

"I feel I could acareely keep house without this selightful beverage—Weich's grape juice."

"A fine briefage fee sick and well."

We might extend the list indefinitely, Every woman who has WELCH'S in her home finds it splendid for serving at dinners, luncheons, receptions, or "just for company." Our new free booklet of grape juice recipes tells of many delicious desserts and drinks. Send for it to-day.

Your dealer will supply you if you mik him for WELCH'S.
Trial 4-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.
Trial as of 22 pints, express prepaid cast of Omnha, \$1.00.

The Welch Grape Juice Co. Westfield, N. Y.

## Try It On Steaks

If you want that rare relish that



### LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

A superior seasoning for Soups, Fish, Meats, Gravies, Game and Salads.

Assists Digestion.

Lea & Perrins' signature is on label and wrapper

JOHN DUNCAN'S SOMS, Agents, New York.



#### Buy the Original Zimmermann AUTOHARP

"The Nation's Favorite." None genuine without our trade-mark "Autohorp." A most all astromentadapped to all classes. At all most stores or direct from us. Easy to play, easy to hey." THE PHONOHARP CO.

PATERISARITATIONS ATENT SECURED OR Start right. Free Book. How to obtain, finance and promote patents. Send sketch, free search, FARNHAM & STER, Pat. Attys., Ad. 51, Washington, D.C. IN ADDRESS OF THESE ADDRESS OF TAKEN MENTING COLUMN'S

At any rate, crime is exaggerated probably more by the critics of the newspapers than by the newspaper itself. Criminal news actually forms a much smaller part of the normal newspaper than many faultfinders loosely assume. The Boston press gave more space to Moody and Sankey in their first great series of meetings thirtyfive years ago than it ever had given to any unworthy pair, and within two years the reports of a big and protracted re-ligious rally in Boston filled a larger num-ber of news columns than the reports of any criminal case in the history of the

While the unusual is the news most in demand by editors and readers, it is not necessarily news of the unusually bad. The virtuous, if their virtue takes unusual shape or scope, can make news. Virtue itself, however, is not news, and it will be a sorry day when simple well-doing becomes news in any community.

News is not what some people wish other people to read, but it is what the people themselves wish to read. It is the first principle of democracy that in the long run the people can choose more wisely than any one else can choose for them. The American people do not need a censorship of the news. They are the best censors, and they freely exercise their prerogative every time they buy a newspaper. The editor is subject to a daily referendum-and the recall too.

While news is a commodity for sale, newspaper conductors and the members of their staff have a greater responsibility than the men in any other business. And they appreciate it. What they forbear every day of their lives only their waste-baskets can know. They reach their ideal as nearly as they can. They are just as loyal and true to their public duty, just as earnest to build up their communities, just as eager to broaden the useful knowledge of the people, just as anxious to carry sunshine rather than sorrow into the families which they visit through their journals as are any men in any profession or calling.

Nevertheless it must be borne in mind that news is not and can not be morals or beauty. As Charles A. Dana said, news is whatever Providence permits to happen. A thing it permits to happen too often, however, ceases to be news. It is a tradi-tion of the Paris press that any murder in that city was news until a man murdered seventeen persons in a night, after which the mere slaying of a single victim lost its news value.

News in the larger sense must be something new and something strange. The newspapers have exhausted and are exhausting those qualities in many things that once were thought new and strange. Some kinds of news that formerly commanded liberal display and space are now dismissed in a paragraph or in silence. This process of exhaustion goes on re-morselessly. The newspaper, by its un-rivaled power of repetition, is continually satiating the interest and curiosity of the people, and this is the surest corrective of the public taste.

Thus the newspaper, the youngest of the great institutions of civilization, is swiftly curing its own ills. Give it time, it will attain perfection as quickly as any other human agency, and not be late in arriving at the millennium.

#### By Herbert Hunt Editor

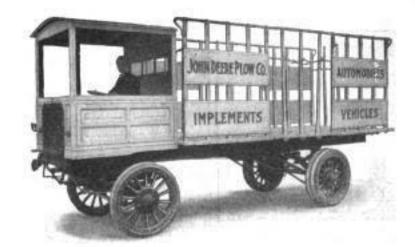
Tacoma "Duily News"

"WHAT is news?" is governed by geography, climate, strategical lo-W geography, climate, strategical lo-cation with regard to routes of commerce; by age and wealth of community, its in-dustries, its social and educational atmosphere, and some ten thousand other elements. Therefore one is not guilty of an intellectual circuity or evasion in saying that "news is what the people are interested in."

#### By David Rankin Barbee Managing Editor Montgomery, Ala., "Advertiser"

I N my opinion the best newspaper is the one that is most nearly a human document. Fill it full of people, make it as intimately personal as possible, and, where it can be done, hang every story about some individual. Anonymity in news is stupidity in news. The day of "Many Voters," "Vox Populi," and "Citizen" has departed even from that once interesting column, "Letters to the Editor." Some of the older papers still cling to it because the older papers still cling to it because it is old, but remorseless time is covering that antiquity with dead leaves and dirt.

Pictures of people, accidents, scenes, and of a myriad other things are as good news as any paper can print—provided the pictures have a news value at the moment of publication. Years ago a veteran re-



JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Omaha, Nebraska, has operated this Wilcox 3-ton truck since April, 1910, with most satisfactory results. An average month's maintenance costs much less than the cost of two teams and the truck does more work. Gasoline \$5.65 and oil \$1.20 per month.

#### THE BRAKES ALWAYS WORK

The brakes must be equal to any emergency or accidents will happen and result in loss of much time and money. The braking system of "WILCOX TRUX" has met with universal favor among their drivers and owners, because they can always be depended upon. The service or foot pedal brake is external contracting cast iron lined, and operates upon the jack-shaft. It will stop the loaded truck and hold it on any grade. The emergency or hand lever brakes are contracting Thermoid lined. They grip extra large drums on the rear wheels, and will stop the car within a few feet.

ACCESSIBILITY OF MOTOR-No other ACCESSIBILITY OF MOTOR—No other truck on the market has anywhere near the same degree of accessibility to its vital parts as the Wilcox. The motor is in the cab with the driver. By raising the hood the driver can see all parts of the engine, the carboreter, magneto or spark plugs, from his seat. These parts can easily be reached and examined from the cab. Nothing but the transmission is under the body of the car.

SPROCKET BRACES—Instead of putting the sprockets on the extreme ends of the jack-shalt, this shalt is extended far enough to permit bracing the ends with a solid bracket, so that the sprocket runs between two bearings. This absolutely does away with any possibility of straining the jack-shalt, and throwing the chains out of alignment or breaking them.

WILCOX "A" BRACKET and radius rod is an exclusive construction which holds the front axle in its correct relative position, allowing the use of full elliptic springs. which take up all jar without interference. It avoids wrenching and weakening of the springs, and gives perfect rigidity to the steering gear and perfect resiliency to the

STANDARD EQUIPMENT - All Wilcox Trux are equipped with Bosch Magneto, Bennett Carbureter, Timken Roller Bearings, all of which are standard and thoroughly tested in both touring car and truck

#### OUR EXPERT SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department of delivery system experts is at your command. They will study your problem and show you just how much you can save with a motor truck and how, or will tell you frankly if it will not pay. Send for diagnosis blank. Catalogue upon request.

#### H. E. WILCOX MOTOR CAR CO. 1034 MARSHALL ST., N. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Branches in nearly all large cities in United States

# Send No Money

Let us put this piano in your parlor-not a dollar to pay us.

LET US and you our hig, free, aritinal photograph, calce-librationed, handsome book, and offers in trust you absolutely with any Reed & Seas Plano on as long time as you wantle even three years or more, if you are ravisfied after 30 Days' Free Trial. Not a cess to pay down... not a deliar for any of our beautiful styles you scient from the book we want to send you on

at World's Columbian Exposition 1893

We've sold through dealers, jobbers and agents—for over 68 reass—but one we have cut out their big posits and are giving the asternations on that you can have a Rene & Sons Plano, for lifelong service, at a give at low as the price of many "cheap" made genome—and gen the higher armini position. The out this offer and after a full year's enjoyment found and pract in the first offer armini position. The further had generations of enjoyment found and plano in the full year's reast plano back and we'll pay the freezh if not carried position. Thurstee the fairest effect ever make. It means 165 Days' Approval Test, benides 10 Days' approved Test, benides 10 Days

Take Your Own Time-On Trying and Also Self-Playing Pianos Paying—We Pay Freight Both Ways
Take to Days' Free Trial is your home with your family and friends
to large the beautiful four quality—handsome exclusive design and
faith—easy action and spiradid satisfaction. When absolutely
satisfied you can pay \$1 a week, or by the march, or I month or
twice a year. We don't care how. Suff your own time. We
want you to be happy with one of our parsons or self-playing pianos
—prove it at our risk—right now. Write a Paul Today—Fir Our
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Direct from factory to you Established 1841. Given Highest Award now saves you \$128 to \$222

REED & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., 271 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL



#### THE BEST LIGHT

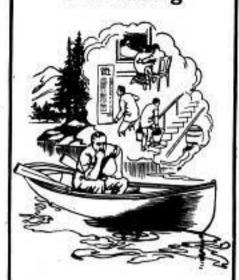
Makes and horns its own gaz. Cods in per week. Gives 500 candle power light and casts no shadow. No dort greace, nor coor, Unequalled for Homes Morest Motels, Churches, Public Halls, etc. Over 200 dyles. Every lamp warranied. Agents wanted, Write for estatog.

THE BEST LIGHT CO. 7-35 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

Brass Band Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Supplies LYON & HEALY 30-87 Adams.

IN ANSWERING THREE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLING'S

## Vacation thoughts on heating



Don't have your vacation marred by the spectres of old-fashioned heating methods. Don't put it off longer, but settle at once and for all time this most important matter of home heating and hygiene. The savings in fuel, repairs, doctor bills, labor, etc., will pay for your annual vacation, and you will put balmy Summer warmth throughout the whole house on the most tempestuous of Winter days by using an outfit of

By the use of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators the fuel bills grow smaller; uneven heating and repair bills disappear; ashes, soot and coal-gases are unknown in the living rooms; carpets, hangings and furniture are thereby given longer life; housework is reduced one-half, and the whole house is made a far better, happier, healthier place to live in.

AMERICAN Radiators are made in a multi-

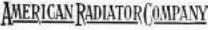
AMERICAN Radiators are made in a multitude of sizes and forms—to go alongside open
stairs; to fit into corners, curves and circles;
between windows and under window sents; with
brackets to hang upon the
walls—off the floor; with
special feet to prevent cutting carpet; with smoothcest surfaces for decorating
in any color or shade to
match woodwork, wall
coverings, furniture, etc.;
thin radiators for narrow
halls and bathrooms; with
plate warming ovens for
dining-rooms; big radiators for storm vestibules;
with high legs for cleaning thereunder; with ventilation bases so air of
foom may be changed I
to 4 times per hour—and
other splendid features
which it would pay you
big to know. Our free book tells all about
them (and all about IDEAL Hollers). You
will need it to choose the models from.

Beready attheturn of a valveto flood the house



A No. A-MI IDEAL Boiler and 451 kg. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators. and 461 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMBRICAN Eachines, costing owner \$215, were used to hear this corting. At these prices the goods can be bought of any reputable, compensate fitter. This did not include cost of labber, pipe, valves, freight, atc., which are extra and ways according to ellipsate and other conditions. lvetoflood the house with invigorating, genial warmth for the vacation returning family. Prices in Spring usually rule the lowest of the year. In these leas-hurried months you are sure to get the best workmanship. at workmanahip Put your property into right heating condition now ready for best liv investigate is so; this big paying building invest-ment. Ask for free book - puts you undernoobligation to buy

Public Showrooms in all large cities



Write to Dept. 31

IN ADDRESS THE ADVECTMENDED PLEASE MENTION COLLEGE

porter in Memphis, Tennessee, who sold papers during the war to both armies at the siege of Vicksburg told me—with some contempt, I thought—that General Grant only "read the pictures" in the papers. What the papers and what the pictures I do not recall, but the general and the private in the rear rank all like to "read the pictures." Nothing makes a newspaper Nothing makes a newspaper ook newsier than good pictures.

To me the anecdotes and human-interest stories are often the best part of the paper. Therefore a good seissors editor is the next most important man to a good reporter. It is this class of news that makes such papers as the Kansas City "Star" so popular. "T. P.'s Weekly" and "M. A. P." are among the most interesting papers coming from England for this same reason.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I believe in news about the individual man, no matter what form it may come in. I tell my reporters: "Every man you meet has a story in him. Get that story."

> By M. B. Morton Managing Editor Nashville, Tenn., "Banner"

ME question as to what news should or should not be published has almost as many sides as there are newspaper workers and readers. It is necessary to draw the line somewhere between decency and indecency; to consider whether an item is of sufficient importance to justify the breaking of a heart, the wrecking of a life, an injury to a financial interest or to a community; and in all this the editor at the helm must be a law unto himself, and there will be as many laws as there are

> By F. A. Walker Managing Editor Washington "Times"

TEWS is the truthful chronicling of those events which are most likely to interest the present or prospective read-

ers of a newspaper.

Whether or not that news in its entirety should be published does not, as I under stand it, enter into the discussion to which you have invited various editors.

In no community, unless we except New York, is news so truly news as when it concerns local people and local things, local conditions and local problems. In the city of Baltimore, with whose most influential newspaper I have lately been connected as managing editor, it was proper, from the standpoint of public preference, to give the great preponderance of space to matters of local import, local politics, local social events, local business affairs, and local civic problems. And for the 'News" that was the best news. In Washington somewhat of the same conditions exist; but with the absence of municipal politics, with the members of Congress disregarding to a large measure the rights of a disfranchised people, with a population made up of people with news inter-ests divided between events local to Washington and happenings in the communities from which they came, the problem of what is news becomes with every newly acquired reader more complex.

The problem of the country editor, whose circle of readers, knowing each other, is buterested each in the other, is the a, b, c of newspaper work. To the editor whose patrounge includes all grades of men and women, the solution of the question, "What is news?" entails a profligacy in the expenditure of both effort and money before the printed evidence of final judgment is presented at one cent per copy.

> By Allen Potts Managing Editor Richmond, Va., "Times-Dispatch"

THE man who is able to answer con-cisely your question "What is news?" is probably still unborn and, it is more than likely, will never exist.

An editor once said to me that a news paper was like a botel, which furnished a great variety of food to suit a great variety of people. The literary pie diet of New Hampshire does not appeal to the people of the South, nor, I take it, do the people of the Pacific Slope yearn for the intellectual baked beans of Boston.

In my opinion the proper kind of news a question of locality. It is impossible to eliminate prejudice of environment. and this fact plays an important part in the choice of news,

The misfortunes of our friends, no less than the achievements of our enemies, are welcome hits of news; and I should say that news which appeals to the great mass of the people is something out of the commouplace which demands sympathy or calls forth condemnation.



OR use on a large modern plant like the Arlington Mills illustrated below, only one kind of roofing is suitable, namely, Barrett Specification Roofs.

The roof area of these buildings is about 221 acres, which includes saw-tooth, monitor and ordinary flat roofs, under which are valnable machinery and textiles, where a leak might do thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

The roof practically gets exposure from both sides, because the humidity of the interior of the building (which is a necessary feature of textile manufacturing) causes constant condensation of moisture on the under side of the roof.

No other style or type of roofing could be used economically.

Tin and ready roofing would require painting every few years

-and think of the cost of painting so yast an area! Slate and shingles are not fitted for use on such buildings.

If ultimate economy is desired, a Barrett Specification Roof must be used, for its price is lower than that of other permanent roofs and, as it requires no painting, its maintenance cost is nothing. We can point to roofs of this type which have given faultless service for over thirty years without leaks and without repairs.

If you are interested in the roofing problem we suggest you write our nearest office and any information desired will be cheerfully furnished.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

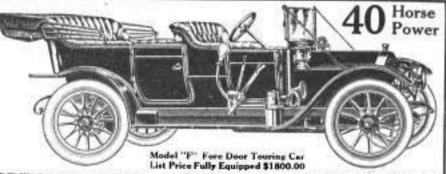
New York, Chingo, Philadelph Boston, St. Londs, Carminad, Prinder Christonti, Kausse City, Minnespol New Orleans, Saville, London, Eng. Generalis (Stee)











SPECIAL OFFER ON PRATT-ELKHART

As we have decided not to make any more State Agencies, if we have no local agent in our locality, we will sell you one car for your own use, allowing the State Agency Discount whether you take the local agency or not.

We have been manufacturers thirty eight years, this fact ought to be of interest to you online a car. We know our car is as good in every way as cars that are listed at \$2500.00.

The "Pratt-Elkhart 40" has 17 inch wheel base, unit power plant, three point someon sion, offset crank shaft, flosch Mogoeto, Dual System, Mx4-inch tires. Fully equipped with top, bond, windshield, speedometer, two gas lamps, three combination electric and nil lamps, brass coat and foot rail and all necessary tools.

May we send you our Anta Catalogue? ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.

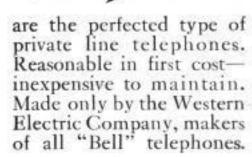
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Equip your business with Western Electric Interphones. Just press a button and you are in instant communication with any man in your employ.

# Western-Electric Inter-phones



Booklet No. 7666 describes Inter-phones in detail. Write our nearest house for it.

The Western Electric Company Furnishes Equipment for Every Electrical Need

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30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL Then \$2.50 A Month

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3 Doz. 5 Cts. I delight you. blished monthly. 40th year. Original, Helpful, Entertain-ing, Visits 600,000 floral bomes. Why not yours? Send. 25 Cts. for 2 years' 5 Cts. 00 Cts. is all)

get as premium 3 Doz. Gladiolus 5 Cts. A RARE OFFER ladiolus Bullis not A RARE OF albiets), imported direct from Holland, assistrain, quie to bloom, richest colors ing different, the curv of neighbors, albs mill make a glorious bed. Six lots beer pittons \$1.50, the up a club. The Barriottons \$1.50, the up a club.

GEO. W. PARK, J. La Park, Pa.

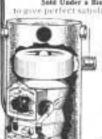
Park's Floral Guide, a freely illustrated stalogue, with perminative table and promunciation f the hard flower turnes, Free.

## EASY TO BUY \$10 down and \$10 a month

Our monthly payment plan makes it easy for anyone to have the best heating system. Buy direct and save the dealer' big profits and excessive charges for instaland repairs. Saves one-third the cost

#### JAHANT Down Draft FURNACE

For residences, schools, horels, churches, etc. Sold Under a Binding "Guaranty Bond"



pre perfect salislactionatics 265-tays use or money retorded We send cost ple toutiff - furnace, registers, super, special blue print place, hell directions and all tools for installing. So easy to install a boy can do it.

OUR FREE CATALOG explains the patented fown Draft System fully

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#### Handsome Boat Book - FREE

New Historical Day, Insistement that took everything. Historical in colors. Pall details. Send for PRES copy to ay.

are paramer-year. Have juilt of invel places. C.is's nell-cus's best of warp, wenceller, etack, 19th, div nit of open it seam. Mosts sincle, perpende, won's stall warn like ante-cité Man CONTROL.—Famous Mullins Miero. Unite. Water Exhaus.—12 models, 16 of 26 h., 5 to 30 h. p. Fluit out about these wonderful boxes. Attachight low prices.

**MULLINS** 

Steel Motor Boats

Complete Line of Row Boats and Duck Boats \$22 to \$39

THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 119 Franklin Street, Salem, Ohio

#### The School in Our Town

In Collier's of February 25 were printed the three prize-winning letters in "The School in Our Town" contest. In the issues of March \ and March 18 were printed other letters received in that contest, and below are two more contributions:

#### The Training of Teachers

**▼**OME time ago I attended an institute where for a couple of weeks during the summer the teacher who presides over the school in our town receives special instruction in his profession. Our teacher is an able-bodied man. There were other men and women at this session, and the conductor was a tall. handsome, sensible fellow—superintendent of schools at the time in a well-known city.

"We will all join in this beautiful song, the words of which appear on the black-board." be said. And forthwith they began:

Rob-in, rob-in red-breast, Rob-in, rob-in dear, etc.

And the teacher of the school in our town also sang for ten minutes with the assembled pedagogues.

Then this soft-voiced, earnest conductor said: "Let us all, in unison, repeat to-day's quotation." And the assembled men. maids, and matrous chorused: "The Union. now and forever, one and inseparable." Mr. Conductor then delivered a well-prepared address on "The Care and Keeping

of Copy-Books. After ten days of this careful training the County Superintendent arose and made a few remarks, the burden of which was that, after such masterful instruction, each person present would be able to teach a better school, and if he should be reelected Commissioner, be boped that they would

all pass their next examinations. My father, whose education consisted of "rendin', ritin', and rithmetic," hammered into him, as he puts it, in a neighboring county, always seemed pretty well equipped for the business world, albeit, he can not sing "Robin, robin red-breast." and he firmly believes in the "Union forever," although his manner of saying it may not have the proper inflection. He is not much on fads and has no apology to make for his lack of knowledge of the different "ologies

P. E. NEATON, Emmett. Michigan.

#### The Question of Salaries

O UR hill town has 160 voters; 100 miles of higher miles of highway; ten schools, ungraded; ten teachers, assorted, but of two types, whacker and weeper. Under God and her own sweet will each "directs the destinies" of the hodge-podge gathering in her care during seven months at the princely wages of six dollars a week. If, "in the course of human events," a rare academy miss shows a gleam of the inner light, she is hailed, by the sign of the dollar, to a higher plane.

This system of public schools is wholly in control of a trinity committed everlastingly to the twath principles of spending no more than the law requires, and "what was good enough for us is good enough for our children, I guess." As a sop to the first and antidote to the second of these beliefs, our State has passed this provision: Of the salary of every teacher who holds a State certificate (showing the equivalent of normal school training) the State will pay eight dollars a month. Appeal to the School Committee for acceptance of this offer was repulsed thus; "It would cost the town seven or eight dollars a week for every school," and "Teachers are born, certificates don't make 'em."

Thus blocked, some of the more desperate conceived a daring, if not new, scheme, at once to right the system and upset the trinity that sat upon it. In the annual warrant appeared an article providing for the employment of part of the time of a supervisor, already doing much for near-by towns. Much dinning of the ears drove the first selectman to join us, and a native son, now a supervisor in Massachusetts, at the last moment volunteered his aid. Thus end with a mo went before the voters with a good deal of confidence.

It was a full meeting, and they gave respectful hearing to the drawn-out presentation of our case. As the Massachusetts man sat down, some one grumbled: What in hell do we care about Massachu-We capped off with the selectman. Said he: "I ain't sure but from some points of view this is a good thing. But don't believe any man knows the needs of this town like a citizen of this town."

Shall we call on the trinity with a Winchester? No. Just peg away with pa-tience, more patience, and then some, with hope that, before our children's dotage, the State may step in to control an interest too vital to be left to the whims of local polities.

T. H. EATON.

Gilmanton. New Hampshire.



#### The Scoop

Style, Comfort and Satisfaction is evidenced by the number of welldressed men who wear "Natural Shape" Florsheim shoes.

Ask your dealer about The Florikeim Shoe, or send amustic and we will have our nearest dealer fill your order.

Most Styles \$5.00 and \$6.00

Write for our booklet, "The Shoeman, 'show that are different. showing styles

The Florsheim Shoe Company Chicago, U.S. A.

#### 300,000 times as fast

Your grandfather posed for five minutes before the camera to have his Daguerreotype made.

You can stop a bird on the wing in Tobs of a second with a Speed Kodak.

Thus has photography— Kodak photography in particular-kept pace with this rapid age.

#### No. 1∆ SPEED KODAK



For 216 x 414 Pictures.

Price, \$60,00.

#### EASTMAN KODAK CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y. The Kodak City. Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail.



Our book "The Modern Method of Poultry Keep

# Too Many People Think That All Flour Is Alike

YOU, Madam, may have this idea. Yet scarcely any article you buy can vary more in quality.

There are a hundred different varieties of wheat from the soft, starchy winter wheats of the South to the hard, glutinous spring wheats of North Dakota.

Each locality raises a different wheat according to soil, climate and variety of seed.

No two of the 10,000 flour mills in the United States have exactly the same equipment, nor employ exactly the same methods of milling.

No two flours are just alike:

Occident flour is ground exclusively from the hardest, most glutinous spring wheat of North Dakota, the highest in food value and most expensive wheat grown.

Less than 10% of all the wheat raised in the United States could pass inspection for Occident Flour

The Occident Flour mills are acknowledged by all authorities to be the most perfectly equipped flour mills in the world. No other mills employ such extensive and intricate purifying processes. Even the wheat itself, every bushel of it, is thoroughly washed with 20 gallons of water before grinding.

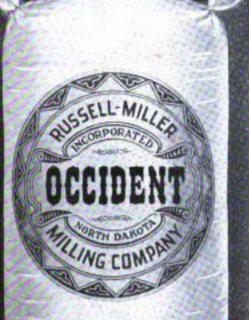
Chemists, expert inspectors and bakers, as well as millers, stand watch over Occident at every stage from the wheat to the finished flour.

# The Guaranteed Control of the Guaranteed Contr

Costs More

-Worth It

# PLOUR.



After reaching Occident perfection in the flour quality, we spend \$25,000 a year on the extra quality of the Occident packages.

Even the freight cars in which we load it are carefully paperlined for cleanliness and purity.

The entire Occident organization of a thousand men, from the wheat buyer to the final flour loader is filled with one purpose —to deliver to you a perfect package of perfect food product in perfect condition.

Occident Flour makes more bread, and lighter, whiter, better flavored bread,

Occident loaves keep fresh and sweet longer.

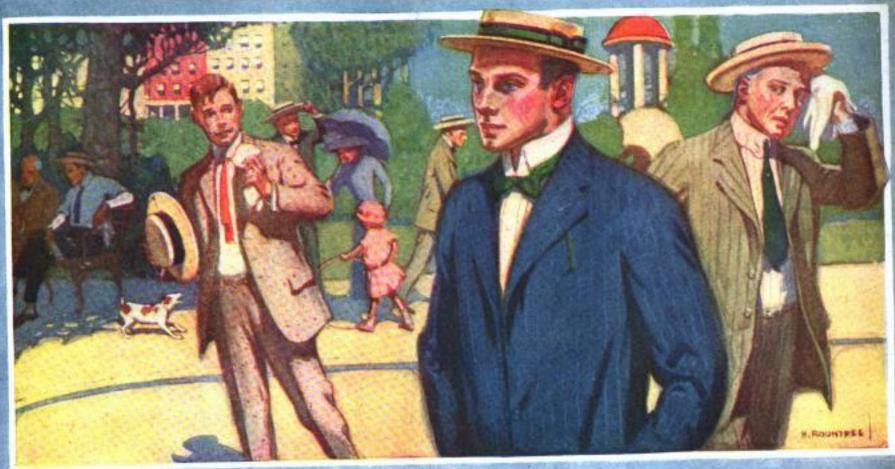
Every baking day is "Good Luck" day with Occident.

Ask your grocer to explain the Occident guarantee plan which means that you can use Occident Flour entirely at our risk. And all your money back if it doesn't plainly prove its superiority.

Our httle booklet, "Better Baking" for North-East-West-South-mailed on request.

Russell-Miller Milling Co.
Minneapolis, U. S. A.

OCCIDENT



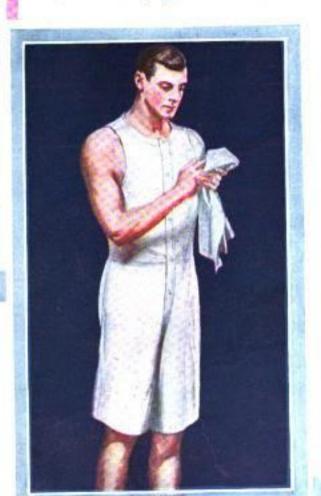
Constable State of the Day of the Party Language

# The Wearer of B. V. D. is Cool and Looks Cool.

Summer heat doesn't plague him. He keeps a cool body and a "cool head" from rising for the day to retiring for the night.

You can gain this day-long coolness and comfort by wearing Loose Fitting B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits. They flood your body with fresh air, banishing heat and lessening perspiration.

The light woven fabrics, expressly chosen for their softness to the skin, never irritate. The roomy garments, expressly cut to be loose fitting, never bind. They give muscle-



ease and a delightful sense of bodily freedom. B.V. D. sizes are exact—B.V. D. quality of material and care of making are exacting.

This Red Woven Label



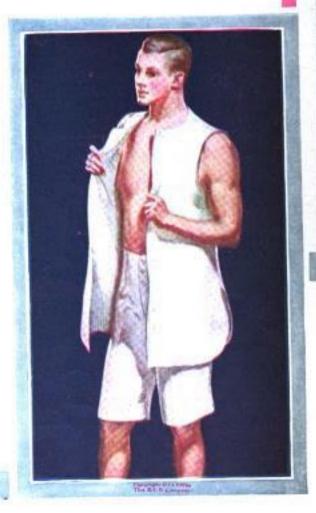
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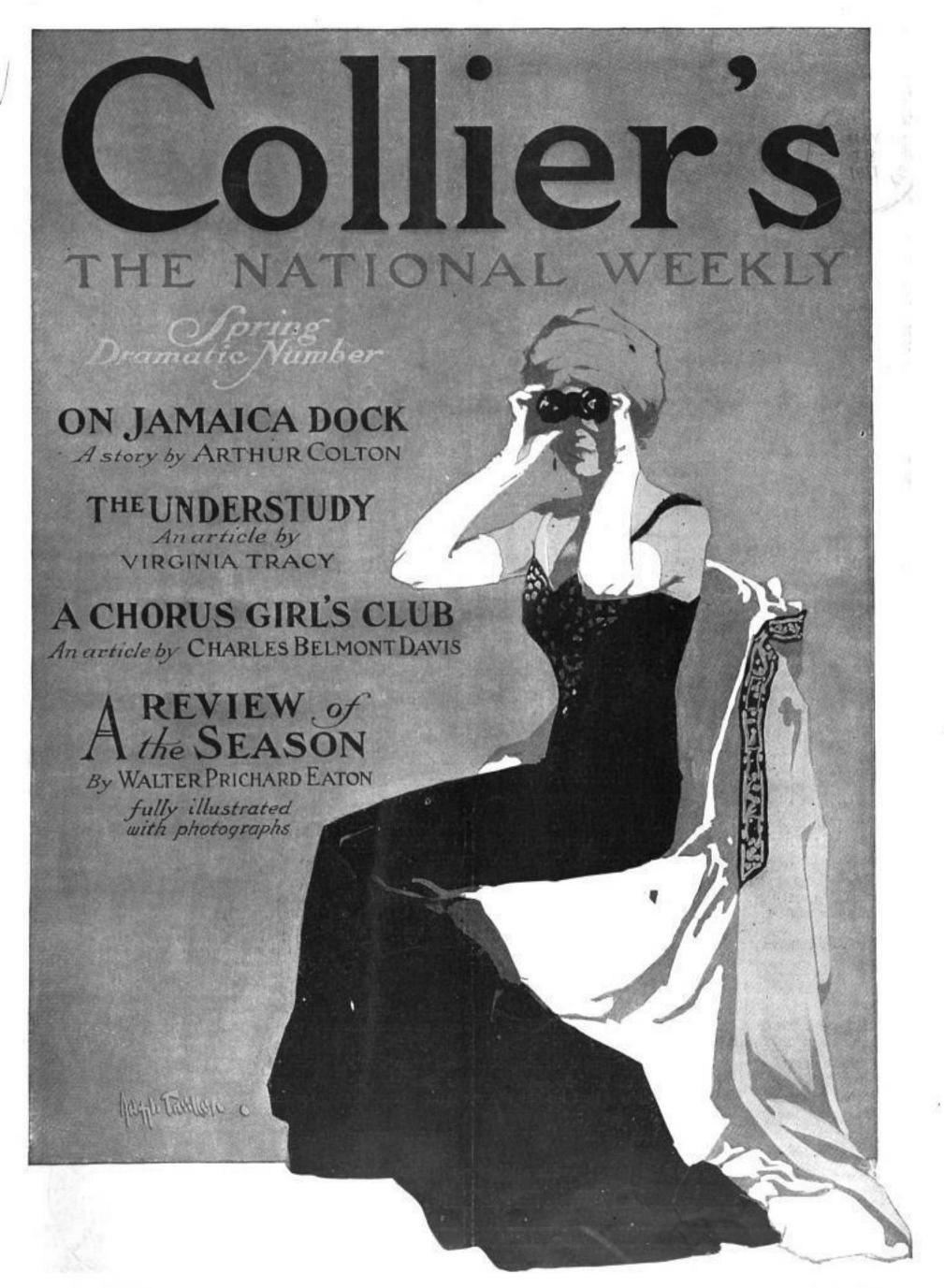
Take no garment without it. Have you a copy of our Booklet, just off the press, "Cool as a Sea Breeze"? If not, it's yours for a post card request.

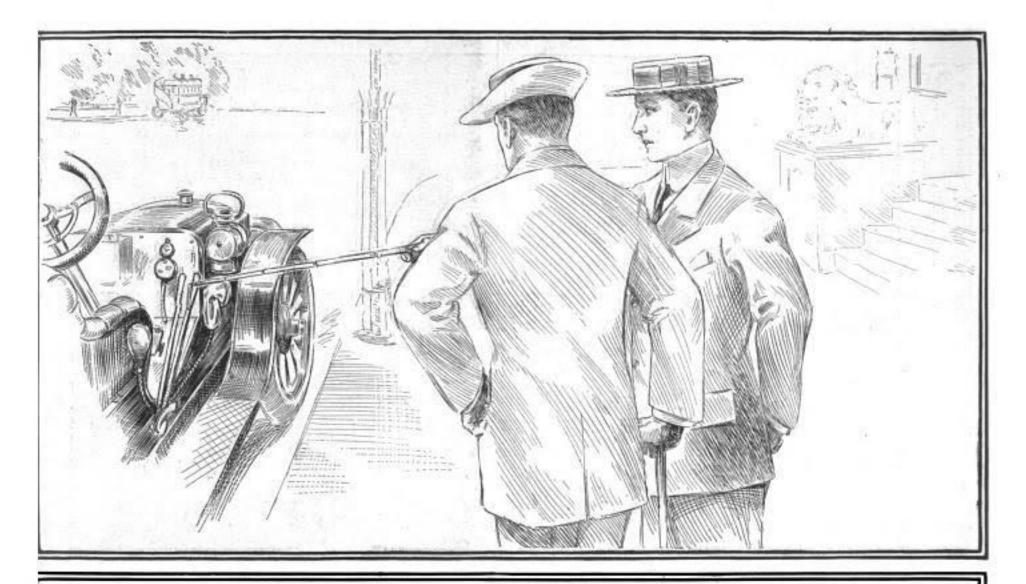
B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. 4/30/07) \$1,
 \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 a suit.
 B. V. D. Coat Gut Undershirts und Knee Length Drawers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 a garment.

The B.V.D. Company, 65 Worth St., New York.

I ondies Selling Agency, 60, Aldermanlury, T. C.







# "The chances are that's a good car because it's equipped with a Warner Auto-Meter"

THAT'S the natural conclusion the well-informed observer reaches. An automobile owner almost invariably expresses his own valuation of his car by the quality of its appointments and accessories. That's why such an owner will buy a Warner Auto-Meter

-the fact that everyone considers the Warner instrument as absolutely individual in service and appearance.

Not all automobile manufacturers equip their cars with the Warner Auto-Meter, on account of the price, but practically every manufacturer, and practically every dealer, will unhesitatingly state, if questioned, that the Warner is the only true speed indicator made.

Everything has been done that could be done to turn out of the Warner shops a perfect product—perfect in all requirements for accuracy and durability, in addition to the less essential one of handsome appearance.

It took \$10,000 and many years of experiment to build what appears to be a simple little calibrating machine, that tests the instruments after they are made. From this test the instrument is tried on another machine, which is equipped with a Warner cut meter, operating on the same principle as the Auto-Meter, magnetic induction. meter has run every working day for seven years, with no variation of its accuracy.

Every day for seven years!

Doesn't that speak for a splendid service?

After severe tests for each part of each Warner Auto-Meter before being assembled, and three separate tests for the completed instrument, it is not unreasonable to expect perfect performance.

We have never heard of a Warner instrument wearing out. We know that the Warner Auto-Meter will outlast five or six automobiles-and we know that when a man buys a new model car, one of his stipulations is that his old Warner Auto-Meter be taken from the discarded car and installed in the new,

for the man who owns a Warner has learned to rely upon it as a never varying record and guide.

Manufacturers and dealers are glad to equip with a Warner when so requested—many cars are regularly Warner equipped—for they realize that the Warner Auto-Meter lends to an automobile an added stability and gives it a more standard value.

ELOW is shown a Model M2 Warner Auto-Meter, equipped with a large figure odometer -electric light under glass bezeland high grade Chelsea Auto Clock, stem-wind and reset—Price \$125.00.

Model K2 (the same as M2 without the clock) is \$75,00.

There are other models varying in price from \$50.00 to \$145.00.

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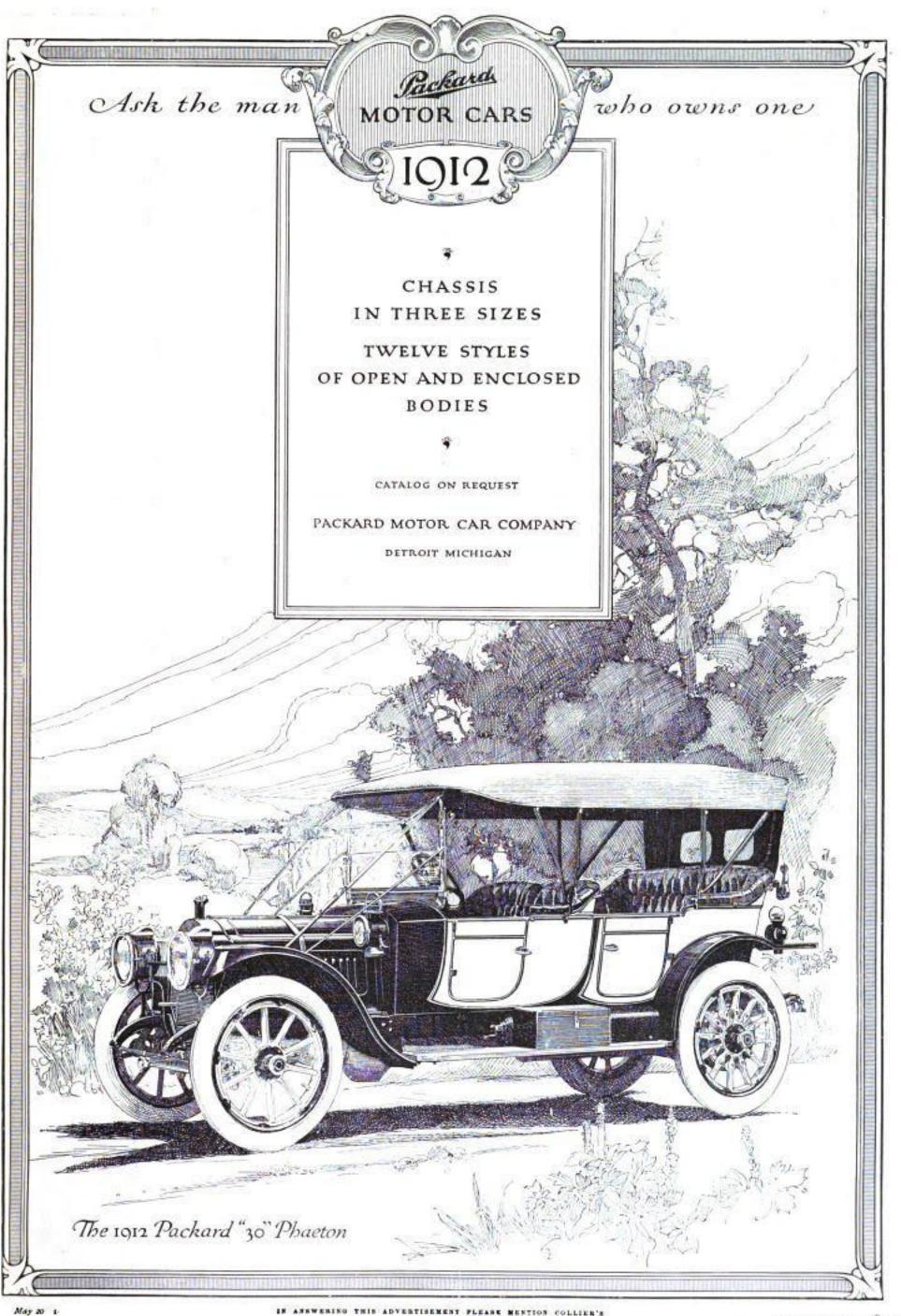
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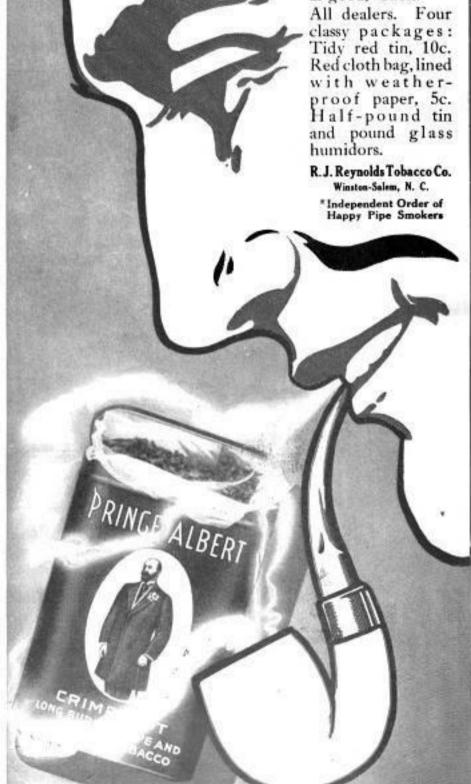
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We sell the same clothes at Wholesale that clothe the well-dressed New Yorker in our Retail stores.

Same reliable fabrics, same styles, same uniformly high grade of workmanship.

Whichever side interests you, we'll gladly throw more light on it, if you'll write us.

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# Collier's

Saturday, May 20, 1911



Cover Design . . Drawn by Adolph Treidler Dining at the Play. Frontispiece Drawn by Henry Raleigh Editorials What the World Is Doing-A Pictorial Record of Current Events Comment on Congress . Mark Sullivan 16 A Review of the Season . Walter Prichard Eaton 17 Illustrated with Photographs A Chorus Girl's Club Charles Belmont Davis Mustrated with Photographs . Virginia Tracy The Understudy 19 Illustrated in Color by Louis Fancher On Jamaica Dock Story . Arthur Colton 21 Illustrated in Color by Rodney Thomson What Is News? 26 The Latest Thing in Playhouses The Average Man's Money The School in Our Town . An Up-to-Date School. The School Board Again

VOLUME XLVII

NUMBER

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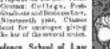
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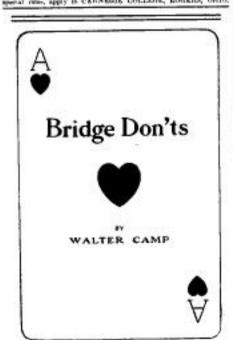
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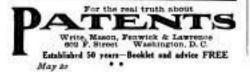
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#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 19

TERE is tangible evidence that advertising does not increase the cost of the goods advertised, and that on the contrary it tends to decrease the cost to the consumer.

A certain firm had manufactured readymade clothing for sixty years. years ago they were the largest of their kind in the country. Recently they closed out their business. They did not receive one cent for their good-will or firm name,

They had never advertised.

Other clothing manufacturers who have been advertising for years could sell their names and good-will for millions of dollars. They are making better garments and selling them at lower prices than the concern that closed up on account of poor business.

> . maretta D. S. F. Manager Advertising Department



The Franklin is the automobile with the air-cooled motor.

Franklin air cooling is the simple, natural, efficient system for the automobile motor. It assures reliability, lightness and freedom from complication.

Direct currents of cool, fresh air, are drawn by the suctionfan fly wheel down through vertical steel cooling flanges set in the cylinders.

The speed of the fly wheel governs the amount of cooling air applied to the flanges. Under the hardest and fastest service and in the hottest climate the Franklin motor cools evenly and cools properly.

Franklin air cooling does away with the heavy radiator, water jackets and all the other complication of the watercooled motor.

Not only is weight saved in the cooling system but the Franklin is the only car in which light weight and resiliency are made principles of construction-built right into the car.

Light weight and the resiliency obtained through using four full-elliptic springs, large tires and a wood chassis frame lessen the strain on every part of the car and give the Franklin a riding comfort and tire economy obtained in no other automobile.

Hudson Maxim says: "All cars must of necessity be either directly or indirectly air-cooled." Send for booklet, "An opinion of the Franklin by a man you know

If interested in automobile construction, send for catalog.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISPHENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

The little wobbly screw is easily managed

with this "Yankee" Toolat a big saving of time, temper and bad thoughts.

No. 15 is used by electricians, camera-men, cabinet-makers and a host of others, on fine work requiring the pestiferous little screws that are like all botheration to get started with an ordinary screw-driver.

✓—See this Knurled Washer?

Thumb and forefinger in contact with the Knurled Washer turn the blade and stort the flay screw; letting the hand hold the driver and acrew straight, with a steady pressure. Thus started, the screw is driven home by ratchet movement of the handle. In drawing a screw, you known it with ratchet movement, then run it out by thumb and finger on Knurled Washer,

Ask your dealer for "Yankee" Ratchet

Screw-driver No.15

2-tuch blade, 80c. 4-tuch blade, 50c. 3-tuch blade, 45c. 8-tuch blade, 55c. To the dealer

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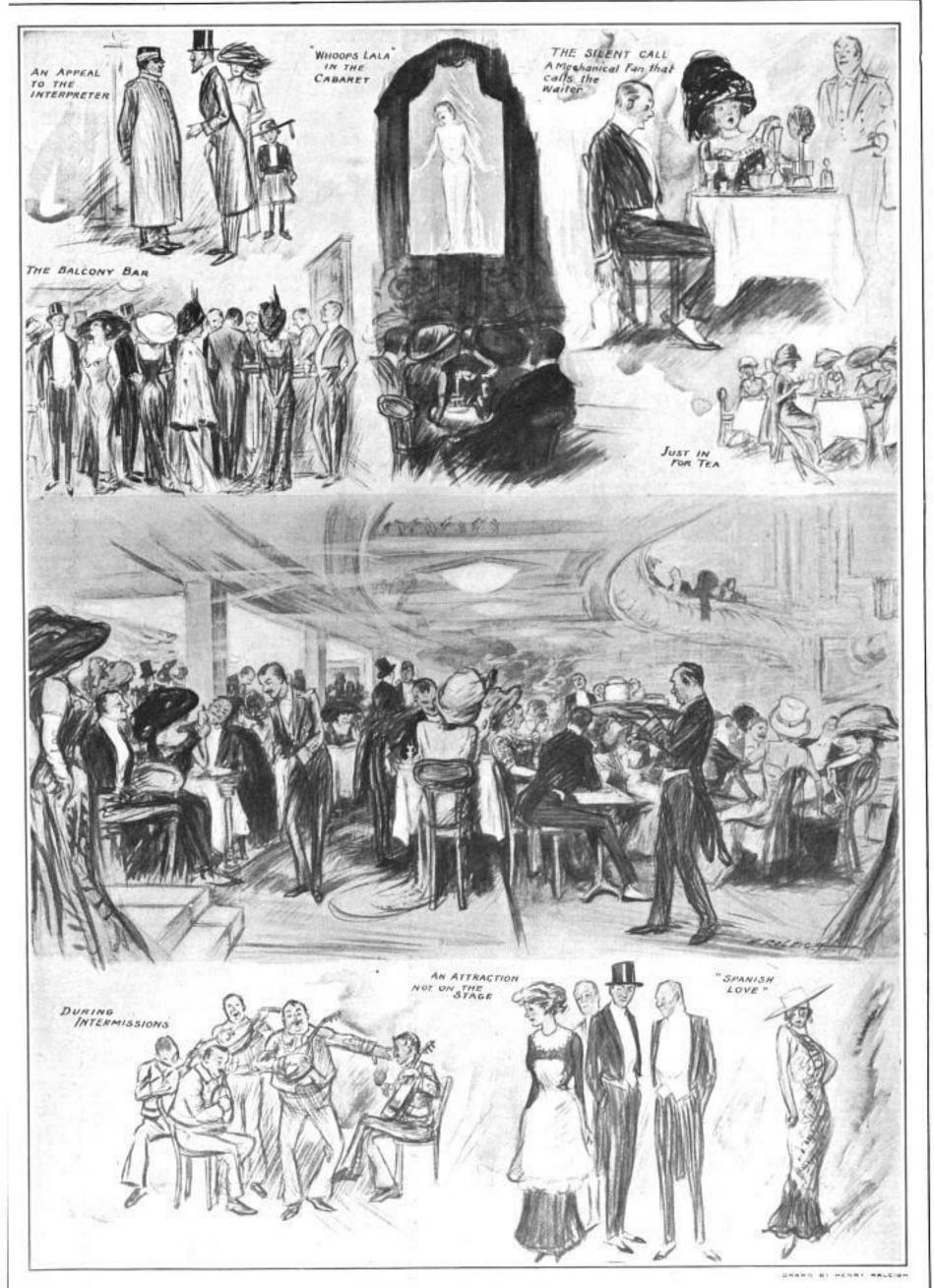
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THE World's Standard Two-cycle Manne Botor, Ten store; one, two or three cylinders; 2 to 25 horse power. High tension magnets; new idea in carburetor; many other advantages.

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Dining at the Play

(See page 30)



# Collier's

# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

May 20, 1911

#### Yesterday and To-day

ESSONS FROM HISTORY are more useful ahead of trouble than after the trouble has begun. Probably the United States will not become involved in Mexico. The spirit of the people is strongly against interfering. Nevertheless, a sudden turn or accident might at any time lead to some step from which there would be no return. We are impelled, therefore, to waste a few words on the most brilliant republic that ever existed on the earth. Herodorus reports that when Athens was under one-man rule she was no better than her neighbors; when governed by her citizens she was first in everything. When Xerxes asked how a few Greeks could stand against his army, "especially when they are free, and there is no one to compel them," a Greek answered: "There is a master over them, the Law, whom they fear more than your servants fear you." Athens at her greatest power represented, as Gilbert Murray sums it up, freedom, law, intellect, humanity, the championship of the helpless and oppressed -what we call chivalry and what the Greeks called religion:

> Nor yet to gold Give we high place, but in one honor hold The poor man and the rich.

One of the chief men of Athens said: "I have remarked again and again that a democracy can not govern an empire." Athens tried it and went down. The ideals of freedom and kindness vanished, and those of compulsion and power arose. It became the fashion to jeer at fairness and sympathy as folly and weakness. As the change was beginning, a leading citizen pointed out that the three most deadly enemies of empire were pity, noble sentiments, and the generosity of strength. Thucydides, writing after the change had come, declared: "In peace and prosperity both nations and individuals are free to act upon high motives. . . . War is a teacher who educates by violence, and makes men's characters fit their circumstances." The actual causes of war, he said, however disguised in fine phrases, were avariee, ambition, and party spirit. It was after Athens had started on the path of conquest that Euripides mourned because the wise ones of his country could no longer feel the value of merely living in the presence of dawn and sunset, of eternal mysteries and great discoveries:

The simple nameless herd of Humanity Hath deeds and faith that are true enough for me.

The wise ones needed hostile strife and violent action to stimulate their coarsened natures. A little after the poet expressed his fears, the wonderful history of Athens reached the end of idealism and true glory.

#### Fiction

A LIBRARY in Philadelphia, the Apprentices', announces that while its circulation during 1910 rose three and one-third per cent, the proportion of fiction became two per cent less of the total. If "solid reading" is gaining generally around the country, at the expense of novels, we should be glad to receive reports from libraries, booksellers, and publishers. If many reports come in, we shall not only print the results, but also moralize. Meantime we observe that fiction is an excellent sweet in the mental diet, but not suited to form the mind's exclusive nourishment.

#### Brave as Julius Cæsar

WE RESPECT COURAGE, whether in friend or foe. Charles
W. Post, at a banquet the other night, said very naughty things
about us, but they are forgotten. Our heart is all wrapped up in the
valor with which he planned some time to risk his life. He said:

The Brazilian Government set a price on my head, somebody told me. I don't know whether it was true or not. Said if I ever came down there, they would shoot a hole in me big enough to throw your boots in. Well, I generally go about where I want to without much regard to that. Some time I am going down to Brazil.

Now, we have a great deal of admiration for a man who will get up at a dinner and tell a lot of other men that he is so brave he will some day go to Brazil, even if somebody, he wasn't sure who, told him there might be danger, though also there might not be. Daring enough was required to contemplate making a trip which was future, vague, and fraught with unlikely peril; but how much wilder courage did it take to arise fearlessly at a dinner and assert this intrepid spirit in the very face of all the diners!

#### New Hampshire

In No other state east of Wisconsin have the people, as a whole, shown themselves so much a part of the Insurgent movement as in New Hampshire. The sweeping victory of the progressive program this spring was made possible by a free House, which represented the voters and which was led in a large spirit. Mr. Stevens, and the minority of which he was the leader, did not play peanut polities. They cooperated with a Republican Governor to pass the measures to which both parties were pledged. A Manchester paper, owned by a perpetual office-seeker named Phlisbury, is upset by our belief that this victory was won by the people of New Hampshire, the House of Representatives, and the Governor, over the Boston and Maine, the Senate, and most of the press, and it barks at us. In return, we ask the "Union" a few brief questions:

1. Was Mr. George W. Fowler, who wrote political articles for the "Union," appointed to a directorship in one of the subsidiary companies that make up the Boston and Maine Railroad as soon as the session was over?

2. Why did the "Union," being presumably a "news"-paper, never give to its readers a single word about the banquet in the Hotel Rockingham? Perchance it thought they would not be interested in knowing about the cheery love-feast between Senators and pillars of the Boston and Maine organization, guided and enlivened by fairies imported from the New England metropolis. How many citizens of New Hampshire, unless they happen to be readers of the Boston "American," know to this day about the banquet and the part it played in the history of the Senate?

3. What are Mr. Pillsbury's relations with General Frank S. Streeter?

The victory was won, and perhaps it matters little that the people, the House, and the Governor won it without some help which should have been theirs. In most reform waves the newspapers play a leading part.

#### A Statesmanlike Spirit

RAYMOND B. STEVENS was a member of the New Hampshire Rate Committee, made up of PILLSBURY, WALBRIDGE, and FELCH. Republicans, and Stevens and Farrard, Democrats. In the beginning he was strongly in favor of enforcing the rate statutes of the State, coolly violated by the Boston and Maine, and thought no mercy should be shown to the railroad. If an ordinary citizen had deliberately broken such a law, nobody would advocate immunity. It was only through the influence of Louis D. Branders, Governor Bass, and others, most of whom call themselves Republicans, in the same liberal sense in which he calls himself a Democrat, that Stevens signed the report recommending a bill which gave to the State all it wanted, but abandoned the satisfaction of chastising the road. STEVENS, in this course, sacrificed a political advantage for himself and for his party. If the Democrats had insisted on "enforcing the law," they could have made party capital and prevented the success of the Governor's program, since Pillsbury would not have joined the other two Republicans in supporting the Administration bill, as he favored a plan giving the railroad what it wanted. STEVENS was the ablest debater in the House and did much to bring his party around to calm, liberal, nonpartizan views. Great help was also given by Felker, another Democratic leader. The result has been to take the railroad rate question out of politics. STEVENS, who is about thirty-five years old, is a graduate of the Harvard Law School. At first he practised law at Lisbon, New Hampshire, but did not like it. He is poor. For a while he worked on a farm as a hired man. Then he managed to get a farm of his own on the outskirts of the White Mountains. He is the type of man who is valued by the new movement in American public life.

#### We Have the Proof

IN BROWNING'S PLEASANT POEM the emperor says to the soldier: "You're wounded"; but the boy, cut to the heart by the understatement, replies: "Nay, I'm killed, Sire." In exactly the opposite way would the Sterling Debenture Corporation have to be celebrated in these latter days of its existence, now so fast becoming its last days. Its members are really "dead ones," but are claiming that the exposure of their crookedness does not affect them. We took pains, a short time ago, to accuse them of falsehood and obtaining money under false pre-

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10 Collier's

tenses, but they blithely continue issuing letters to prospective victims. They say: "We give all the facts on which we base an offering to the public." They have never told the public of the secret bond lien against the Telepost for a few hundred thousand dollars. They have never told the public of the Secret Supply Company which was composed of some of the men who run the Oxford Linen Mills, and who have been in a position to sell material to themselves. By every device of pamphlet, letter, and photograph, they exploit their "voting trustees" as a guarantee of wise management. The first "voting trustee" interviewed does not know the Sterling Debenture gang by sight and states that he has no knowledge of their character. When necessary, we can tell in detail of the Pennsylvania bank stock which they started to sell, and how they were prevented from selling it because they violated their contract. We have the evidence on their carefully cumulative pamphlet on bank stock, in which the last paragraph falsely describes Texas Loan stock, which is not a bank stock. We know the story of the Oxford Linen Mills and the superintendent who had to resign because he was too honest to perform the absurd and destructive bleaching process ordered by the officials. The mill promoters boasted of their ability to convert raw American flax into salable linen goods. Their first product was a mixture of cotton warp and yarn spun of imported linen waste. Then they turned out goods made of imported linen yarn for the warp, and they put the waste in for filling. Now they are spinning from the imported fiber. To Mr. HITCHCOCK, whose campaign against the get-rich-quick concerns has been enthusiastic and valuable, we respectfully suggest that the time has come for a fraud order against this enterprise. If he feels that a fraud order is inadequate, and that the gang will reappear under new names with fresh schemes, why not prosecute !

#### Large-Mindedness

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER from Indiana, WILLIAM A. CULLOP, disposed of one argument against Reciprocity when he said that, on the very day of the debate. April 21, the price of wheat at various centers in the United States and Canada was:

Winnipeg	93% cents
Chicago ,	80 cents
St. Louis.	S6 cents
Kansas City	84 cents

Of course, it is obvious that in a few small towns close to the Canadian border the price of wheat and barley in the strictly local market is slightly higher on the American side than on the Canadian side. This is the reason why a good many North Dakota and Minnesota members opposed Reciprocity. Chairman OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee touched a statesmanlike level when in reply to the North Dakota members he said:

I of necessity recognize the fact, for example, that if the District of Columbia were the only market a farmer had in which to sell his produce in this neighborhood, and you put a policeman on the outer border of this District of Columbia and forced the farmer living in Maryland or Virginia to pay a tax for the privilege of bringing his produce into this particular town, it would be true that he could not sell his produce for as high a price outside as he could inside, because in the immediate local neighborhood his market is limited, and for him to take his produce to Baltimore or somewhere else would cost him additional freight charges. . . . I have no doubt that, if this hill passes, there may be some towns in North Dakota where the price may be affected slightly; . . , but we as a nation can not limit our legislation to the village from which the gentleman from North Dakota comes.

Certainly tariff reform and reduction of the cost of living can make no progress whatever unless our representatives in Congress do prove themselves large enough to pay something for what they gain in other directions.

#### The Gist of the Lorimer Scandal

ONE OF THE LEADING ORGANS of the trade, the "Southern Lumberman," now calls on Edward Hines, the Lorimer-and-lumber lobbyist, to resign as President of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers. If this paper and self-respecting men throughout the lumber world are eager to free their business from scandal let them stop trying to bribe or bulldoze honest Democratic Congressmen into party treason. If there had been no tariff on lumber, there would be no Hines, no Lorimer, and no lobby.

#### Arizona

DEGARDING ARIZONA, the issue is the right to local self-government, although Standpat politicians and papers try to make it appear that the recall of judges is the issue. Arizona has a right to make any experiments in government that she sees fit, so long as they are not repugnant to the United States Constitution. If Arizona were admitted to-day, it could adopt the recall to-morrow, and Mr. TAFT would be impotent. Arizona's resistance to Mr. Taft's threats is creditable; may the territory's pride endure; Statehood will come soon, and it will come in the form that Arizona demands. An increasing number of persons who don't like the recall of judges, do like pluck, and respect Arizona's right to adopt its own form of government. President Taft's disposition to refuse Statehood to Arizona because it has adopted a popular form of government is rapidly decreasing, in proportion to the nearness of his own candidacy for renomination. Incidentally, this is a good chance to acknowledge that some time ago Collier's stated that the convention which wrote its now famous Constitution was composed of "41 Republicans and 11 Democrats." The real figures were exactly the reverse. It is the Democratic Party, not the Republican, that is to be credited with those progressive measures which so roused the anger of that great Democratic leader, Bailey of Texas.

#### The Cost of Ships

THE BRITISH NAVY can construct battleships cheaper in the royal dockyards than can the private builder. But every American naval officer knows that any craft from a tugboat to a dreadnought costs more to build in our navy-yards than if built by an outside firm. So does Secretary Meyer. The Cyclops, a fleet collier carrying 10,457 tons of coal, was built by the Cramps for \$822,500. The Vestal, also a collier, built in the New York Navy-Yard, cost \$1,597,119, and has 4,047 tons less carrying capacity. The battleship Connecticut, built in the same navy-yard, cost practically five hundred thousand dollars more than her sister ships constructed by private shipbuilders. The battleship Florida is now building in the New York Navy-Yard at Brooklyn. She is ten to twelve per cent further behind in construction than her sister, the Utah, building at Camden. The Utah will be constructed within the appropriation of six millions, the Florida will not. Authorizing the last two dreadnoughts, the Texas and the New York, Congress directed that one should be built in a navy-yard. Chief Constructor WATT testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that it would cost \$1,500,000 more to build the New York in the New York Navy-Yard than the Texas, which is laid down by a private firm. The ships are alike as two peas. The making of these appropriations stipulating that ships be built in the navy-yards was in charge of the members of the Naval Committees, and these men knew that the passing of these bills committed the Government to the loss of millions. The Navy Department is on record against building ships in the navy-yards, as is Secretary Meyer, but a greater power than the Secretary of the Navy is needed to break this practise.

#### Agreed Upon

THREE REPORTS are before us as we write. One from the Police Commissioner of Boston, one from the Committee of Fourteen in New York, and one from the Mayor's Vice Commission of Chicago. Each is the semi-official expression, after thorough investigation, of organized thought. There is fundamental agreement in spite of varying local conditions. They agree that nineteen separate and distinct individuals prey for money on the earnings of the "outcast," and that harm is done by the superficial raiding, crusading, denunciation, and misguided tactics of fanaties. They are further agreed on the need for sternly repressive measures for overt vice; of wise and widely spread medical knowledge of social disease among adults, and of sound, thorough education of the young in sex hygiene; of strong enforcement of individual responsibility; of "living wages" for girls employed in industry, and of protection to their hours and working conditions. It is entirely possible to separate the saloon from its rear room and hotel features. It is possible to demand a living wage for factory girls and department-store girls, and to legislate night work by women out of existence.

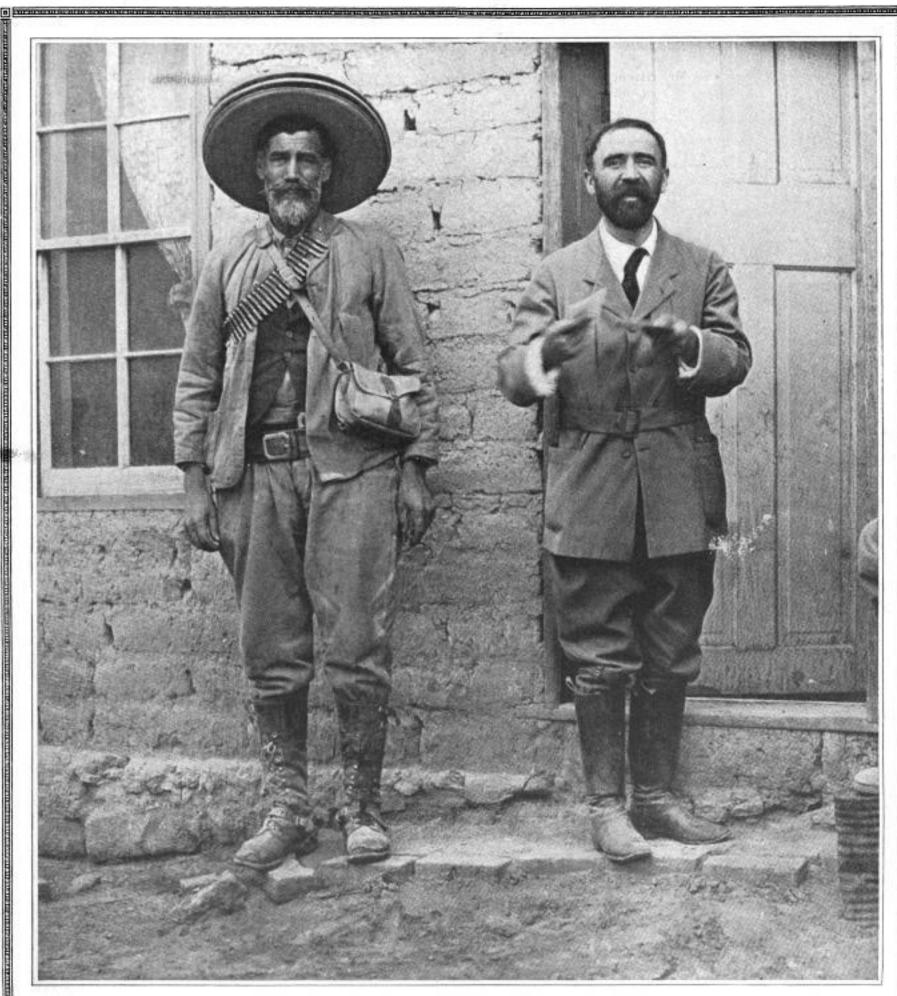
#### Immigrants

ONE OF THE LIFE-BOATS was gone, and a cylinder limped badly, but the big liner swam screnely in at evening from the winter sea, sure as an albatross going home. The white breath of the Banks enwrapped her yet. Bitter sleet slanted against the ice that sheathed her—a flight of Parthian arrows from the beaten storm. The immigrants locked in the steerage heard far ahead deep-toned whistles, but the portholes showed only blanks of gray. For four days the doors had not been opened, while monstrous waves came aboard and hammered at the bulkheads, and five hundred humans were crowded below. Immediately over their heads was the first-class cabin, where superior beings came down to dinner in evening dress. The steerage caught sometimes snatches of music from the orchestra. It knew that the first cabin strolled all day in the clean air, on a high deck sheltered from the storm. They were very rich, these well-dressed people, but the steerage didn't care. For weren't all Americans rich and wasn't the steerage going to be rich, too?

Whistles! A faint exultant chorus—first welcome from that America. of their dreams. In how many tongues it seemed to say, "Wealth is freedom and happiness. My streets are paved with gold. My mountains and rivers and forests are strewn with gold. They are yours for the asking. I am El Dorado, the Western country of the blessed, the end of the rainbow." They couldn't see, yet they believed. "Steerage bulkheads!" ordered the mate. The immigrants tumbled out into the thick, bitter night. The whistles were all around now, shrill, menacing, sullen, mingled with other monstrous noises. Quite suddenly the sleet drove seaward and the fog began to thin away. High up in the night the immigrants saw lights upon lights; rows upon rows of lights, set in the brow of a jagged mountain range that blotted out the stars; lights full of the yellow sheen of gold, mountains pierced to show the riches within. For each one of them the lights were kindled in separate welcome; behind every light were food and warmth and clothing. For every starving woman and every weary muzhik and every cringing Jew was his heart's desire. Some were on their knees, thanking their several gods; others sang and shouted, which was just as much a prayer; many wept. Everybody said the same thing in twenty different tongues, and everybody understood. For this was America, and happiness lay just across the river.



# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



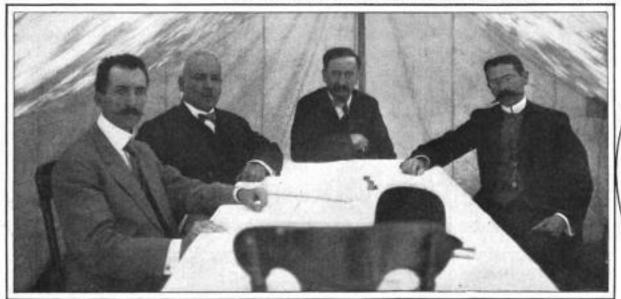
The Leader of the Mexican Insurrection and One of His Captains

Francisco I. Madero, Jr. (right) and Castillo Maximo, Captain of the Presidential Guard. The latter, with 160 men, deserted the rebel General Orozco and joined Madero's forces. The photograph was taken in front of the White House, Madero's provisional capitol at Juarez, near which negotiations for peace were begun May 4

PROTOGRAPH BY JAMES H. HARE, COLLIER'S STAFF PROTOGRAPHES

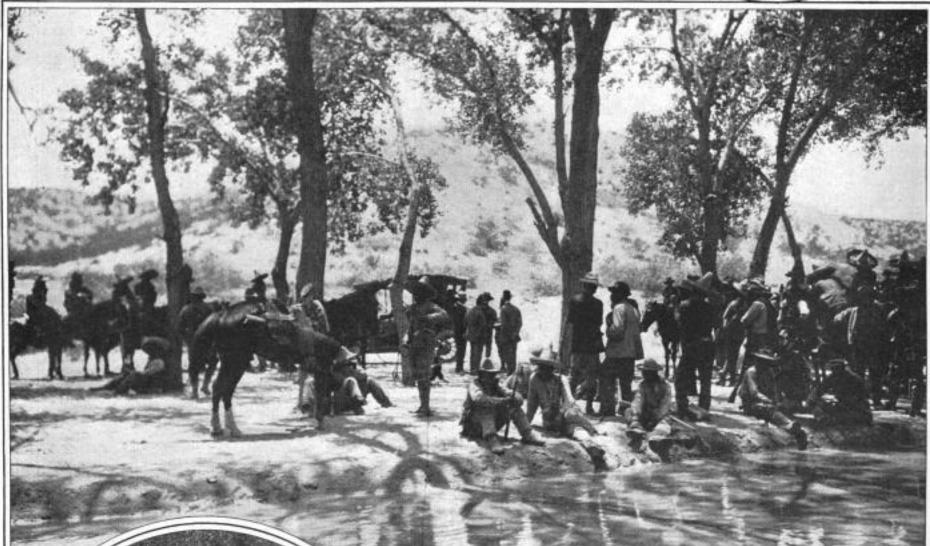
# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

PROPERTIES AT JAMES H. HARE, COLLIES STAFF PROTESTABLES. COPPRISHT 1911 BY P. P. COLLIES & BON











The troop of cavalry which escorted the Insurrecto Commissioners



The arrival of the Commissioners at Peace Grove, on the west bank of the Rio Grande

Winding over the hills on the way to the conference

#### The Mexican Peace Conference in Session Near Juarez

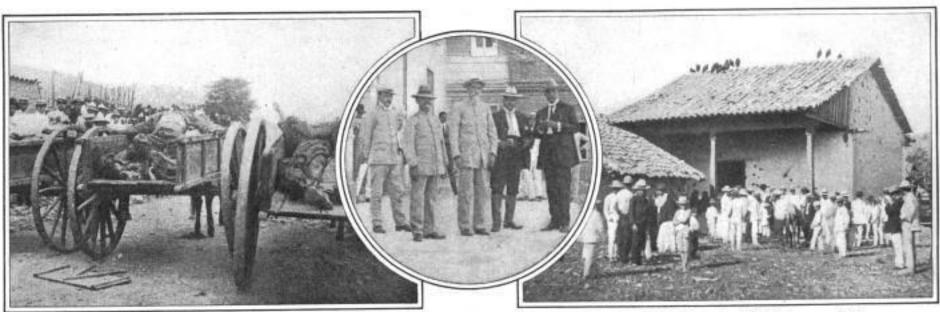
THE first conference of the Mexican Peace Commission occurred May 5, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, at a spot which has acquired the name of Peace Grove. It is midway between Madero's headquarters and Juarez. The rebel and federal outposts reach down almost to the place itself. Telegraph wires and telephones were strung from a point on the American side of the river opposite the tent in which the Peace Commissioners were deliberating to the town of El Paso. No one was allowed within fifty feet of the tent while the conferences were in session. President Diaz, as a result of the conferences, promised to resign when peace is established

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Looking into the Royal Gorge from the New Scenic Highway Near Canon City, Colorado

The new scenic highway which winds up the mountainside from Canon City at the eastern end of the Royal Gorge of Colorado to a plateau at the top was formally opened May 12. From this view-point can be seen not only the railroad and the river winding in and out among the rocky walls of the gorge, but also the snow-capped Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the west and Pikes Peak to the east. The roadway, which is the property of Canon City, was begun in February, 1910, and was completed in November

#### WORLD IS DOING WHAT THE



Carrying the dead to the cemetery

Generals Lava and Palma (at right)

The house in which 39 men were killed

#### The Italian Exposition

'HE commemorative exhibitions of art and history at Rome and of labor and industry at Turin in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Italian unity were opened on March 27. The American pavilion at Rome, which was constructed by the firm of Carère & Hastings, is built of damask brick. The King and Queen of Italy visited the American pavilion in the course of the day and were received by Ambassador Leishman and other officials of the Embassy. The Kirg expressed admiration for the exhibit. The building overlooks the entire Valle Guilia, and discloses an immense panorama of Monte Mario, Villa Balestre, and Villa Borghese. An Italian newspa-per prints the following com-ment: "The United States, differing from other nations, has desired to pay honor to our country and our art by adopting a style of architecture purely Italian, although Americanized; the little garden enclosed by a balustrade, and similar to the belvedere which stands in front of the pavilion, gives a certain homelike attractiveness. Never before, perhaps, have the Ameri-cans placed such a large and complete exhibit as this in Europe. They have entered into the competition with almost all their artists, from the most celebrated and earlier ones, to the

most recent and most daring

#### Butchery in Honduras

ISHING to become its President, General Manuel Bonilla invaded the Republic of Honduras. By intervention of the United States Government war was avoided and both parties, liberals and conservatives, agreed that President Davila should resign office and Dr. Luis Bertrand should become President for the rest of Davila's term, or until October, 1911, and disarmament was decreed. In Comayaguela were Generals Lava and Palma. A few of Palma's men were charged to take away any rifle that should appear in the hands of dismissed and licensed troops in the street. Lava himself (perhaps he was not quite sober) tried to disarm one of Palma's men who had only a machete, and cut his own hand. Followed by a great number of his half-drunken men, he went to General Palma's house, where instantly a real fight began, at the beginning of which both the generals were killed. Lava's men saw that there was no hope of escape and surrendered, but were shot by their erstwhile comrades and friends. The bodies were plundered of their money and even of their clothes. When the Governor arrived he could get no help in burying the dead, but finally succeeded with the assistance of twenty prisoners from the penitentiary, although he was menaced by the populace



The Dedication of the American Exhibit at the International Exhibition at Rome Ambassador Leishman, with Queen Helena of Italy, followed by the King and Commissioner Norris



The Crystal Palace, London, and the Scene of the Festival of Empire Which is to be Held During the Coronation Festivities

A White City is being built on the grounds of the Crystal Palace at an expense of over \$5,000,000. When completed, visitors will be able to make a symbolical journey to the British Colonies, all of which will be represented by special buildings or scenery. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa have been reproduced on a two-thirds scale

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



THE notorious Yoshiwara, the quarter of Tokyo inhabited by the licensed courtesans, was destroyed by fire on April 9. The following description is taken

from an account of a visit by Richard Harding Davis, published in Collier's a few years ago: "Out of the night rose a great walled city, blazing with lights, alive with music and many voices, with tingling samisens and the patter of thousands of wooden getos.

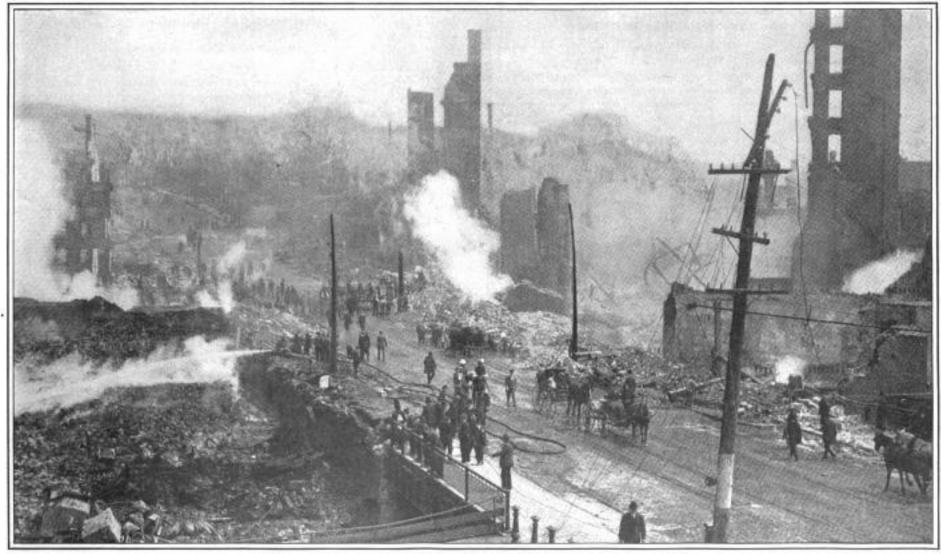
with lingting samisens and the patter of thousands of wooden getos. . . . A blaze of light opened in the wall. This was the gateway of the Adamless Eden, the entrance to the City of the Ladies of the Golden Screens. The Yoshiwara is in extent a mile square. It is inhabited by three thousand women and young girls. Each of these has sold herself to a keeper for a sum seldom larger than two hundred dollars in gold. . . . The streets, were it not for the glare that issues from the open front of each house, would lie in darkness. And as it is the glare of light reaches barely to the middle of the roadway and upward only to the level of the second



Refugees Removing Their Belongings

The fire raged for eight hours and destroyed several thousand houses

story. In consequence the two upper stories appear to rest upon nothing; they bulk dimly in the darkness, their balconies seem to float in the night air. Below them there is visible no solid walls, no masonry, no supporting columns, for this reason—the first floor of every house in the Yoshiwara is a cage. . . . Imagine the cages flashing with lights and backed by screens of gold; screens of rare and ancient carvings, of golden dragons, of golden flowers —the iris, the lotus, the tulip—of golden birds of paradise. And picture in each cage behind the menacing iron bars, and seated before the golden screen as im-movable as idols, from twelve to twenty princesses robed in the richest of silks of the richest of colors, bound round with sashes of brocade stiff with gold and silver thread, their hair carried up fantastically in loops and bands, glistening with ointment, heavy with golden pins. Each with her face chalked white, her slanting eyebrows blackened, her tiny lips more tiny with daubs of red. .



The Ruins of the Fire Which Destroyed \$3,000,000 Worth of Property in Bangor, Maine

Nearty one-third of the city of Bangor was destroyed, thousands of persons made homeless, and several lives lost in the fire which started on the afternoon or April 30. About 285 residences, most of which were in the exclusive section of the city, more than 100 business structures, seven churches, the post-office, and the public library were burned



# COMMENT ON CONGRESS



HERE are now before the Senate two bills which make a substantial and fair beginning toward tariff revision downward, reciprocity, and the farmers' free list. Within a few weeks, from time to time, a cotton schedule and a woolen schedule will come to them. Tariff revision is squarely up to that body.

#### Taft's Unique Position

N HIS speech opening the debate on reciprocity, Claude Kitchin made this point:

"The Administration of President Taft will stand out to the future in unique solitude. It is the first in the history of the Government that has been forced, in the exercise of the power given the President by the Constitution, to convene on extraordinary occasions two sessions of Congress in one term."

Equally surprising is this fact:

"It is the first time in our history that a President has felt the necessity of calling an extra session when the popular branch of the Government was in the hands of an adverse party."

Because it has come about so gradually, few realize how strange Taft's position is. Long ago he alienated the Insurgents in Congress, and the progressive wing of the Republican Party, by the aid he gave Cannon and Aldrich in the making of the Payne. Aldrich tariff bill, by his repeated public approval of that measure. by his denial of patronage to the Insurgents in Congress, and by his efforts to harm them in their States. Lately, he has alienated the Standpatters by his attitude on reciprocity. Cannon, Dalzell, Fordney, all the Old Guard, spoke and voted against his bill, and privately denounce him. The American Protective Tariff League, whose membership is very potent in Standpat circles, because it is the most prolific source of funds, is conducting an active campaign to prevent Taft's renomination. Meantime, Taft has done nothing to placate the Insurgents; indeed, at a time when the Standpatters in the Senate had given promises to meet the Insurgent demands in the recent contest on committee assignments, Taft is reported to have interfered and caused the defeat of the Insurgents. Within the party organizations the only element now devoted to Taft's renomination consists of the Federal machines in the South and those sections of the party that are dominated by office-holders.

#### The Democrats Who Bolted

I N THE House there are 228 Democrats; of these 10 left their party and voted against reciprocity. They are:

Gudger, N. C. Doughton, N. C. Webb, N. C. Bathrick, Ohio Pujo, La. Claypool, Ohio. Whitaere, Ohio. Rucker, Col. Fowler, Ill. Hammond, Minn.

Coller's will be indebted to the press and the people of the several districts represented by these men for information as to whether or not their course is approved by their constituents. It would be especially interesting to have the views of Josephus Daniels's "News and Observer" and also the Charlotte "Observer."

#### They Never Surrender

WHEN Senator Borah moved to fix the direct election of Senators as the unfinished business, which action would necessitate a final vote on an early date, the Senate passed his motion by sixty-six to five. The five were: Brandegee of Connecticut, Burnham and Gallinger of New Hampshire, Heyburn of Idaho, Penrose of Pennsylvania.

#### Martin of Virginia

PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN of the University of Virginia, in his welcome to Woodrow Wilson, said: "No American State has been quite so unselfish in material things [as Virginia], and none more tenacious in her spiritual claims." There is much historic truth in this sentence; but there has not been in recent times a more gross example of materialism than Senator Martin's repudiation of the Democratic platform in order to vote for a tariff on lumber. Virginia ought to have pride enough to refuse to reelect him.

#### When Cannon Was for Free Trade and Fiat Money

NCLE JOE was making a speech against reciprocity. Congressman Henry Allen Cooper of Wisconsin embarrassed him very much by quoting from the Record a contradiction which Uncle Joe had uttered eighteen years before. Uncle Joe was per-

SULLIVAN feetly free to admit a few of his past errors.
As a matter of fact, there is no well-informed

member of Congress but knows that Cannon was wrong in his votes and his arguments on most of the great questions, now settled and accepted, which were fought out during the first twenty or thirty years of his service, including the fundamental one of sound money. Something of the quality of the man who has held the third position in the Government of the United States is shown by a portion of his confession:

"I have no pride in what I have said in former years. Let me say to the gentleman, I can turn to the Congressional Record in the first Congress in which I served, the Forty-third Congress, and I can show him where I, too, believed that commerce knew no boundaries, and that there should be universal free trade. . . . The gentleman can go back, if he desires and has the interest, and hunt up my record, and he will find that in 1876, in Illinois, we made a contest for the free coinage of silver. . . . The issue was not metallic money, but fiat money—'be thou a dollar.' I voted to put out great quantities of 'sound money.' . . . I recollect putting my contestant out of business when I said to him: 'If a fiat of the law can make a dollar, he is an infernally mean man who will not let the Government issue millions of dollars and make as rick, inasmuch as it costs nothing.'"

In the present Congress, Cannon retains and even increases the affection that is felt for his racy personality, his years and his virility, but his prestige as a leader is wholly gone.

#### Every Man His Own Boss

A STANDPAT member from Pennsylvania, John R. Farr of Scranton, in beginning his speech on reciprocity, in which he announced that he was going to desert the Standpatters and vote for the treaty, said:

"There has been in evidence in the last few days in this House the fact that every man is thinking for himself, regardless of party, and for the best interests of the people."

This is the one conspicuous result of the Insurgent movement which, if that movement should pass into history to-day, would remain as a sufficient monument. The situation is frequently described in the words, "things are wide open now." The party collar rests more lightly on every neck. Of the Insurgents about half voted for reciprocity and half against; of the Standpatters, also about half voted for the treaty and half against.

#### The Income Tax

M UCH confusion exists as to how many States, and what ones, have adopted the income tax amendment to the United States Constitution, and several erroneous lists have been published. The following list is believed to be accurate; if there are errors in it, Collier's will be indebted to those who will help to make the information accurate. The place where the complete record ought to be is the State Department at Washington, but the fact is only about half the States which have adopted the amendment have officially notified the State Department. Friends of the income tax in all the States ought to make sure that this final step is taken in each case, for the formalities are not really complete until this is done:

#### IN FAVOR OF THE AMENDMENT

Alabama Illinois South Carolina Maryland Nevada North Carolina Arkansas Indiana Michigan South Dakota California North Dakota Tennessee lowa Mississippi Colorado Kansas Missouri Ohio Texas Georgia Oklahoma Washington Kentucky Montana. Idaho Maine Nebraska Oregon Wisconsin

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT

Louisiana Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersey Rhode Island West Virginia

It seems to be well settled that once a State adopts the amendment, and notifies the State Department, the action can never be rescinded; on the other hand, although one Legislature may have rejected the amendment, a succeeding one can reverse that action and adopt it. In fact, this has been done in several cases. The number of States necessary to adopt is three-fourths of the 46, or 35. This makes it necessary to secure favorable action in five more States. It is possible to do this during the current year, for several Legislatures are still in session. The friends should be alert; the opponents have a powerful organization, backed, naturally, by abundant wealth.

# DEVIEW of the SEASON Walter Prichard Eaton @

#### A Healthy Activity in Our Theater, Showing a Strong Preference for Native Drama



HE American dramatic season of 1910-11, now concluding, has not been signalized by the rise of a new dramatist nor the rise of a new player of distinguished promise. It has not, however, been by any means a depressing season, save for certain managers, and they can not have suffered severely, if we are to judge by the

number of new theaters they have erected in New York. With a few exceptions, the many failures have been due to a lively exercise of sound public taste, and the fair number of successes have deserved their popularity, while not a few of them have been marked by poetic charm or serious social purpose. The percentage of American work among the successful plays has remained as high as in the immediate past, showing that our demand for native drama is no freak of a season; while those foreign plays which were adapted to the supposed lower tastes of the American public for the most part were speedily rejected. On the whole, it has been an encouraging and healthy season in the theater, if in no sense a remarkable one.

#### A Numerical Comparison

IT IS not possible to make up at this writing an accurate percentage table of the year's productions in New York. But, over a space of several weeks during the most active part of the season, we find that nine new plays were of foreign authorship, English or Continental, presented in their integrity (as "Pomander Walk" and "The Blue Bird"), five were adaptations, and twenty-four were of strictly American origin—an excellent showing for the native dramatist. There were ten revivals of classic plays on Broadway, eight of them Shakespearian. There were two revivals of "Becky Sharp," one by Mrs. Fiske and one at the New Theater, a revival of a Barrie play, one of a Pinero, and four revivals by Mr. Gillette of his former successes. In the same period twelve new musical comedies were shown—or less than twenty-five per cent of the total. We submit this list, incomplete, to be sure, but fairly representative of the entire season, as a convincing sign of healthy activity in our theater, showing a strong public preference for new and native dramas, only a normal and legitimate interest in musical comedy. an increasing desire to witness foreign plays in their original form, and a considerable interest in revivals of the classics. Indeed, in point of attendance, the seven Shakespearian productions by Sothern and Marlowe at the Broadway Theater were the most successful of the winter, and later in the spring Robert B. Mantell played a round of eleven classic dramas.

chiefly Shakespearian, for a month at Daly's Theater. The calamity howlers, those who sigh through their whiskers for the palmy days, are respectfully invited to compare this list with one made out for any season back of 1890. It does not prove, to be sure, that Sothern and Marlowe are Booth and Charlotte Cushman; but it does show an enormous and at least partially compensating gain in plays of native au-

> ricty of interest. One of the most successful plays of the season, to be

thorship and in va-

sure, was adapted from a foreign source, "The Concert" and its rival for first place, "The Blue Bird," were translated from the French of Maeterlinek. But "The Concert" made its way partly because it was a work which, in its satire of the artistic temperament, fits almost as well into an American setting as into an Austrian, and partly because it was staged and acted with the utmost craft. It would be understandable in any modern, sophisticated community, and the manner of its presentation at Mr. Belasco's theater would insure a measure of success for a much less interesting and clever play. Nobody objects to adaptations when they are made as this one was. Again, "The Blue Bird" belongs, intrinsically, to no race. It first succeeded in Mos-

cow, then in London, then in New York, and only now has reached Paris, though t was written in the French tongue. Maeterlinck is what we may call an in-ternational dramatist. Our acceptance of all such work as transcends local boundaries in importance is a healthy sign of public taste and sympathy. In the case of "The Blue Bird" the season has also shown what a large public exists even in New York for poetry, fantasy, even for delicate symbolism.

Again, a third pronounced success of the season was "Pomander Walk," at Wallack's, a play of Jane Austen's England, by Louis N. Parker. It was a story without excitement, a play without problems; none of the commandments were shattered; nobody fired a revolver; nobody waved an American flag; nobody sang nor danced. It was just a quaint, serene, delicate idyl of young love and old in a little nook of London long ago. Yet New York yielded gladly to its spell. It succeeded because it was charming, truthful, effective. Any play with these qualities will generally succeed anywhere.

It is because our standards of truth and effectiveness have been raised of late that we demand so often now new plays by Americans, and reject so often the

adapted foreign work.

Adaptations fared very badly last season, barring always "The Concert." Two from the French of Ba-taille, "The Scandal" and "The Foolish Virgin," the former acted by Kyrle Bellew and the latter by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, failed dismally. Nor was either transplanted from its French setting, so that only in the matter of abbreviated texts and altered style could they truly be called adaptations. As a matter of fact, though both plays were wretchedly acted, their point of view on sex matters was so hopelessly Gallic (and vulgar) that they quite naturally had no truth nor interest for our audiences, "Sire," from the French of Lavedan, acted by Otis Skinner, and "Suzanne," the original by two Belgian authors, presented (we can not truthfully say acted) by Miss Billie Burke, fared little better, and for much the same reason. Their original appeal was local. Our audiences, accustomed now to look for something tangibly close to life in the drama, could find no interest in them. turning to plays by our own authors about our own society. When the appeal of a foreign play is racial, not universal, the task of transplanting it becomes doubly difficult, and the greater its original local color, the less chance it has of success abroad. It would seem that already our public can detect better than our managers wherein the value of a play resides. When that value is one not of exciting plot nor universal passions, but of racial atmosphere or the reflection of local conditions (as in "Suzanne," a study of Belgian middle-class vulgarity), it is safe to say the play can no longer be brought to America with impunity. We have had our theatrical eyes opened. We know now that Miss Burke, an English leading man, a cockney heavy and an American villain, do not, and can not, truthfully depict a Belgian beer bottler'sestablishment. We want something more truthful than that. So the failure of this and similar adaptations last winter was a hopeful sign of public taste.

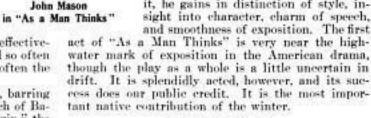
#### The Native Product

THREE or four new American plays of more or less serious purpose were successfully launched, and several lighter pieces and farces, nearly all of them lively with that keen observation of men and manners which Clyde Fitch did so much to encourage. Edward Sheldon, the young Harvard graduate who sold "Salvation Nell" to Mrs. Fiske while he was getting his degree, produced his third play last winter, "The Boss," immensely aided by the fine acting of Holbrook Blinn in the title rôle. It was, theatrically, an exciting and effective play, but it did not make us feel that Mr. Sheldon has yet the knowledge of practical life or of the human heart to rank him as a matured dramatist. He has, however, an inborn gift for creating dramatic situations and striking, strongly contrasted characters. He is a coming man. Charles Klein contributed one of his characteristic, and successful, dramatizations of the news of the

day, called "The Gamblers," a parlor melodrama of Wall Street speculation, which had the interest of suspense and surface veracity, and ran all winter at the Maxine Elliott Theater. Finally, in the spring, Augustus Thomas, our leading dramatist, produced a new play. called "As a Man Thinks," with John Mason as the star, and as the season closes it is still enjoying unlimited patronage.

"As a Man Thinks" is written in what we might sententiously term Thomas's later manner. It is a drama not of incident but of ideas; it is written with the avowed purpose of illustrating the dynamic power over our lives, our happiness, even our physical well-being, of thought, of the subconscious forces of the mind, of love and hate. Yet Mr. Thomas is too good a dramatist to let his characters turn to mere orating puppets, or his story to lose narrative interest. He has chosen a difficult path, and as he advances on it, he gains in distinction of style, insight into character, charm of speech,

act of "As a Man Thinks" is very near the highwater mark of exposition in the American drama, though the play as a whole is a little uncertain in drift. It is splendidly acted, however, and its success does our public credit. It is the most impor-tant native contribution of the winter.



John Mason

#### The Lighter Plays

OF THE lighter American pieces, Mr. Cohan's O clever dramatizing of Mr. Chester's stories, "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," held the palm for popularity. It is a rapid-fire farce with much comic observation of American manners, "Baby Mine," a farce along more conventional lines, and of no particular consequence, therefore, from a national viewpoint, was very popular, and so was "Excuse Me," Rupert Hughes's stage depiction of life on a transcontinental

farce called "Nobody's Widow," by Avery Hopwood, which had some wit. but owed most of its success to the acting and Mr. Belasco's stage-Mrs. management. Fiske, our leading netress, also made a pleasant excursion into farce - comedy, producing a play called "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh"more pleasant than important, but winning much success by the extraordinary brilliance and gusto and humor of the star's performance. Public patronage here was a tribute to fine acting.

But the season's story would not be told without mention of "The Piper," the poetic drama by deseptine Preston Peabody of Cambridge, Massachusetts, which won the Shakespeare Memo-



Edith Wynne Matthison as "The Piper"

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A scene from "Pomander Walk"

rial Prize in England a year ago and was last winter put into the repertoire of the New Theater with conspicuous success, even though a woman (Miss Matthison) was wrongly assigned to the title part, a dominantly masculine rôle. Miss Peabody's drama of the Pied Piper succeeded because it was picturesque, fluent, and for the most part not lyric, but truly dramatic. She did not strive to write literature to be read, but a play to be acted.

As for the rest of the season at the New Theater, it is hardly necessary to speak, for that institution is to move to a smaller and more seemly auditorium, and criticism may well be reserved. It gave us "The Blue Bird," "The Piper," and Pinero's "The Thunderbolt" last winter, if nothing much more of deep interest. "The Thunderbolt," a powerful play almost perfectly acted, did not attract the crowds and was withdrawn. It should, of course, be a part of the mission of the New Theater to keep such dramas as this in the repertoire for occasional performances, thus gradually attracting a public to them. Perhaps, in its new home, it will make the attempt.

The season was most deficient, it must be confessed, in the matter of acting—large, compelling, brilliant acting, that is. We have no giants on our stage just now. Mansfield's mantle still lies where he dropped it. Holbrook Blinn in "The Boss," Mrs. Fiske in her revival of "Becky Sharp" and in "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," Sothern and Marlowe in "Twelfth

Night" and Miss Marlowe as Juliet, David Warfield in "The Return of Peter Grimm," and Miss Anglin in "Green Stockings" (neither play yet seen in New York), Miss Matthison as Hermione in the one revival of "The Winter's Tale" at the New Theater, and, last but not least, Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and "The Twelve-Pound Look," contributed about all the impersonations last winter which flared into that vivid life or carried that emotional poignancy and sense of technical brilliance necessary to lift the spectator out of himself.

#### Miss Barrymore's Achievement

I T IS pleasant to say again this year, as we said last, that Miss Barrymore is now in the ranks of the real artists. Her Alice in Barrie's delicious, whimsical, and touching play-a failure five years ago-is now the very incarnation alike of wistfulness for departed girlhood and tender acceptance of maturity. The art of it is seemingly artless, yet it is well planned and holdly executed. In Barrie's new and bitter satire on worldly success, "The Twelve-Pound Look," her acting as readily adapts itself to pointed irony. Her performance, in combination with those two wonderful plays, furnished, to the present writer at least, the most delightful entertainment It is to Miss Barrymore that of the season. we confidently look for some of our finest achievements in the future.

If Otis Skinner had been cast as Chantecler, of course, instead of poor little Miss Adams, who was totally unfitted for the heroic task of swinging that rôle, we might be able to add another to our brief list of stirring acting achievement. As it is, the production of "Chantecler" merits no discussion.

We close our brief survey of the season with the comforting reflection that various types of worthy drama have been represented on our stage, the predominant public attention being rightly given to new work by American authors, that poetry and fantasy have not failed of a hearing, that the classics have not been neglected, and that hasty and undigested adaptations of foreign work, once readily accepted by our public, have been scornfully rejected. Where the season has been disappointing is on the score of acting achievement. What our stage most needs is larger, better-trained players. You can not train a Juliet in the plays of G. M. Cohan, or Charles Klein, or even Augustus Thomas. That is why the new-school actors seem smaller than those of the old school. Our stage is not sunk in the mire; it is healthy and progressive. But further progress is acceded, and will come by the cultivation of repertoires and, still more, by the discovery in modern life—and hence the representation in modern drama -of more ample passions, more exalted and beautiful speech, and a truer poetry. You can not create great acting without great parts.

# A CHORUS GIRL'S LUB By Charles Belmont Davis

O NE of the many difficulties encountered by the actress on the road, especially the actress who is working for a small salary, is to find a suitable place to stay during the limited time she remains in each town. Of course, this un-

happy and often
extremely embarrassing condition
arises from the fact that while other
people play she works, and vice versa.
As a result, the actress has necessarily
unusual requirements, especially in
regard to the hours for her meals, and,
therefore, from the point of view of
the boarding-house keeper and the
small hotel proprietor, she is not only
a temporary but an unprofitable and
troublesome guest. In most of the
larger cities there are boarding-houses
run solely for the use of theatrical

One of the club's

The Charlotte Cushman Club of Philadelphia Provides at a Small Cost a Temporary Residence With the Advantages of a Club-house



A large bedroom for two members

the country. But, although this was over three years ago, the Philadelphia club is still the only one of its kind, and, like most philanthropic experiments, it has had its own troubles. Comparative success, however, at last seems within reach - that is, the place is very

nearly self-supporting. There is no question that the original idea was a good one. It was to establish a club-house for all women in the dramatic profession, which was to serve not only as a place for recreation and the usual club purposes, but as a residence for a limited number of members, and was to be run, not for profit, but merely to pay expenses. The first move was to furnish a large, pleasant house in a good residential neighborhood, and yet near the theater dis-



The club-house



The main floor living-room

folk, but there are not many of them, and in the smaller towns there is practically none at all.

To obvinte, or at least to modify, this unhappy state of affairs, some of the good people of Philadelphia got together and founded the Charlotte Cushman Club for the comfort and protection of this particular class of actress. It was the original idea and the bope of the founders that their institution would shortly form one of a chain of club-houses which would stretch across



The entrance hall



The dining-room

trict. A number of well-known actresses, among whom were Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Fiske, Viola Allen, Lillian Russell, and Adele Ritchie, fitted up a number of the bedrooms at their own expense, and other friends of the club furnished the remainder and named them in hance of Anne Russell, Mary Anderson, Jenny Lind, Fanny Davenpert, and Mrs. John Drew. There are six-single and four double bedrooms, a big dining-room, a drawing-room with a piano, and the usual literature

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# THE INDERSTUDY Virginia Tracy



OME phrase-maker has somewhere made the phrase "the eternal pipe-dreams of the human heart." Now, to gentle imaginations none of these wreathed visions is more welcome than that of the poor, the obscure, the incorruptible artist who

wakes in the morning to find himself famous. And, in a rapid and impatient age, such imaginings tend to crystallize round that particular artist who doesn't have to wait even for the waking or the morning-the actor, or, more generally, the actress, who in a bow behind the footlights gathers the world into her arms. Only, for your true pipe-dream the merely big hit is not enough; it is the big unexpected hit, the instant contrast, that fascinates the fancy—the bitter herbs for dinner and the supper of roses and wine. And for this contrast, this curtain lifted between darkness and the light, the publie, pursuing its dream, turns instinctively to the Understudy.

#### Oh, for a Chance

NOT only the public! The girl just going on the stage; the provincial leading woman wearing out the last of her youth, unrecognized; the older actress who was once a favorite and who consents to understudy her star in the hope of one last victory; these, more than any sympathetic idler, lean upon that hope and listen to it. No understudy ever lived who didn't tingle to the tune of getting a chance to play the part. No understudy ever had friends so sophisticated in theatrical politics, so experienced in managerial reluctance, impeding conditions and the perversities of fate but still said: "Well, of course, if she could just get the chance-to show what she could do-Let us see what there is in a hope so universal, what sort of show one stands in this so-longed-for chance. Once upon a time a

young woman was engaged to understudy a star. Also she was to play one of half a dozen girls who spoke a few speeches each in a crowded scene. position carried a salary that economy could just scramble through the week on, and she was a woman who had played leading business in melodramas and stock companies, but without ever having been able to get a New York opening; the star part was ideally suited to her—oh, here, if ever, were a girl and a part made for each other-if ever the management could see her in it—she was willing to do anything whatever for a chance to play the part! And the chance came! And, stranger still, with the chance came one of those hits which strike the bull's-eye of our dream! That was a night when the audience sat up, when stage hands muttered: "Gee, but she's got the other one skinned!" when members of the company, grouped staring in the wings or sharply stirred in playing scenes they had grown tired of, looked at each other with a wild surmise, and a new personality, since proved to be



one of the richest, one of the most valuable and significant of recent days, was revealed for a night upon some far-off Western stage. Well might she suppose that when she awoke she would find herself fa-mous. But she had been trained in the school of hope deferred, and she said to ber-self: "I mustn't expect too much of the office. Still, I've made such a hit, they'll have to



Stage hands muttered: "Gee, but she's got the other one skinned"

give me something good to do, presently; they can't simply overlook it!" And they didn't. As soon as they could get some one to replace her, they discharged her. She had made herself too big to be looked at comfortably in the position where they had placed her, and so they got rid of her altogether. She was dropped out—in the middle of the season, after no chance of saving, marked with the stigma of a lost engagement. Somewhere, in some remote town, for the flight of an hour, an audience which did not know her from the star and some actors of no managerial importance had proclaimed her as a queen. But when in her search for work she had to face the skepticism of agencies and Broadway's ignorance, what proof had she of that brief reign? With what hand does one hold fast the snows of yesterday?

It will be said that this is not a typical case. It is not; it is bright and particular. In the typical case there is neither tragedy nor opportunity, challenge nor applause. Typically, nothing happens at all. What are the duties and rewards, then, of this passive type, and what does it do when it is doing nothing?

#### The Old System

THE most general of all systems of understudy A work is that in which the lesser members of the cast understudy the greater. Thus, a few years ago, would Lacrtes have understudied Hamlet, Horatio Laertes, and so on; now, more probably, Osric, Rosencrantz, and Guildenstern would divide all the male understudies, and the Player Queen be prepared with both Gertrude and Ophelia. But even this is an absurd system, producing a terrific joggle through a large part of the cast by the disablement of a single member; it holds its own partly through the habitual feeling that nothing is likely to happen, and partly through its cheapness, no extra money being paid for the extra work-which is never mentioned, either, in any contract, but remains an uncandid, unregulated obligation that sellers in an overstocked market dare not refuse. Some night, when the company has been out two or three weeks, as you are going home after the performance, the stage-manager thrusts a part into your hands like a summons, and says: "Here's what you understudy." And you understudy it. That is all.

Of course, there are the ambitious people who go and ask to be allowed to understudy certain parts, and, perhaps, as a great favor, after considerable delay, the management allows them. These are the people who are still keen on the chance, or, at least, on the experience, and who believe that if when they rehearse with the stage-manager he finds them competent or gifted he will so report them to a receptive, a questing management, eager, for its own obvious benefit, to recognize the valuable.

#### The Velvet Knickerbockers

SUCH a management was that of the late Augustin Daly, who kept always a thoroughly equipped, thoroughly drilled corps of understudies. Tradition says that these understudies rehearsed with scenery and costumes, lights and music, just as though they were worth while and amounted to something! Tradition backs up this wild idea of interested painstaking by a legend of a stage boy who had to be played by a real girl proudly wearing a pair of black velvet knickerbockers; so ardently and unsuccessfully was this part desired by the aspiring female heart that the black velvet knickerbockers were worn out before any lady could be found worthy to retain them!

But these energetic conditions have passed away. Since Daly, no man has standardized his understudies. Musical comedy, it is true, where opportunties are probable and there is a chorus to draw on, does give fairly frequent rehearsals and sometimes keeps several girls in training for the same part. Such rivalry may be good fun or it may be the bitterness of death, but it is still invigorating; one's own nerves quiver to think of the emergency when, from these various competitors, the

stage-manager, just or partial, makes his choice. How many of the rejected have been avenged by a tale of a time when the management itself chose, and chose an outside celebrity! There was once an extremely prosperous firm which employed practically a whole company of stars, and one of the most advertised of these failing, temporarily, to shine, nothing would do that firm but to substitute some eminent luminary from the legitimate stage. The partners were on friendly terms with a young comedian, who, though not, strictly speaking, a star, was a very conspicuous feature in the success of some highly popular farces, and on the mercy of this young man, then idle between engagements, they threw themselves, Would he, could he, get up in the part by the next night? He could, but it would be a terrific strain, and he would have to have a whole week's salary for the one performance. It would be beneath his dignity, and the dignity of the imperial management

which regularly employed him, for him to accept less. For-tunately, he said, his salary was no more than that of the man be was replacing-to whom the partners were paying four hundred and fifty dollars. Now to pay for a night what they habitually paid for a week did not stagger this game firm (Hebraic, by the way. which may add a sidelong luster to the story); not only did they freely give it. but, aware of the strain suffered and





the pluck shown, of the hole they had been cordially pulled out of, they also presented the young man of their choice with a gold cigarette-case, engraved with his accomplishment and their gratitude. Later on they found that this young comedian's salary from his imperial management was a hundred and twenty-five dollars a week.

#### The Two Divisions

THE understudies of the legitimate stage fall, generally speaking, into the two big divisions of New York understudies and understudies for the road. And these lead very different lives. The girlfor the girl seems, somehow, more representative than the young man-who understudies for Broadway productions is frequently a person of some small standing whom a management-of all things on earth the most besought and therefore the most skeptical and restive-would like to keep gingerly in touch with if this can be done without in any way committing itself; in such an instance it will occasionally pay as high as fifty dollars a week; and when, as sometimes happens, it uses an actress already under contract for whom, temporarily, it has no other work, she may draw even her full salary.

In return, she frequently understudies half a dozen parts selected from different productions under the same management with some slight reference to her physique and age: the maid and the ingénue at such a theater, the ingénue and the comedy part at another, at another the lame boy who dies and consequently has to be played by a girl, and, at the fourth,

even a juvenile.

She reports at these various theaters every night, and she is rehearsed once or twice a week. Under a management so highly organized as this, such a management, for instance, as Mr. Charles Frohman's, where practically all the gowns worn in every production are furnished, she will wear, in case of necessity, the dresses provided for her principal, or she may fall back upon the general stock wardrobe, which, with its experienced dressmaker, fits her up at short notice.

And she has always before her the thrilling thought that if she does play, it will be on Broadway, on, so to speak, the spot. Nobody knows

what may happen if a member of the firm should possibly drift in, for a moment, to see you play part of an act! Nobody knows because nothing ever happens, except that the principal comes back to her part and the understudy goes back to understudying. Under what conditions does she play the part, when she does play it?

In the minds of all those who consider the performance of an understudy there is probably a picture of it taking place in an atmosphere of red fire; one conceives of a distracted management, a company, flaming with sympathy, enthusiastically volunteering a thousand nervous or practical supports, an understudy sailing on to the stage upon the high wind of comradeship, and, after the inevitable triumph, falling back into congratulating arms. And in the impossible old days, half-managed, slipshod, without real mantelpieces or electric lights,

when actors were not asked to afternoon teas nor had their pictures taken in their dim, religious libraries for the fashion magazines, but were narrowly and abed about acting and about else, something like that was really what did happen. The company, one vibrant, integral, living thing with a single heart, drew itself together in defense of its world against that beloved tame tiger, the public, which never, oh never, must be let into any of its secrets, its weaknesses, the possibility that there might be a failure in its compelling eye! The new and weak member who by devoted performance enabled it thus to draw itself together was its stake, its pride, its darling, its Spartan at Thermopylæ; those were the innocent and unseemly days when the star curled the understudy's hair and the first old woman cobbled up a brocade for her and the comedian buttoned her boots; you all went to supper afterward, dead-best, treading Olympus; the actress you had replaced sent you a keepsake, a grateful management pressed your hand and thanked you through its tonre

In our well-regulated day no such scene of dis-

order can occur. The inexperienced understudy who now dreads the violent excitement of her appearance may take it for certain that only two people, the stage-manager and herself, will be excited in the least. For although it is true that the pleasant life, full of busy, idle, personal interests, which is led by an ordinary actor during a successful New York run is tryingly interrupted every evening by his having to go to a theater and give a performance, still, with the recent raising of his social status, he has learned to imitate the smiling wisdom of those who keep business for business hours, and he allows his own shop to interfere as little as possible with his real interests. He is no longer responsible for his team: he is only a part of a machine, run by managers, for managers, and if that machine stick for a moment it is nothing to him. There is, or there should be, an understudy who is, or who should have been, properly rehearsed, a conditional mood which is entirely up to the management, but not to him: though he is not at all unwilling, if the understudy has a day's notice, to give a rehearsal which the management almost never thinks it worth while to call. More probably between the acts, on a stage where the set is being changed, the understudy is expected to run over any cranky scene with the one or two people most concerned in it; sometimes these people come to the theater twenty minutes earlier than usual for the same purpose. The understudy, unless she has been playing a small part in the same piece, hasn't had make-up on her face nor her voice before an audience for months; she comes into this dulling, lethargic, every-day atmosphere, among these perfectly kindly, perfectly indifferent people, who mildly hope the performance will go through nicely, but are not greatly con-cerned if it doesn't; she dresses in a cleared-out corner of somebody else's room in unfamiliar clothes generally not made for her, and she knows well that it behooves her to wait for Mr. --- 's round and Miss So-and-So's laugh. Because exactly at the spot where you kill his points the indifference of the actor gives way. For his own little bit of the ma-chinery he is still responsible to an all-powerful management and to the witness of the public, and thus his own little bit of the machinery has come to seem to him the one bit about which everything revolves and of which the perfect action must really not be interfered with.

#### Wardrobe Difficulties

OF THE understudy who is attached to a single company and goes on the road with it, nothing can be more representative than the experiences of a girl of nineteen who went, in the second year of a most distinguished production, to the Pacific Coast. Managements greatly dislike to carry an extra person solely for this work, especially if it has to pay him a salary; more and more frequently they are seeing the necessity of this hard fate, and one hears of a company which even provided a separate set of dresses for its understudy before it left New York—



an upheaving, a shattering precedent! More generally there is some member of the company who has a wife or a relative he is anxious to take with him dly volunteers her to understu fares. Such was the case of our young lady. In her company were four women's parts; a grande dame or society mother, an adventuress or heavy part, a comedy part, and a highly emotional juvenile, which was nominally the lead. She understudied all of these except the grande dame, who, it was agreed, could be cut out if necessary, though all arrangement about such cutting out was left till the necessity should arise. Each of her three parts wore four dresses; all the second act dresses were furnished by the management; the others consisted of a gown for afternoon tea, in summer at the country house of a millionaire, an evening gown, and an afternoon carriage dress at the height of the New York season for each part. How is a girl who gets nothing but her railway fares, who gets even the twenty-five dollars a week, which is the salary she generally draws when she draws a salary, to provide the humblest substitute freeks in such abun-



dance? Sometimes she is herself playing a small part in the piece and wears one or two dresses which will do; she owns a couple more that she has made over in readiness, and if she is very ambitious or conscientious she may get some stuff at a bargain and have a wholly new gown made by a seamstress. For the rest she trusts to luck; she thinks that the principal, whose place she takes, will lend her—must lend her—some of her things; she trusts that these things can be pinned, more or less, to fit her; but she dare not ask to try them on for fear of knowing beforehand that the principal will refuse to lend them; she would rather walk blindfolded into an emergency against which she has no means of providing; an emergency which may be left to say for itself: "Something must be done!"

#### The Indifferent Manager

BUT the girl in question was very lucky; no better-tempered creature ever lived than the leading woman, who said to her at the start: "Don't worry about getting anything for my part, my dear. I'm carrying a set of one-night-stand dresses that you can wear when anything happens to me."

And in Denver when they had been out about six weeks, without once having rehearsed the understudy, something did happen. The leading woman had been ailing for some days, but no one believes that an actress will ever really be ill, and it had not occurred to the stage-manager that any precautions need be taken. At three o'clock in the afternoon she sent word that she could not play that night. The stage-manager then rehearsed the understudy, he reading the rest of the parts aloud; in the midst of this clarifying and helpful business the leading man, happening in and seeing what was going on, ran over his first act scene with her. With that preparation she went on and played a part of sufficient importance for the original to have drawn a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a week. The stagemanager and the business-manager informed the office in their reports that she was better in the part than the young woman then playing it. The author of the play, who happened to be in the audience at the time, came behind to thank and to congratulate

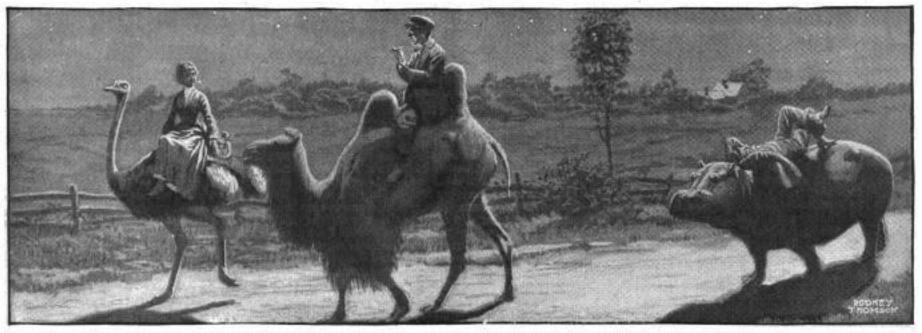
her. The pretty leading woman, as void of jealousy as a May morning, sent her a little piece of jewelry and a telegram of good wishes. The management alone remained as ever mute and indifferent, not giving her any money for her actual work, although it was paying her no salary, and not sending her any message of approval for being so well grounded in her lines that even the laxity of their stage-manager had not killed her performance.

The understudy, being a small, fair, undeveloped, immature, inexperienced girl, craved the heavy part of the adventuress and leathed and dreaded the comedy part. During the winter she had about three rehearsals of each of these; the stage-manager, far from being warned by the Denver emergency, had been so lulled by her readiness to meet it as to consider it rather unnecessary to rehearse her at all. To him

she bore always, however, a certain gratitude because he did not deprive her of the one thing that makes an understudy's life worth living—the chance of seeing the performances at the other theaters; a schooling of ineffable, of incomparable value which no one playing regularly can get. Sometimes a stage-manager thinks his management gets more for its money, or its railway fares, by keeping its understudies till the end of the first act, or, again, with perfectly technical righteousness he detains them till the end of the second. But this particular young lady was free to go as soon as all the actresses she represented were safe in the theater.

One night in March, the opening night of the Philadelphia engagement, the actress who played the comedy part got to the theater before the stagemanager and thereby secured for herself the telegram which it would have been his duty to intercept. The telegram told the comedienne that her father was dead. She went out of the theater, weeping, past the reluctant entreaties and protests of the poor, kind stage-manager, who didn't blame her, but was at last a little alarmed to think of his understudy

Degition by Actogle



"I lit my pipe and sat betwixt Ben Sinai's humps, and me and Molly Gilleray grinned"

# Arthur Colton

■ The great moon hung high over the Lower Bay, and even the sodden black planks of the dock flooring were washed and glazed with its sheen. We sat by the door of the warehouse. Uncle Biddle's black clay pipe sent up a thin spiral and twine of smoke. Some one asked how long he had known the dock, and Uncle Biddle's talk fell into the wake of the moon.



ELL—the Cyrus Adams was my first ship that docked here. I remember her lying here forty-three year ago, about this time of night, and Dan O'Coolin and me was sitting in Reuter's saloon. That's the Emperium Café yonder, but it was Reuter's saloon then. We was having drinks, and Dan O'Coolin was having too

many. His conversation was silly. I says: 'Your conversation wouldn't interest a Cameroon ape,' I says, 'that had lost all his fleas in a bath!' I says: I will go see Molly Gilleray this night, because

your conversation is silly!" "Then I heaved him up, and we come out on the dock, and the Cyrus Adams lay over there, with her spars against the sky, forty-three year ago. Her sprit hung just over the painted piles yonder and her gang-way was slanting to the dock. I remember it same as yesterday. You could hear the monkeys whim-pering on deck, and County Clare chomping fodder. The rest of 'em was asleep. The moon was right there over Staten Island. I says: 'I will go see Molly Gilleray this night.'

"WHO'S Molly Gilleray, I dunno,' he says. Will you lave a friend,' he says, 'when his heart is warm with home and his feet afther disaster?' he says. 'I'm takin' offense at you, Biddy,' he says with dignity and holding himself to a post; 'I'll go play with the triplets.'

"You let them innocents alone!' I says. 'You go fall in your bunk! Them triplets wants conversation with sense in it!' I says. 'You're drunk, Dan O'Coolin, and I'm going to Molly Gilleray!' Then I left him. It was half-past ten by the clock in Reuter's, and a matter of four miles to Molly Gilleray's.

"The Cyrus Adams was a clipper of four masts and traded to the Gold Coast. Maybe she was a slaver when she was young and rampageous, but in my time she'd go down with her hold full of glass beads and clay pipes and tobacco and perfumery and calico cloth and soap and iron pots and tin pans and tallow candles and wax dolls, and go all the way from Senegal to the Cameroons, which was a coast of surf and fever and heathens. Ports of call was Gabun, Old Calabar, Nanakroo, Assinie, Half Assinie, Abonema, Eloby, Grand Popo, Anamaboe, Mayumba, Attoaboe, Lagos inside the bar, Longji, Prampram, Quissanga, Swakopmund, Bibundi, Sulymah, Whydah, Half Jack, Mussuco, Dakar, Bolama, Manoka, Mossamedes, Wari, Junk River, and Banana. And she'd come back to New York with ivory, palm kernels, rubber gum, passava, ebony, banwood, ginger, ground nuts, and them tropical products, to say nothing of the animals for deck passengers, and me and Dan O'Coolin in charge of 'cm. I don't remem-ber all she had on deck that night. They was consigned to P. T. Barnum, except a hippopotamus that was aimed for a zoological garden. There was monkeys and a bunch of snakes and ostriches and a hippo and a camuel, all in their cages except the triplets.

"I sauntered off thinking of Molly Gilleray, and whether old James Gilleray would be asleep or not, and whether I oughtn't to have seen Dan O'Coolin to his bunk, he being all awash with his liquor, or maybe he'd get to playing with the snakes, thinking they was triplets.

"THE camuel's name was Ben Sinai on account I of his humps. He was an old pack camuel that the captain bought at Cape Verde. The hippo was named County Clare by Dan O'Coolin, on account of the I adth of her back and the crease along it, reminding him of Glen Logan and himself when he was a boy laying by the brook in Glen Logan in the old county. Clara's chomping folder made him think of the gurgle of the brook. He could go to sleep on her back listening to the musical chomping of fodder. He was a round little man with a black mustache and a rolling black eye, and he gave the name of Glen Logan to the crease in County Clare's back. The other triplet was only an ostrich named Fernando Po, that was rode into the station at Bibundi by a nigger squatting on the neck of the I never knew another mild-minded ostrich but Fernando Po. He used to be rode around the circus ring later by a clown with purple polka-dots on his clothes. Most ostriches-well-you set an ostrich and a mule kicking each other, and then there ain't any mule, because a mule can't kick beyond his gifts, but an ostrich that's inspired kicks like a steamboat's busted piston rod with claws on the end. F. Po hadn't no real faults except he was curious. If he took an interest he took an interest, whether it was any of his business or not. And yet he was always cheerful about it. So was County Clare and Dan O'Coolin cheerful. But Ben Sinai he wasn't over and above cheerful. Them triplets had a disposition which dwelt together in harmony on the after-deck, tied up next the gangway so they couldn't follow me and Dan O'Coolin about ship. Ben Sinai was a friend of mine.

WELL-Jamaica Street yonder was Jamaica Road then. Beyond the warehouses there weren't any houses or folks except the cemetery, and beyond the cemetery you walked into the smell of the salt marshes. There I was sauntering away in the light of the moon, glad to be off sea, and thinking soft things of Molly Gilleray and hard things of James Gilleray, who was the father to her, be-cause it was the iniquitous nature he had to dislike a man in the Gold Coast trade, whereby me and Molly Gilleray used to sit out rejoiceful on the back fence to the small hours while old James was sleeping moroseful inside. He was a wizened little man with bow-legs.

"I was thinking of the back fence, and it was maybe a mile beyond the cemetery, on a lone road. The field grass was all silver in the moon and my sentiments was working fine, when I heard a noise, and turned about. Snick my buttons! There was Ben Sinai coming on like a clipper in a breeze, with his head swinging high and his upper lip like a weeping willow, and Fernando the bird close by, and far behind was Countess Clara Hiphip, waddling hard to keep up, and Dan O'Coolin sitting on her and swearing at the camuel for breaking the heart of County Clare with the pace

he was setting.
"'Go back, you fat idjit!' I says, feeling disgusted. ""Twas me own notion? he says, joyful. 'Who's Molly Gilleray, I dunno—hic—but I'll find out,' he says. 'And would I lave the triplets widout their natural guardeens? But,' he says, 'that Allahbegoshed camuel-hic-that got the scint of your wake from the front of Reuter's and lit afther to the sorrow-hie-anyhow,' he says, 'here we are. Where's Molly Gilleray?'

BEN SINAL hung his head on my shoulder sort of sad and ashamed, and F. Po went packing about for a boulder to comfort his stomach. Then I see it was maybe not a bad idea, and more or less of a consolation not to walk the rest of the miles.
"'Bisimillah!' I says; 'it's a sumptuous equipage!

It'll stay in the road while I sit on the back fence with Molly Gilleray.

"So I led Ben Sinai to a fence to climb up the cañon betwixt his humps, and we went on, F. Po wandering vagrant where and yon, alongside the ditches, and pulling nails out of the fences to distract his outrageous digestion. By and by we come to the house of James Gilleray, which stood back with a white picket fence in front. Old James was well-to-do. He bred prize pigs and chickens. Poland China pigs was his breed, and his best hens was Barred Plymouth Rocks. I left the equipage down the road and went in.

"'Oh, Molly!' I says, a-heaving pebbles in at her open window upstairs. Then I cocked my car for disturbance of James Gilleray—might be sleep till the trump of doom!—'Oh, Molly!' I says, and she put her head out, all towseled with sleep.

"'Ye little divel?' she says. 'Are you come back? I was hoping you wouldn't.'

"'You were not."

"'And that's thrue, too,' she says. 'How's Africa?'
"'Feeling bad since I left it,' says I.

"'Did you bring me a monkey?' says she.

"'I come myself,' says I.
"'It's the same thing,' says she. "'Come look at the moon,' says I.

"Sure I will when I get me clothes on,' says she. 'Holy Mother! What's that!' says she Well she Digitized by Google

might. It was the equipage coming into the yard. Dan O'Coolin had promised to keep the triplets down the road, but he was being pulled along by the tail of the female hippopotamus and couldn't stop her.

#### "''Way down in County Clary Lived Timothy McNary,

says he, singing pleasant and hanging onto her tail. Ben Sinai led the oncome, out of his affection for my company, and Fernando Po come sidling along amiable in betwixt.

"'Oon!' says Molly Gilleray, 'I know! Ye bad

boy! Ye've come to run away with me.' 'That's what I have!' says I, courageous.

"You can call me a kangaroo or a cuspidor if I'd thought of it to that minute.

'Ain't it a sumptuous equipage?' says I.

"Till be down in a minute," says she with a giggle. 'Do I ride on the bird?'

"'You do,' says I. Then I says to myself: 'Well—anyhow,' I says, 'where's James Gilleray in all the noise?'

"I T WAS a fine balmy night. Some win lows of the house were open, and the yard was bright with the moonlight so you could see the chickens aroost in the dark of their sheds. And you could hear the pigs grunt in their pens down east of the orchard. Ben Sinai was eating grass on the west of the house and Fernando making out a late supper of gravel on the east by the chicken yards. County Clare was snuffing at the front door sort of languid. Now and then she yawned, seemingly for the dul-

ness of life. Mud and water is the passion of a hippopotamus. The suck of mud was County Clare's need that time, same as mine was Molly Gilleray and the back fence, or a jaunt with her on a camuel and an ostrich in the light of the moon. Different folks have different wants. I says to Dan O'Coolin he'd better find a muck hole for Clara or she'd fade away with enowee and boredness.

"'Look at her yawning against James Gilleray's front door!'

"We was sitting on the tongue of an ox-cart that stood in the yard, and was looking at the windows and waiting.

E NOWEE! says ain't enowee! It's the only way she has of expressin the blaze of her feelings. She's a blast furnace,' he says, 'but whin her mouth is shut, she's all inside. Tha's right. For look at the superfyce of her! 'Tis a dumb black nothing at all like the sheet iron of the furnace. But open her mouth! 'Tis openin' the furnace door. Sure it's when her heart's a tempeschous oce-an that she splits back like the shovel bucket on a shteam dredge and makes a fire-red pit of herself, wid the white fangs standin' like ghosts around hell gates.'

"'Your conversation ain't so silly as it was,' I says. 'It's better. Maybe there's something in that.

Maybe I'll introduce you to Molly Gilleray if you sober some more. But, I says, 'you can snick my buttons if I see what for should Clara make a pit of herself against old James's exterior portal.

"'For wather!' he says, 'Sure, you're right there. She do need a muck hole. There!' he says, 'she's at

"Then, sudden the front door opened. It was James Gilleray himself in his nightshirt, with his bare legs, thin and crooked as wandering vines, and his white hair spread bushy in the moonlight, enough to terrify a hippopotamus, let alone me that remembered well how he'd come through the orehard at me and Molly on the back fence, with a hammer or chunk of wood in his hand, and his mouth a roar of mixed language. I used to light out across lots for the refuge and sanctuary of South Brooklyn, and hear behind me Molly Gilleray filling the firmament with melodious gaiety. Those were my recollec-tions and expectations of James Gilleray's behavior. There he stood, and County Clare's snout was laid over the crease of her back, and the depths of her was yawned open with her yearning, and how was James Gilleray to know what she was yearning for?

"'Howly heaven!' says he, and slammed the door. "'Twas a perilous escape for him,' says Dan O'Coolin calmly, 'One step and he'd have fallen down the fire pit of hell gates.'

"'Get Fernando quick!' I says, and jumped up. 'I'll fetch the camuel.'

WAS thinking, when Molly Gilleray came out we'd better be off by express, or not at all, and I ran for the west of the house. There by the rear corner was Ben Sinai cating cauliflower and cab-bage, and he appeared to think well of America.

'Hud up!' says I, banging him in the ribs, for I was shocked to see James Gilleray's kitchen garden disappear like morning dew down to the six stomachs of a Mohammedan camuel. And what should I see beyond Ben Sinai? It was James Gilleray again, coming, head down, a-tilt from the back door, with a hammer and a chunk of wood in either hand, and bump! he comes, bim! against the other side and the hairy shoulder of the camuel that, naturally, serpented his neck to see what was doing; and James Gilleray looks up, and he sees over him, hung loose in the atmosphere, as unlikely a face as ever came out of Africa, pendulous and forlorn, and waving to and fro like a camuel does when his mind ain't made up and he thinks it ought to be.

"Howly heaven!' says he, and the tails of his nightshirt fluttered where he fled. Then, beyond the east corner of the house, was Dan O'Coolin, crying:

following, toward the front of the house. 'And whenever I sit on the fence with Molly Gilleray, won't he fill my back full of buckshot? Which,' I says, 'evenchully it undermines a man's health,' and I come round the corner of the house, and there was Molly Gilleray on the flat stone lintel in the silver of the moon with her best hat on.

"'Do I ride on the bird?' she says pleasantly. "'Sure,' I says. 'He's a trained bird from Africa.'
"Bring him quick!' she says. 'Daddy dear's feel-

ing fine. We'll have to run."

'In a minute that there miscellaneous elopement to whither-God-knows was going out the gate, Fernando Po adrift in front, with a sidelong step on account of his interest in the artificial cherries on Molly Gilleray's hat and her shrinking and shooing him with her handkerchief. I was last, for I got delayed. I was climbing the peaks of Ben Sinai when I heard the roar of James Gilleray.

HE WAS leaning out of an upstairs window and pouring mixed language into the midnight like he was a runaway graphophone. I pulled up Ben Sinai at the gate. I says: 'James Gilleray!' and he stopped there, warned by them ominous tones. 'James Gilleray,' I says, 'go back to bed. You're having a bad dream. You're walking in your sleep. It's a nightmare. It ain't so. Molly's in bed and I'm in Africa. There ain't no such animals. Est light,' I says, 'and shun these here visions of the night.' And I left him with them solemn words.

"Then we was on the road again, me and Molly Gilleray in front on the camuel and the bird. She

did seem to ride easy, sideways, and she'd pinned her hat out of reach onto his tail plumes with a hatpin, and the bird paced along calm as a full moon. Dan O'Coolin come behind, lying lengthwise in Glen Logan, and looking up at the stars, and he was silent and peaceful as if he was used to elopements with that kind of fixings and embroidery. I lit my pipe and sat betwixt Ben Sinai's humps, and me and Molly Gilleray grinned.

"'Maybe you know where you're going!' 1

says.

says,
"'Then there ain't any need for me to know,' I says. 'I ain't going to clutter my head with useless knowledge.

"'Where did you get the nice beasts? she says.

W ELL,' I says, 'to be candid and not conceal nothing, they belongs to the Sultan of Senegambia,' I says. 'I wouldn't deceive you if I could. They're his regular outfit for traveling. He rides the camuel and the Sultaness rides the bird. Don't ask me how I come by 'em. I wouldn't deceive you, but it's painful to recollect when a man knows he's done wrong.'

"'Sure, no!' she says. 'I won't ask that. But what do they do with the great

"He carries the bag-gage for 'em.' I says. "'Is that so!' she says. 'Holy mother!' she says.

'What makes him open his mouth?' "'Taking nourishment,' I says. 'It's this way. He lives on insects and germs, same as a whale does on small fry, or same as a fly-catcher. But germs don't float so thick here as they do in Africa, so he has

to open up pretty steady to keep fed.' 'You don't mean that!' she says. 'Well, then, we'll just turn in here at this gate, and make some

more unlikely statements."

"'Who to?' says I.
"'To the priest,' says she.
"'Where's this?' says I.

"'Father Farrell's,' says she. 'Do ye think I'd elope with an African Sultan without me being Sultaness? Come off and behave yourself,' says she, slipping down from Fernando Po and opening the gate.

"'Help! Help!' says Dan O'Coolin behind us. I was lost in admiration of Molly Gilleray's good sense, and I climbed off the humps of the camuel,



"The depths of her was open with her yearning, and how was James Gilleray to know what she was yearning for?"

'Shtop that bird!' and round the corner came Fernando Po, stepping lively away from unwelcome ministrations.

"'Howly heaven!' says James Gilleray, and comes about like he'd jibed his mainsail in a gale, and jumps through the back door, and locks it behind

"There was an orchard beyond the kitchen garden, and through the orehard I could see the fence where me and Molly Gilleray ought to have been sitting that minute, instead of spoiling the night with tempestuous accidents, if it hadn't been for them intoxicated inventions of Dan O'Coolin. I was mad.

BY THE souls of me ancestors! says Dan O'Coolin, it's a stirrin' life we lead.

"'Blim, blam!' says I, swearing ferocious. 'I wished your ancestors was all died the day they was born, says, 'in the pig pen they was born in. Blim, blam! I says, 'James Gilleray'll be a cyclone after me now!' I says, leading Ben Sinai, with Fernando

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# This Advertisement is Only for Those Who Want a High Grade, High Power Car at a Medium Price

Many people would pay \$5000 or \$6000 for a motor car, if they could afford to, because they want the comfort and luxury that go with cars selling at those prices. However, there are many who are limited in the price they pay, but still want as much luxury and comfort as they can get.

Then there are other people who can afford to pay \$5000 or \$6000, but who do not object to saving from \$1500 to \$2000 in the purchase of a motor car that will answer every possible requirement.

It is these two classes of people that we especially address in this advertisement calling attention to the Chalmers "Forty," \$2800.

We believe this car meets the motorist's maximum desire in every particular. It appeals very strongly to people who want the fullest comfort and luxury, but at a medium price. It is not our policy to make extravagant claims about Chalmers cars. We try to make under-statements, rather than over-statements. Yet we believe that our "Forty" at \$2800 will meet every demand that can be made upon a motor car and will give the purchaser more value, dollar for dollar, than anything else he can buy.

Here are some of the reasons for our belief, and we think you, too, will be convinced if you take time to investigate.

The full forty horse-power motor is smooth running and economical. It furnishes all the power you can use at any time—power for mile-a-minute speed, for scampering over hills, for faultless pulling in mud or sand.

Many an automobile owner who went the limit in price, found later that he did not have the limit in speed, hill-climbing ability and dogged endurance, some day when a "Forty" poked its nose alongside of him on the road—and went on past.

You may not care for high speed. You may never want to use all the power a "Forty" has, but there is a

sense of satisfaction in feeling that it is under you-vibrant, eager, willing, always on tap.

This is the car for which a new expression was invented—"It runs with eagerness." Nothing else seems to explain the manner of this mettlesome car.

The "Forty" is not a heavy car. Hence it is "light on its feet." It is known among motorists everywhere as the car that can "get away" faster than any other big car.

The long wheel base of the "Forty," the staunch double drop frame, the tilted seats, and the long, threequarter elliptic springs make it as comfortable for the older people as for the young and vigorous.

In a "Forty," you can go 100, 200, 300 miles in a day, as fast as you please, over hill and plain, through city and valley and forest. You can go with smoothness, with ease, with perfect comfort for driver and passengers.

The Chalmers "Forty" has a grace of line and beauty of finish unsurpassed in any other car. This car is finished in every way like the costliest cars. It is painted just as well. It has as fine a body. The upholstering is of the highest grade hand-buffed leather. Circassian Walnut is used in dash, heel board, steering wheel and door strips. All the other details of finish have been taken care of to perfection.

The Touring Car has seats for seven, with generous room for every passenger.

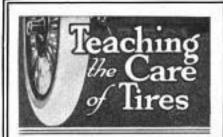
The Torpedo the most stylish fore-door, straight line car of the year —has seats for four. The Torpedo type sells for \$3000, including, in addition to Bosch magneto, Prest-O-Lite tank and gas lamps, three combination electric and oil lamps, electric horn, tire irons and five Firestone Demountable Rims.

In addition to good lines, fine finish and snappy performance, these cars have the quality to stand hard work and to endure.

We strongly urge you to see the Chalmers "Forty" at our dealers' show rooms before making your decision. After all, the decision rests with you. We can merely show you what we have and help you compare values. But we are sure that the "Forty" will not suffer by any comparison you may make. It is to our mutual interests for you to see this car before buying, because we believe you will save money, and we will make a sale.

# Chalmers Motor Company

Detroit, Mich.



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Please send me all literature issued
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#### Panhard Oil For Motors—

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"'Hump, hump!' says County Clare, and she went by us like a runaway engine, all choochoos and black boiler, and crack, crash, went the guteway.

"'Oooch!' says Molly Gilleray, and jumps aside. Such was the speed and raptures as I never see the like in that hip-popotamus before. There was a splash, and I says: 'She smelt the duck-pond.'

THEN, remembering the duck-pond made me remember Father Farrell. That was his place with the stone wall in front, and the six-sided house like a squat tower, and the duck-pond below. He kept ducks. Something about ducks suited him. He was a monstrous big man, running over three hundred weight. Soon as I heard the splash, I remembered me and Father Farrell standing by the duck pond in years gone and trading information on the sub-ject of ducks. I see it in a moment, thinking in the same flash of Molly Gilleray's good sense wanting to be a Sultaness; and I see Dan O'Coolin where he sat in the road where Clara spilled him when she took raptures; and down the road beyond Dan O'Coolin I see a white something that contemplation and inference showed me was James Gilleray in his nightshirt in pursuit; not in headlong pursuit, because at the moment he wasn't coming on at all, but standing still with something in his hand, which contemplation and infer ence judged wasn't a hammer or chunk of wood, but his trousers; from which contemplation and inference judged his state of mind was hasty to the verge of indecency, and yet with an anchor to windward, as it were. All these things I see and remembered while I was climbing off the humps of Ben Sinai.

"'He won't do it without a license,"

"'Holy mother!' says she, 'what's the matter with that pig! License! It's in my pocket. I've had it these six months. Oh, Biddy,' she says, 'you and daddy dear are a botheration between you to drive a girl mad."

"'Bisimillah!' says I. 'Sultaness-elect!' says I, smothered with admiration. 'There'll be brains in this family. Let's be at it. James Gilleray is coming with his trousers in his hand.'

THEN we went through the gate and the camuel and the bird followed the camuel and the bird followed After them came Dan O'Coolin, talking strong language to himself for the wrongs he'd suffered.

"'Lind me a bayonet!' he says, ferocious.
'Or a lightning rod! The dom fat acre!'
he says, and he ran by us down to the
little duck-pond. That was only three feet deep and County Clare but half under, but she flooded the duck house at the edge, and the ducks quacked wonderful, and herself bulged up, shining in the moonlight, and Dan O'Coolin and the ducks was having a riot round the edges and throwing rocks at the bulge.

"'Oh, Father Farrell!' says me and Molly Gilleray.
"I beaved a stick into the open window

over the front door. Pretty soon he stuck his monstrous bald head through the

window.
"'Will ye come down and marry us?'

says she.
"'I will not,' says he.
"'It's Molly,' says she.
"'It's not,' says he. 'What's the matter

with her if she is?'

"'I forbid it,' yells James Gilleray. standing on the stone wall, and shy of the menagerie, and waving his trousers. 'I

"Oh, ye do. do you? says Father Far-rell, pretty snappish. 'Who's got in me duck-pond? Wait till I come down.'

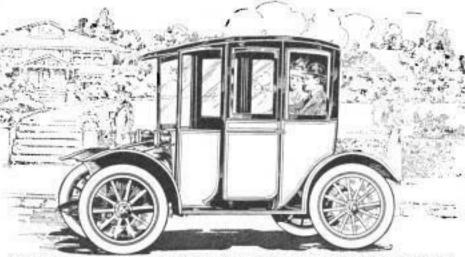
BY this time Fernando Po was inter-ested in James Gilleray on the stone wall. Ostriches is curious. James Gille ray wore a nightshirt and a pair of boots and waved his trousers to forbid me and Molly Gilleray from getting married, and you could see a lozenge of moonlit land scape betwixt the bow of his legs. But he seen Fernando coming, and got down from the wall and backed off to the other side of the road. Then Father Farrell opened the door, and come out in a black cassock and slippers, looking like he'd heft even on the scale with County Clare, and he says:

"I know you, Misther Biddle. It's not much good I know, savin' a small knowl-edge ye have of the babits of ducks. What business have you philanderin' afther Molly Gilleray wid a menugerie, ye young ragabond scum off the sea? She's a good

"'I forbid it!' says James Gilleray beyond the road and quavering in his voice on account of Fernando's showing dispositions to step over the wall.

"Put on your trousers and shame to

This car gives you a new set of reasons for owning an electric



A car of French design of the very latest fashion. Guaranteed for life. Design protected by letters patent.

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You've always felt, in all probability, that you would like to own an electric car, if you could.

But the Hupp-Yeats confronts New Reason No. 4 is the diyou with an entirely new set of reasons, which haven't existed before.

You've probably said—or your wife has-"If I can't have the best and the most beautiful, I don't want any-and \$2500 or \$3000 is more than we can afford."

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That's New Reason No. 1.

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New Reason No. 3 is the elimination of some 400 pounds of weight-with all that that means in powersaving and the consequent cost of keeping the car.

rect transmission of power from motor to axle-axle and motor being practically a single unit. This feature alone intensifies immensely the desirability of the electric, because it eliminates the loss of power due to the use of the ordinary chain drive.

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The Hupp-Yeats is driven by a Westinghouse motor. It is capable of a speed of 17 to 30 miles per hour and a mileage range of 75 to 90 miles per charge of the Exide Hycap batteries. The Westinghouse controller provides five speeds forward and two reverse. The tires are Goodyear long distance No-Rim-Cut.

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You can exchange an empty Prest O.Lite Tank for a full one, anywhere and always. You may not be able to "pass" a counter-tell, so don't accept it. You're entitled to the genoine. Get it:

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IN ADDRESSED TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS PLANE MENTILS COLLIES'S

ye, James!' says Father Farrell. 'And you go home, Molly, and come see me to-

"Then Molly Gilleray plumped down on

the doorstep and began to cry.
"'Ooon!' she says. 'Oh, deary, deary!
I have such throuble with me men folks. How'll I know if I'll get him in the mood again. He'll be off to Africa. He's me own boy!"

"'H'm,' says Father Farrell, scratching his chin and looking at the cannuel that was rubbing his nose on my shoulder, 'Is it a cannel ye have there? It's a beast of the Holy Book. I don't know that wan with the two legs. But I'm thinking ye wouldn't have a camuel for a friend if ye had a bad heart, Misther Biddle?

"'Nor Molly Gilleray for a sweetbeart,' I says.

"'A bad heart maybe not, but a fool head, I'm thinking,' he says, 'to torment old James till the sight of you makes him think of a hawk among his Plymouth

"'Well,' I says, 'if you're stumped about this, I'll just take a hand in it myself," and I made for the stone wall. I says:
'Come over here, James Gilleray!'
"I will not,' he says. 'Drive off the
baste:'

"Beast?' I says, rubbing Fernando on the breast bone. 'It's an African chicken, you fractatious old galoot.'

"'Chicken!' says be, hitchin' up his gal-luses. 'Ye don't mean that!'

W ELL.' I says, sitting up on the stone wall, 'I ain't saying he'd cross with a Plymouth Rock, or a White Leghorn, and I ain't saying he wouldn't, but I know a fair setting of eggs of that breed is worth sixty or eighty dollars.

"'Ye don't mean that!" he says, and he come through the gate, and he shied around circular and inspective. 'Sure, now, but it might be.

"'It ain't size that makes chickens,' I says, and got him by the arm. 'Nor pigs. It's the breed, as you know, being a fancier. There ain't a better funcier on Long Is-land, nor a man that knows what a chicken is the way you do, nor pigs. But, I tell you, them big chicks is a grand proposition. As for African pigs, there's lifty per cent on importing 'em'. Yes, sir. That sow I brought down to show youmaybe you didn't notice when you opened the front door—she wasn't looking her best—I don't say she'd cross with your Poland China boar,' I says, sidling him across the yard, 'but she weighs three ton where she lies in Father Farrell's duckpond. African pigs,' I says, 'likes mud for a wallow. It's in the breed.'

"'Pig!' he says. 'Ye don't mean that!'
He appeared to be dazed. 'The bird do sayor like a Duck-Wing game cock,' he says, looking back. 'Ye ain't got the pedigree maybe? Oi. I might take a look at that sow."

"Then he see Ben Sinai eating grass in the moonlight, and be stiffens, and by this time we was come to Father Farrell's door. 'Get off av me!' he says. 'Will ye tell me

yon's a cow!

"'He, he!' says Molly Gilleray.

"'Ho, ho!' says Father Farrell. 'Ho, ho, ho! Misther Biddle,' he says. 'Sure he knows you're a liar, and if ye tell him yon's a cow, he'll go near to doubt your veracity,' he says. 'Go fetch your friend off me duck road and some in Jan. Co. off me duck pond, and come in, James Gilleray. Molly's a good girl, and she's right about it. Ye'll make no more throuble here,' he says, 'or, by heavens! I'll give ye a penitential with me shlipper.'

"Then I was married to Molly Gilleray in Father Farrell's parlor, and she and me went back down the road to the house of James Gilleray."

Will be hunted for a match. Some one NCLE BIDDLE'S voice ceased and

"What became of the animals?"

"Well," he said, "I do' know. Dan O'Coolin must have shooed 'em back to the ship that night. Him and James was baving an argiment when we left, and the priest was telling him to take his pig out of the duck pond. They was making the night uproarious. Seems to me Fernando and Ben Sinai followed us down the road to James Gilleray's, but I do' know as I remember.

Uncle Biddle's pipe was going once more. He looked over the black dock to

the silver path on the bay. "A man don't notice camuels, nor ostriches, nor hippopotamuses in duck-ponds, when he's married to Molly Gilleray in the moonlight, nor friends in liquor, nor fathers-in law in nightshirts, nor priests offering to give either of 'em a penitential with his slipper. Well—maybe he gave 'em a penitential. I do' know."



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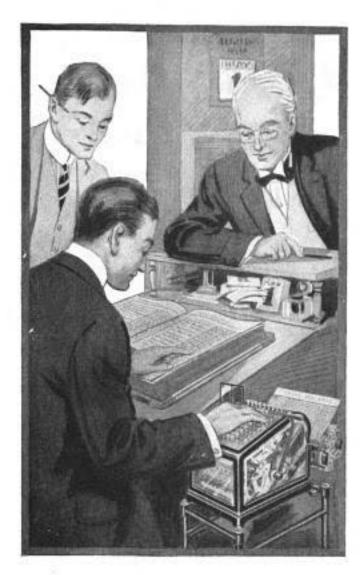
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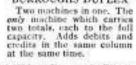
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# What Is News?

A Symposium from the Managing Editors of the Foremost American Newspapers

■ In presenting this, the fifth, instalment of a symposium by the newspaper editors of the United States, Collies's is obliged to apologize for blue-penciling the blue-pencilers. We telegraphed to the editors or managing editors of one hundred important American newspapers, asking their opinion on the question "What is news?" The contribu-

tions more than filled the space set aside for them; and it was necessary, therefore, to cut some of their replies down to the most pertinent paragraphs. The first instalment of replies was printed in the issue of March 18, and this was followed by further in-stalments in the issues of April 15, May 6, and May 13, ... .. .. ..

#### By C. L. Dotson, Publisher Sioux Falls "Daily Press"

HAT is news?" is the great big "IT" in the editorial management of any newspaper. Answering the ques-tion "What is news?" will satisfy no publisher if the answer is selected from any dictionary, standard or otherwise. The in-experienced publisher is not in a position to answer that question. The man who is a close render of newspapers is not in a position to answer the question. No answer can be found that can stand permanently as a satisfactory definition in any newspaper office. It is continually a new question. In the event of the occurrence of some great disaster the announcement is news. Particulars of that disaster is news. news. Particulars of that disaster is news, but there must be some limitations upon the particulars. It can be overdone. Who is going to draw the line? The answer is: each publisher for bimself. While the space matter devoted to the narration of these details may be and, as a matter of fact, is news, some publishers eliminate portions of it because it may be borrifying beyond his good judgment to publish, or because in his judgment such details ap-peal to and cultivate the baser senses of humanity. What is said of this particular matter can be said of hundreds and thousands of others which newspapers have to

According to my judgment I would answer the question that news is the publishing of any happening that will attract the attention of a liberal portion of readers and that will be pleasing to them. When I say pleasing. I mean that which will be presented for the power than the property for will earn their praise for the paper for giving them the news. News is supply-ing the readers with the knowledge of occurrences limited to those things which strengthen the standing of the paper among its patrons, which strengthen the paper as an advertising medium, and strengthen it as a journal pretending to publish the

#### By C. P. J. Mooney, Managing Editor Memphis, Tenn., "Commercial Appeal"

NEWS is what most people in a com-munity think it is. News in New York may not be news in

Memphis or in Chicago.

I have before me a weekly paper printed in a county in Kentucky where I was reared. One page is filled with correspond-ence from villages. It is intensely inter-esting to me with its stories of deaths, weddings, stock sales, and social gatherings of my boyhood neighbors. This page is of more absorbing interest to me than
the first pages of the New York or Memphis newspapers of the same date.
The value of news is governed by the
location and conditions of people.

In New York I found the greatest circulation seems to come from printing the doings of so-called society leaders for the perusal of shop girls, chamber-maids, and office clerks. Mrs. Millionairebilt sprain-ing her ankle while stepping from an automobile in front of Sherry's commands attention in New York, along with a failure all Street, and t girl for stealing a Pittsburg iron man's diamond while dining at Rector's.

New York is not entirely degenerate in news appreciation. In spite of all efforts of yellow writers and a sob squad of women writers and artists daily attending the trial of Nan Patterson, that story did not make circulation and did not grip New Yorkers.

The Thaw story, because the murdered man was an artist, and because the woman in the case had been a bird of passage in the Tenderloin, and because the murderer was a type of the idle son of a self-made man, who became rich before he became refined, was of absorbing interest every-

In New York news importance seems to be measured by the double standard of sex and dollars. The story of a dead New

Yorker is not well told unless it contains the facts of his domestic troubles, the number of wives he had living and dead,

and the amount of money he had.

The news value of the death of a citizen of Charleston, South Carolina, is governed by his descent from a Hugue-not, and his membership in the Cecilia

In Memphis the news is not well chron-icled unless the dead man's war record is given to the public. South of the Line it is news to tell of the good things that men do after they die, and it is not seemly to dwell on their shortcomings.

# By Philip Eastman, Managing Editor

THE timely report of any event in which there is general interest in the community in which the newspaper circulates is news. The building of a \$3,000 home in New York is worth nothing to a New York newspaper, but the taking out of a permit to erect a \$3,000 cottage in Topeka is worth a line in the local papers. The building of a \$300,000 flat in New York is worth a line in the New York papers, but the announcement that a \$300,000 apartment is to be built in Topeka is worth front page position with a thirty-two-point head. If Grandpa Summers is going to build a chicken coop at his bome in Cedar Point, that is newsin Cedar Point.

One of the most interesting experiments in newspaper history was the Sheldon edi-tion of the Topeka "Daily Capital." Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," conducted that paper during the week of March 13, 1900, to give an example of his ideas of how a newspaper should be edited to do the greatest amount of good to humanity. That the Sheldon edition had a circulation of some 500,000 proved the interest in the experi-

In his editorial announcement of his policy Dr. Sheldon said; "The word news will be defined as anything in the way of daily events that the public ought to know for its development and power in a life of righteousness." Explaining the position of news and his idea of "playing up" dif-ferent items, he said: "The first page will contain what seems to the editor to be contain what seems to the enter to be the most vital issues that affect humanity as a whole." Following this policy he dis-played on page one during the week: "Starving in India," "The Cruelty of War," "Prison Beform," "Funds for In-dia," "Societies Organized to Kill Relig-ions Beliefs," "Standard Oil Dividends, \$20,000,000." While page one that week was not such a front page as a newspaper was not such a front page as a newspaper man would make up, who can say that the subjects noted, although they were not despatches under date lines but rather essays on the subjects, were not news?

The last issue of the week, Saturday evening in place of the regular Sunday morning paper, under a general heading on page one "The Bible—The Basis of Our Christian Civilization," was published "The Sermon on the Mount from the Revised Edition," "Usury—What the Bible Las to Say on this Subject." bath-Laws of the Old and New Testament on Its Observance." From Dr. Sheldon's standpoint these were well placed, and if not strictly news in this age, there was a time when they were, and it is safe to say that it was news to a good many who saw the paper.

#### By Joseph Garretson Cincinnati "Times-Star"

SOME one with a fancy for epigrams wrote: "News is history in the making."

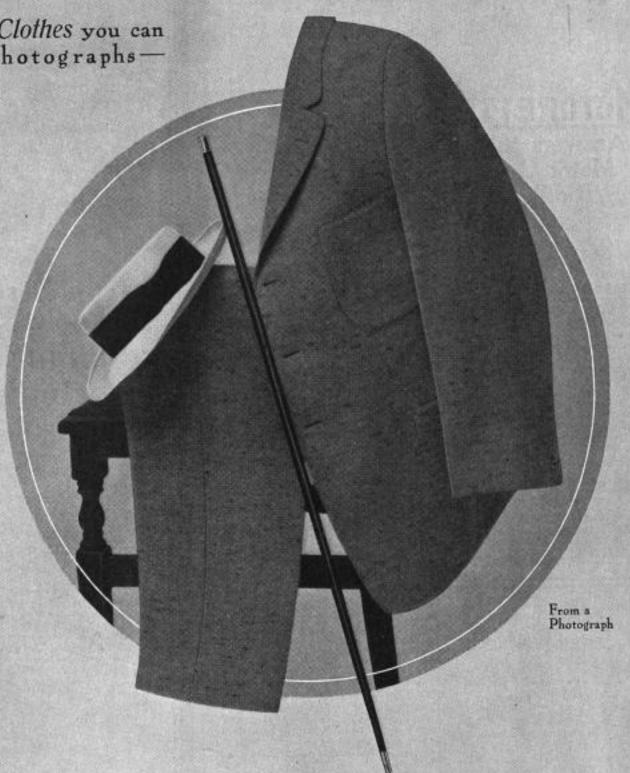
Why there should be any difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the word news, particularly of the journalistic interpretation, is not clear. We must take news in its collective sense, as

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Part for part it is as well built as a \$6000 automobile. As reliable, as efficient, and, except for excessive speed, it is as capable. (Maximum 25 miles per hour.) To replace a complete set of tires costs only \$47.50.

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information, interesting because of its un-usual character, or information which is important because of the effect the fact it represents has had, or will have, upon individuals or communities.

If an army or a navy revolts and over-throws an established dynasty, if an earthquake overwhelms a populous city, the facts interest the news-reading public of the nations; if John Brown suffers a minor mishap or breaks a leg, the published ac-count in the village weekly interests the immediate newspaper reading neighbor-bood and his personal friends and metropolitan acquaintances elsewhere who take the home paper. It is all news,

News is information which has hitherto been unpublished; information which may be known in one section or country, but not in another; or information which, being known only to a newspaper, is first given to the world by it. News is infor-mation dealing with things which have just occurred, or which, having previously occurred, are revealed as fresh information for the first time; or fresh information concerning impending events. A news story in any typical American newspaper office is an item of information containing in some degree the germ of a shock, stimulating, interesting, unpleasant or pleasant, as the case may be. News, in its mer-chantable form, is the commodity which a journal or other publication sells to its readers. The hitherto unpublished infor-mation which is thus sold may deal with a birth, an earthquake, a pink tea—anything and everything in which man or nature may play a part. It is the commod-ity which an avid and omnivorous reading public demands with ever-increasing

The form in which it shall be presented, what shall be presented, and when, de-pends upon the temperament, experience, and intelligence of the governing head of a newspaper. The substance—previously unknown information-itself remains the same in its essence. Predictions, estimates, prophecies, analyses, comments, opinions, are not strictly and literally news unless presented as such in the form of inter-

The strict interpretation of the word news is clusive. The discovery of the mummy of an Egyptian king would be news. The fact that the king lived may have been news for five thousand years. have been news for five thousand years. To those who did not know it, it would be hitherto unknown information. But would it be news? Strictly, yes. Journalistically, no. It would be mere information, for the facts, like as not, are in print in archeological works. The disclosure of the information contains to the sure of the information contains not the slightest shock to pique the interest or emotions. To be news as we know it, it

must contain that element

There is a gulf between the modern jour-nalistic and the musty academic interpre-tation of the word, which can never be bridged. The journalistic interpretation is thoroughly defensible. The modern news-paper idea is to supply a need—not merely a desire—but a need for quick, hot infor-mation on averething considerable. The mation on everything conceivable. The effort may be carried to an excess and the practise abused; but underneath the effort there is the irresistible, insatiable effort there is the irresistible, insatiable demand of the people for unknown information. The demand differs with different peoples. With us in America it exists in its acutest form. It is a national characteristic. The thirst for news is akin to the thirst for knowledge, for action, for occupation. It is a vital element in our contraction of the contr national temperament. We can only estimate bow vital by trying to imagine the stoppage of all news-hitherto unknown information-for a single month.

#### By Charles M. Day, Editor Sioux Falls, S. D., "Argus-Leader"

THE publisher who satisfies his mixed body of readers is he who has something of interest for all. He must avoid specialization and, as near as possible, make his newspaper a daily friend who drops in at a fixed time of the day, and chats about persons and things—as the neighbors do. It should tall the realitions It should tell the politician neighbors do. what is doing, the gossip of the corridors, the trend of legislation, the winning plays in politics. It should tell his wife the latest ways of doing the hair, and the newest kinks in skirts and things. It should post the son as to who's who in sports, and should contain some sweet poetry for the daughter. If the minister complains that his sermon was printed on the same page with the details of a divorce suit or the outcome of a fistic encounter, he may console himself with the thought that this very fact has brought him readers whom he could not otherwise

A newspaper can not have influence unless it is read. It will not be read unless it contains what the readers think is "the

From Strop to Face without detaching Blade

OTHING to take apart. Nothing to unscrew or screw up. You just merely slip the strop through the AutoStrop Razor itself; slip it back and forth a few times; slip it off the strop; slip it on the face, and the beard slips off. That's all. And it's very easy slipping all the way through.

The head barber cannot strop any quicker nor any handier nor any sharper. Nor can he shave you more comfortably than you can shave yourself with an AutoStropped edge.

EARNS A PROFIT IN A FEW MONTHS

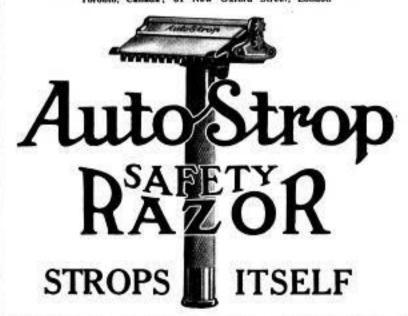
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No risk in buying it as dealer will refund your money if you don't want it. He has contract with us protecting him from loss.

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Like the goodness of the Bradley Muffler you know so much about—the quality of this Coat is far greater than the price.

It's a fashioned Knit Auto Cost, exactly as pictured above. Made of fine, pure worsted, with high collar, throat strap, two pockets, pearl buttons, and may be had in all men's sizes, in Oxford, Cardinal, Maroon, Navy, White and Havana, An exceptional \$500 value.

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If you cannot secure this coat from your dealer, send \$5.00, state chest measure, style number 998, and color preferred, and the Coat illustrated above will be delivered to your address all charges prepaid.

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news." Hence it is the reader and not the publisher who gives the definition of "What is news?" The best answer is the winning daily newspaper. The editor who is conscientious must admit his great re-sponsibility. He must realize his share in the creation of a false appetite for the low and vicious. He will gradually edu-cate his readers to his own idea of what constitutes a good newspaper. If the tone of the paper is high, the average taste of his readers will go up; and those who do not like it will desert to a paper which seasons things to their taste. The ideal newspaper will come only with ideal peo-Hence it is the reader and not newspaper will come only with ideal peo-ple—and they are further on—as they ever have been. Books appeal to special classes, magazines drift into specialization, but newspapers are read by everybody, and, hence, must contain what everybody likes. News is everything that's doing,

# A Chorus Girl's Club

(Continued from page 18)

found in all good clubs. In addition to this there is a sewing room fitted with sewing-machines, and with all the facilities for light laundry work, as well as a drying room on the roof. The rates of the club are from 88 to \$15 a week for a single room, and from \$16 to \$20 a week for a double room. Coffee and rolls are served in the bedrooms at any hour of the morning. There is a regular breakfast at noon. dinner at six, and supper at midnight. Of course, those inclined to extravagance may give special orders, and the pantry is fitted with gas-stoves and chafing-dishes, so that any particularly energetic artiste may vary the menu as she chooses. A secretary, whose business it is to manage the house and to look after the comfort of the members, lives at the club, and acts as a sort of resident chaperon. Besides the ad-vantages of a superlative boarding-house, the place has, of course, all the usual benefits of a woman's club. Naturally, as its membership increases, these advantages will multiply, but already there are facilities for giving entertainments, such as afternoon teas, simple dinners with music, and midnight suppers. As yet the house committee has found but few rules necessary, and the modest yearly fee of one dollar is the sole requirement for membership.

#### The Club's Appeal

ONE would think that the chorus girl or the legitimate actress who receives but a small salary would be only too glad to avail herself of these unusual advantages. As a matter of fact, it is seldom that all of the bedrooms in the club-house are filled, and this in spite of the fact that there are often three or four large musical companies playing in Philadelphia at the same time. There is one class of actress to whom the club has always appealed. This is the cultured, refined girl who can usually afford a good botel, but who finds in the context of the con in the comparative privacy of the little club-house the same quiet and restful at-mosphere to which she is accustomed in her own home. It makes no difference to her whether she is allowed a latch-key or whether she must depend on the servants to admit her after the performance is over; and the fact that the club is without a license to sell liquor or that she is permitted to receive her men friends in the drawing-room only is of no consequence to her whatever. She gets a room, board, and service, and the advantages of a well-regulated club, plus the energy and kindly efforts of a number of women of culture and means, for about three fourths of their actual cost. She is satisfied and looks forward to her week or month, as the case may be, in Philadelphia, with a sense of security and comfort she will not find in any other American town. But this is not the type of actress for which the Cushman Club was really created.

#### The Desire for Freedom

THE girls these altruistic ladies designed to help by many to help by means of an atmosphere of culture and refinement still remain coy, and continue to show a distinct preference for the badly run boarding-house and that kind of hotel which is cheap and almost free from rules and regulations. The reason for this can, I believe, be found in the one word freedom. If the chorus girl or the show girl lived in real life, as fiction tells us she does, dividing her time between an apartment strewn with orchids. an electric brougham, and the Broadway lobster palaces, then it is probable that the peaceful atmosphere of the Cushman Club would appeal to her as a welcome relief and charming contrast to her truffled and larded existence in New York. As a matter of fact, the great majority of chorus girls live with their families in small apartments in Harlem or distant quarters of New York, only reached by a



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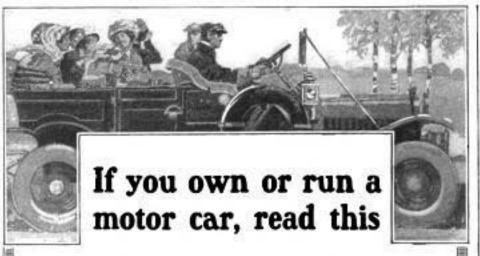
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complete knowledge of all the subways, elevated, and surface railway systems of Greater New York. They not only **live** with their families, who are usually entlasiastic members of the idle poor class, but they are the chief support of the family and do most, if not all, of the housework.

#### The Road and Freedom

BEING so necessary to the parents' comfort, it is only natural that they should be, and are, allowed considerable freedom in their hours of leisure, which are those that follow the evening performance. The anticipation of a supper party, promising as it may be, is, however, somewhat dimmed by the certain prospect of the duties of the following day, which will probably consist in scrubbing floors, and a great deal of hard work at night on the stage.

The result of this kind of home life of the average chorus girl is that she joyfully welcomes her departure for the road, with its bad botels and long railroad journeys; because even if the hotels are bad and the boarding-houses stuffy, with the exception of a few hours at the theater, her time is her own and she can spend it exactly as she chooses. Not that there is anything vicious in the girl's life, for such is not usually the case, but she knows that she can go out to supper with young men who will give her the very best kind of a supper, stay out just as late as she pleases, and spend the better part of the next day in bed. She usually clums with another chorus girl of similar tastes, and there is no one to restrict her actions in any way. From several conversations I have had with those who have the inter-ests of the Cushman Club most nearly at heart, as well as with numerous chorus girls, this innate love of freedom and independence has proved the real stumblingblock to the complete success which the

club should have enjoyed. The house committee has done all it could to offset this prejudice by giving the girls latch-keys and all the freedom that seemed right and within the bounds of common sense and propriety, but, judging from the girls I have heard talk on the question, the prejudice still exists.

As an experiment in self supporting institutions-for it has never been the object of the founders to regard the club as a charity—it has been most interesting. This is true, if only from the facts that the experiment is unique and that one class of women has tried so hard to help another class of which it knew almost nothing. If complete success has not crowned their efforts, the founders find much satisfaction in the consciousness of good deeds well done, and the occasional exhibitions of gratitude on the part of in-dividuals, if not on that of the theatrical profession as a whole. It has been a good, hard fight, carried on in a land which is foreign to the invaders, and, curiously enough, a land often hostile.

#### The Reward

FOR some unaccountable reason the theatrical managers have, with few exceptions, refused their assistance, and the aid of the stars of the profession has been, to say the least, but momentary and scattered.

To these good women, who have de-voted their time and their energy to this alien cause, it might also be suggested that the people whom they have been trying to belp are a roving people, forever on the move, often sly and undemonstra-tive; and it is possible that some of the seeds of content and of a sane, healthy life sown at the Cushman Club may have, unknown to the founders, taken root and blossomed very far from Twelfth and Locust Streets.

# The Latest Thing in Playhouses

Summer Visitors to New York Will Find Two New Theaters Which Attempt to Imitate the Continental Cafe-Concert

HE Winter Garden and the Folies Bergère are New York's latest places of amusement, and they have done much toward bridging the rapidly narrowing gulch which separates the Continental café-concert from the American music-hall. Their respective managers tell us that their entertainments are not only Parisian, but in all ways replicas of their foreign models, though it is probable that the girls on the Seine side of this theatrical gulch are still clothed more nearly like the lilies of the field, and their antics are as yet much more untransmeled than their American sisters in art.

#### The Winter Garden

I'T was the original intention of both these new institutions to supply their patrons with not only a good stage enter-tainment, but the facilities for eating a well-cooked dinner or supper at the same

With an enormous floor space at its disposal, the Winter Garden at first proposed to devote a small part of this to orchestra chairs and the remainder to tables where dinner would be served. There were also to be broad promenades with a sprinkling of deep wicker chairs, in whose depths the tired business man could find complete contentment and nothing that would make him think at all. However, floor space on Broadway is very ex-pensive, and so the luxurious promenades and restaurant features were given up and the orchestra chairs spread out until there was nothing left but a narrow lounge and a modest café, tucked away in a corner of the balcony. But the original idea of an enormous stage was strictly adhered to, and the possibilities for beautiful scenic effects and gorgeous spec-tacle were thoroughly realized. The performance is really a series of superlative vandeville turns, with a background of many beautiful and gorgeously dressed women.

For a lavish display of loveliness, fe-male and scenic, New York has seldom seen its equal, certainly never before in such beroic quantity.

#### The Folies Bergere

ME idea of the Folies Bergère is altogether different. Here the desire to bring the whole audience in intimate rela-tion to the stage has been so great that the diminutive spaces of the theater seem wholly inacequate when compared to the wealth of the entertainment. Even with great capital, it is not easy to make a first-class restaurant a success, and the number of failures scored by the most astute and richest of theatrical managers seems to argue the same for any play or nausical comedy. The managers of the Folies Bergère were, therefore, doubly tempting fate when they decided to combine the two things. A badly fed spectator is a poor audience for the best of theatrical entertainments, and even a moderately bad musical revue could not be saved by a good dinner. Therefore, to give the experiment a fair chance, it was necessary to supply both a good dinner and a good entertainment. Whether New York and its visitors will take kindly to the combination, it is yet too early to state definitely, but those back of this theatrical novelty must be credited with a sincere effort to carry out a well and carefully devised scheme. There is nothing tentative about this experiment, for money has been spent with a lavish hand.

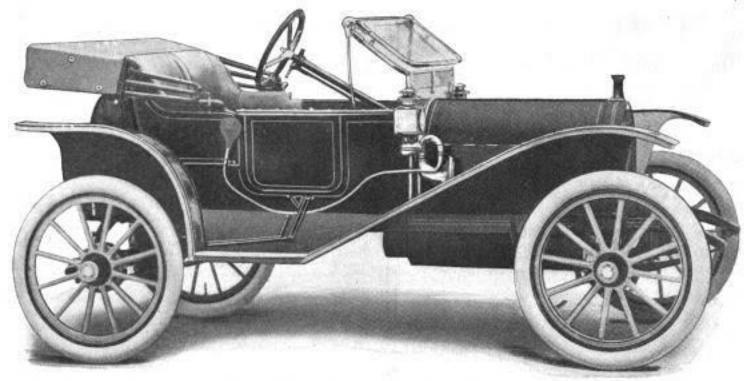
In addition to this, there is much good taste and conspicuous signs of constant effort to establish the place as a permanent success and a feature among New York's many resorts of amuse-ment. It is a little box of a theater in delicate tones of pearl and turquoise blue, with the walls covered by salmon-colored damask. The orchestra floor is given up entirely to glass-covered tables, which will seat in all about three hundred guests. There are little square tables for the unsociable man who dines alone, and tables for two and tables for four and tables large enough to seat a big dinner party.

#### Two Evening Performances

THE detail is as good as that of the best restaurants and the food no more expensive. Before the regular performance there are two Hungarian bands, one of which is always at work; and when the house lights are turned low and the place is lighted only by the pink-shaded table lamps the scene has much real charm and beauty. The first balcony has a row of tables, and back of these several rows of regular theater seats; the second balcony is given up entirely to the playgoer who prefers to eat elsewhere and comes to see the entertainment only.

There are two distinct performances, for which there are separate charges. The first, which is a combination of recue, ballet, and musical comedy, begins at eight and runs until eleven, and the second. which is straight vandeville, starts at eleven-thirty and ends at one. Whatever may be the fate of this new (at least new to New York) idea of a combination theater and restaurant, both the actors and the chef have so far scored successes, and the prospects seem to loom fairly

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IN ANSWERING THIS ADVENTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIES'S



#### The Test of Real Estate Securities By CLARENCE H. KELSEY,

President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of New York

(I There are so many so-called real estate securities which the public is being invited to buy that the average man should be cautioned to apply, before he purchases, some proper test to determine whether the security in question is good or bad

An investor

should never

take any

interest in

real estate

except abso-

lute ownership

or a first

mortgage

on the fee

HE ownership of real estate, par-ticularly in New York City, is looked upon as a safe and conservative medium of investment. When it comes to taking any other interest in the real estate except the actual ownership, it behooves a man to be just as certain about what that interest is as if he were investing in a less stable and conservative security.

If he buys a railroad bond, or a gas company bond, or any other corporate bond. there is ordinarily available a statement of the property covered, the earnings of the property, and the amount of obligations outstanding against it, and whether his particular bond is a first mortgage bond, or a second mortgage bond, or per-

haps only a debenture and not a mortgage on the company's tangible property at all. He should not buy a so-called real estate bond without the same information. If he could get it he could pick out the good bonds more certainly, even, than be could a good railroad or other corporate bond, for the factors making up the value are more simple and easily comprehended.

Unfortunately a great majority of these real estate securities are being offered to the public without any of this necessary information. Sometimes the property is described

more or less vaguely; sometimes the amount of incumbrances on all the propless vaguely; sometimes the erty is stated, but without information as to what liens are on particular pieces; or whether the bonds, if secured by a mortgage, are secured by a first, second, or third mortgage. More generally, even, they are not mortgage bonds at all, but the unsecured bonds of the corporation. In this latter case the subscribers are simply furnishing the money, at a fixed and limited rate of return, with which the operations of the realty company are carried on.

In that case, of course, everything depends upon the character and ability of the management. It is legitimate enough for investors to operate in real estate through others even unknown to them, if they wish to do so, but they ought to realize it, and with their eyes open enter into the partnership. There are offerings now being made where, if the investors really knew what the properties involved were, and what the chances of profit were, they would never think of buying the securities.

It is a very true saying that it is easier to make money than to keep it, and the chances are that the whole attitude of the investing public toward real estate securities will be very much prejudiced by the unfortunate experience which many thrifty people are bound to have with some of these realty bonds which they are now being induced to purchase. A great many have learned their lesson in the cheap lots which flooded the market a few years ago and which were bought in great numbers, sight unseen, by people in distant parts of the country who were led to believe that they were following the same course which the first John Jacob Astor followed and could properly look, in a lesser degree per-

haps, for the same results.

The difficulty of getting the necessary particulars and the certainty that, if known, they would kill the sale of the securities, will probably stand in the way of the setting up of proper standards to guide the unwary. The fact is, therefore, that he should never take any interest in real estate excepting that of an absolute ownership or of a first mortgage on the fee. The first mortgage on New York City

real estate has always been a favorite of the conservative investor-so much so that it is the back-log of savings-bank and life insurance invested assets.

For the non-resident and the inexperienced, however, even the picking out of a first mortgage is attended with difficulty, and this accounts for the great growth of the companies organized some twenty years ago to absolutely guarantee the pay ment of principal and interest of first mortgages. No one realized when they were organized how much they were wanted. They made it safe for the in-experienced to invest in first mortgage. and the more they were tested, the more the drift to the guaranteed mortgage con-tinued, so that the title insurance com-

panies, which are the great dealers in first mortgages and which sell them either with or without the guarantee, find their sales, which at the beginning were 20 per cent guaranteed and 80 per cent un-guaranteed, 50 to 60 per cent guaranteed and the balance unguaranteed. Of course, the rate of interest averages about 41/2 per cent and not 6 per cent, but it is also true that 6 per cent is too much to ex-pect under ordinary circumstances, with absolute safety, and one does not get that without taking the risk which, at least, he ought to take advis

edly. Until, therefore, there is some other standard, the division of real estate investments is likely to be a very simple one. On the one side, the guaranteed first mortgage, which any one can buy with the certainty of getting the interest agreed upon and the principal without fail, and, on the other side, every other kind of real estate investment, in which no one should invest without complete information-if it is a first mortgage, as to what the prop-erty is worth; if it is a realty company's mortgage, what real estate it owns, what other mortgages there are on the prop-erty, and how many of the obligations are outstanding; if it is a realty company de-benture, all that he knows in the preceding case and more too, embracing the character of the management, its wisdom, and its accountability to the people who furnish the money.

■ Judging by the number of letters re-ceived by the editor of this page, real estate securities are attracting very wide attention. There is no general test to apply, no exchange to set its seal of approval on them. From Mr. Kelsey's letter accompanying his article the editor takes the liberty of quoting: "I have not toucked upon your suggestion regarding the censuring of offerings of these companies the New York Real Estate Board of Brokers. There have been, heretofore, suggestions for listing such securities. If carried out thoroughly and scientifically, it would be a good thing. If that board could have filed with it, as the Stock Exchange does, all the particulars which would enable the average man to judge intelligently whether the security was worth purchasing or not . . . it would be advantagenus. Certainly some method of testing is needed.

#### Inheritance Tax Laws

SOMEWHAT new subject, but one A that the man with securities must make himself familiar with, is that of our inheritance-tax laws. Three-fourths and over of the States have enacted legislation on the subject within the last two years. As might be expected, some strange and wonderful statutes have been written, though most States have dealt reasonably and intelligently with inheritances passing from one member of a family to another who is intimately related. It is when the cases of distant relatives or no relatives are taken up that some of the laws be come grotesque. From a recent study of the subject published by a Boston lawyer, for example, this passage is cited:

"Oklahoma taxes both stock and regis-tered bonds of Oklahoma corporations owned by non-residents, and the corpora-tion itself is responsible for the tax if it transfers securities before the tax is

This remarkable statute suggests interesting possibilities. Suppose a rich New York resident shows his appreciation of his best friend by naming him his executor, and leaves him, in addition, a handsome legacy of \$2,000,000 worth of stock in an Oklaboma corporation. The executor is not familiar with the gyrations of inheritance tax laws, and as he wishes to receive his dividends, he sends along the stock for transfer. . . . ure that \$1,951,930 is a very close ap-proximation to the Oklahoma tax on this legacy." (Explanation: 5 per cent from 8100 to 8600, one-tenth of 1 per cent increase in rate for every \$100 over \$600, and 100 per cent on all excess over \$115,000.1

"The exhibarating feature of the situation is not that he has only \$48,070 of the \$2,000,000 left when Oklahoma is through, but is that a tax of \$418,745 is still due on the legacy to the State of New York, and the executor is personally responsible for the payment of the entire amount!"

If money is left to you, look well before elaiming it. In some cases it would be better to flee at once to Canada.

#### Building and Loan Rules

SUPPOSE," writes a reader of a para-graph about building and loan companies published on this page on April 29,

you have a piece of property and want to obtain a loan for building purposes—the property being clear—what is the proce-Or, must one purchase both land and building from the building and loan

These questions were submitted to an officer of one of the oldest and most successful associations in New York. His answers are given below:

The loan can be obtained if I. Yes. the association's appraisers report favorably on the property, and if the borrower will take out sufficient shares to cover the loan.

2. The association has no property for sale.

#### Checking Bank Promoters

PROPOS of a letter from a victim of A a branch bank promoter in Penn-sylvania, which was published on this page April 29, the Comptroller of the Currency has issued an order not to consider the application by professional bank promoters to organize national banks. Hereafter such applications must be accompanied by a statement that no payment will be made for any kind of service in soliciting stock subscriptions or promoting the or-ganization of the bank in any manner. There must be a genuine local demand for the bank before the Government will grant it the right to do business.

This ruling was made to put out of business the promoter who has organized banks for a fee of \$5 or \$10 on each share of stock, the promoter who stipulated that he was to be elected a salaried officer and given the privilege of loaning money to a company in which he was interested, and the promoter who made a business of organizing banks in order to supply furniture, fixtures, books, and stationery. In some cases the promoter insisted upon the right to name the cashier. Mr. Murray's order came at the right time. There must be no general distrust of the small-town

national bank.

#### Let the Investor Note This

APROPOS of the attempt in the New York Legislature to repeal a section of the Armstrong Insurance Law which required insurance companies doing business in New York State to sell all their holdings of stocks and bonds of certain classes before December 31, 1911, some interesting figures appeared. They were brought out in a memorandum submitted to the Legislature by William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of Insurance. For one thing. he cited the sale by the New York Life of \$11,000,000 of stocks and bonds in order to satisfy Prussian law, and noted that the profits on the sale (market price above book value) amounted to \$5,674,721. Auother transaction, occurring early this year, was the sale by the Mutual and the

Description and the Contraction	e
	Par
	Value
Equitable	
Mutual	
Metropolitan	
Total	\$43,735,800

Here is an appreciation in value of almost 100 per cent-on the face of it. More concretely, what stocks and bonds have Equitable of about \$4,240,000 stock in the National Bank of Commerce, in New York City (a \$25,000,000 consolidation), at a profit of \$1.467,069,

These figures mean, of course, that the three big life insurance companies, at least, have been discriminating investors. Of the more than 134 millions of stocks and bonds held by the Mutual, the Equitable, and the Metropolitan (the New York Life had previously disposed of such securities in order to continue to do business in Prussia) when the Armstrong Law went into effect in 1906, the companies still hold more than \$80,000,000. The following table shows the par and market value, the two classes, and the amount of stock held on April 11, 1911:

Market	Bank	Bailroad,
Value	Sirck	etc., Steck
\$29,066,026	\$17,881,938	\$11,184,088
43,216,204	14,297,647	29,008,557
8,334,711	3,856,666	4,478,045
\$80,616,941	\$35,946,251	\$44,670,690

proved so profitable to the insurance com-The list given here is from Mr. Hotehkiss's memorandum:

LARGEST HOLDINGS AS OF APRIL 11, 1911 (PAR VALUE)

LARGEST HOLDING	18 AS OF A
Of the Equitable: In bank stocks— National Bank of Commerce :	
Equitable Trust Company Mercantile Trust Company In railroad, etc., stocks and bonds	
Manhattan Union Pacific pref	1,618,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe stock Atch., Top. & Santa Fe bonds Chicago & Northwestern com	255,000
Chicago & Northwestern pref Pennsylvania	540,000
Metropolitan: In bank stocks—	* ANTHON
Metropolitan Bank. In railroad, etc., stocks and bonds— Chicago Great Western pref.	
Allis-Chalmers Company pref. Lake Shore. Worcester Ry. & Inv. Co	582,700 496,600

at	nate		
	The second of the second secon		
**	National Bank of Commerce!		
	National Bank of Commerce	11,129,400	
	Bank of California	950,000	
	Guaranty Trust Company	400,000	
II	railroad, etc., stocks and bonds-		
77	New York, New Haven & Hart.	2.561.000	
	Pennsylvania stocks	3,000,000	
	Pennsylvania bonds	1,178,000	
	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,	1,200,000	
	New York Dock Company	1.787.500	
	Consolidated Gas	1.500.000	
	Brooklyn City Railway	1.247.000	
	Cleveland & Pittsburg	3.000.000	
	dievening & Pictority	1,000,000	
	Rensselner & Saratega		
	Pitts., Pt. Wayne & Chicago	600,000	
	N. Y. Central & Hudson River.	565,000	
	Illinois Central	550,000	
	Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	500,250	
	Chicago & Northwestern		
	March March & Harden	500,000	
	New York & Harlem	500,000	
	Digitized h	V Cannal	$\alpha$
	DIGITIZOU D	y courgi	U



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### The School in Our Town

In Collier's of February 25 were printed the three prize-winning letters in "The School in Our Town" contest. In the issues of March 4. March 18, and May 13 were printed other letters received in that context. and below are more contributions;

#### An Up-to-Date School

HE school in our town is up to HE school in our town is up to date, as belitting a modern town with concrete walks, electric lights, speed limits, and a municipal debt. Being modern, the school is thoroughly graded, from pinafores to peg-tops, and attendance is compulsory. In the kindergarten the babies dramatize the lives of Eskimo and Indian, while in the high school the records of marient Ecypt, Greece, Rome, the Middle ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, and the colonial period are ransacked to supply the rising generation with ideals of the higher life, and to prepare them for entrance to the State uni-versity and for Eastern colleges. The kindergarten prepares for the grade schools. the grade schools for the high school, the high school for the colleges, and the colleges for the department stores, the political job, the Sugar Trust, and the Harriman railroads.

Thus the school in our town is not only modern, but broadly liberal and practical It gives ample training in the humanities, especially in the dead ones; it prepares for a career in politics, business, or high finance; it serves, if not the best interests, certainly the biggest interests, of the com-munity; and, incidentally, it furnishes a reliable means of paying the milliners' and dressmakers' bills of young women between the ages of the first long frocks and a plain gold ring on the third finger.

#### Farming and Schooling

T will be seen that the school in our town is about as good as they make them. Yet there are some cranks in our town who are not satisfied with it. Most of our people are farmers, and there are some of these who have acquired the strange heresy that the school should in some manner better the conditions and further the interests of that industry. I met one of these cranks the other day—un old fellow of near seventy years, who was trying to plow a beet field with five horses and a gang plow. The team had got all tangled up making the turn at the end of the furrow, and the old man lacked the strength and the agility to extricate them. He was cussing—softly but fluently—new-fangled farm implements and notions, schools, school teachers, and school athletics, the Sugar Trust, the off leader, and the Inter-national Plow Company. He wanted to know if boys could not get as good exercise digging beets as playing football, and if he would be required to get up out of his grave and raise beets to pay the cost of training his hove in the business of oppressing the farmer and the laboring After I had belped him to straighten out the tangle, we sat on the fence and talked. He admitted that he had been mad, and, therefore, hasty and profune; but be would not take back what he had said about the schools. He could not get in his crops in the spring, nor get them harvested in the fall, because the boys had to be in school. No, the boys were not his sons, but his grandsons. Why did not their father support them? How could be? He was only a school teacher, and, there-fore, could hardly support himself. Yes. there were granddaughters too. If I would go up to the lusise. Nancy would tell me about them. Half-way across the field, toward the house, I heard him calling to me: "Say, hold on a minute! Are you a school teacher? Yes? Then how in —— did you come to know what ailed that off leader:

#### Nancy's Views

TTP at the house I found his old wife Nancy, who, though in the middle of a big washing, was calm enough for same converse. Why don't the boys do the plowing after school hours? Why, bless your soul they have to go straight to the campus for football practise. Girls help with the washing: Girls don't know anything about washing these days. And if they did, don't you know it would spoil their hands! tirls all want to be school teachers, or clerks, or something of that kind, so that they can wear nice dresses, and keep their hands soft and white. She didn't mind doing the washing, but there was the cooking for the family of six, the dishes to be washed, the clothes to mend, and the whole bottom to be looked after. And the girls were getting so particular about their school dieses. Yes, she supposed the girls would all go to the normal school and the boys.



"The American Watch for the American Soldier" was Horace Greeley's tribute to the WALTHAM. WALTHAM Watches went to the front with our soldiers in 1861. And many a veteran still carries the WALTHAM that was with him in action in those stirring days.

was also the watch officially selected by Japan from the Western World's best products for her late war with Russia. Watches, like soldiers, must remain steady under fire and Waltham Watches have proved themselves absolutely reliable time-keepers under the severest tests.

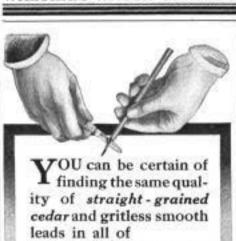
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# Chicago Beach Hotel

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the need power for pumping or running handd foot-power machines will be interested in these ole engines. Each is an independent Power Plant, y complete in itself, "Everything but the gasones in the packing case.

#### Power for 100 Uses!

laptability of these engines is wonderful. They work like ountless tasks, saving time, money and muscle. They are imple, safe. They are fairly alive with power. And as for they will work for less than a cent an hour!

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# rm Pump Engine

fultimotor"-for Home, Shop and Farm igines are perfectly air-cooled, without fans or cooling attach-lf-governing, self-oiling. Need no attention while running, arts enclosed in dust-proof crank case. No cogs or gears to ing. The Farm Pump Engine

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# Any Domestic Water Pressure System



boy can run it -simple and safe.

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KERS

Pumps and pipes the water wherever needed—kitchen, bath room, laundry and storage tanks, Runs any Home Water Supply System The Farm Pump Engine

has over 100 mes in addition to pumping water. Runs cream separators, churns, washers, abeliers, grinders, lathes, fanning mills, spray pumps, str.

Complete in Itself-No "Extras"

but the gaseline comes when the engine is de-livered. No platform to builds-no belts, arms or jacks needed. Weight only 250 pounds.

Patented in the United States, Caused and other

Fits Any Pump and

Makes It

Hump!

For Home or Shop Work Get the

# "MULTIMOTOR"

# A Complete Portable Power Plant

The Fuller & Johnson "MULTIMOTOR" is practically the Same as the Farm Pump Engine, without the pumping gears. Comes on its own base, complete and ready to run. Saves three men's wages every day it works. For indoor use has outdoor fuel tank. Runs jig saws, lathes, drills, punch presses, small printing presses and scores of other light machines. Carpenters, contractors, blacksmiths, repair men, mechanics, indus-trious boys need this wonderful engine.

# Our Engines High Grade and Guaranteed!

Equal in materials and workmanship to best automobile engines. Every engine guaranteed.

Designed and Built by Fuller & Johnson whose great Double-Efficiency Gasoline En-gines are famous throughout the world. Write FREE ENGINE BOOKS and name of marred dealer who has those wenderful engines on exhibition.



This is a powerful engine for High Speed Beats, complete with all fittings. Absolutely Reliable. Extra Power and Extra West. Compact, Silent, Low running cost, Parfectiwe-cycle, reversing regime. I Year Guarantee. So simple a senson or child can man it. Used in General and Harber Service and Chinas Polite Boats.

2. 4.5.6. and 10 M.P.

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and Aprate.
Our Engine book No. 12 Beconstitus rainable
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Free on Sorthwestern Steel & Fron Works
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3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 H.P.

This is a powerful engine

Special Platform

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R & JOHNSON MFG. CO. (Estab.) 5 Carlton Street, Madison, Wis.

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# Horn

It's The National Signal "WARNS WITHOUT OFFENSE"

Easy to attach A pleasing tone Easy to operate An insistent warning

\$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, complete Dealers everywhere

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

Write an today for Boddet 0, on Accessories you need for your car

Try Butter on Educator Wafers and eat them

# Solve the Bread Problem

Your grocer will supply you; if not, send us his name.

UCATOR FOOD COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

morning, noon and night.

CHICKEN BUSINESS There's For-

will make 20 packages of filmy, quick selfing camby flow every eight minutes. A fulr,
troe track, chees or anywhere a growd collects is the place to been the track.

The staily peofit is automaking—rigure it for yourself. Eight
ears of big mency anaking experience, with no repair expense,
are proved this near opportunity. Today is the day to get the
ords on this machine. Also asi for catalog of Popeous and Peant Rousters and Fee Cream Cone Machin s. Write to

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Stevens Mfg. & Supply Co., Dept. A, 1225 Wabush Ave., Chicago, III.

We start yet. Most accessful Poultry Farm. Thousands to chaose from. Low geners on fewls, regs, incubation, etc. Hig. Blustrated, valuable Berry's Poultry Farm. Box 60, Clarinda, In.

Over 2000 Per

Cent Profits

That younds almost unbelierable—yet it's true—a percel fact. A pound of ordinary segar and the wonderful

**Empire Candy** 

Floss Machine

2 H. P. COMPLETE

Ready to

your boat

to college. They all wanted to make something of themselves. She didn't care so much for herself, but was "worrited" about Jed. He wasn't able to do the work he used to do, and he got so "het up" sometimes; she was afraid it was not good for him. Besides, she didn't know whether they would be able to keep the children in school until they graduated. They didn't want to mortgage the farm. They had lived here ever since Jed quit freighting to California, and she didn't see how they could live anywhere else. But the boys had made up their minds they would not be clodhoppers all their lives, and the girls so hated housework! She didn't see that they would be so much better off shut up in a musty office in the city; but then she guessed that she was awfully oldfashioned anyhow.

#### School versus Farm

We support it levelle. Moreover We support it loyally. Men mortgage their farms to pay their school taxes and to keep their children in school, meanwhile doubling up on the work that the boys and girls would be doing if they were not in school. Sometimes the boys and girls never return to the farm; sometimes the mortgage is foreclosed; but then theyor some of them-have their education: and if they can not run a plow or a harvester, cook a meal, or make a house dress, they can keep double entry, write shorthand, and pound a typewriter. They can probably get a steady job, and will be connected with the big interests, though they may not share the big profits. Though the position be menial and the work monotonous, though there be no chance for advancement unless somebody dies, though one live in a three-room flat and buy one's meals at a delicatessen shop, serving them on a board laid across the bath-tub, the pay envelope will come regularly.

The way to all these good things lies through the school in our town. It is the great emancipator of the farm population. It will remove the rising generation of Americans to the city and the sure thing, leaving the tilling of the land to Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and other ignorant foreigners, who are not fit for anything better. So we are thankful for the school in our town. Without it, we and our children might have been mere farmers for generations to come. What a fate for an

intelligent and progressive people! Payson, Utah. KICKER-O.

# The School Board Again

T is a school like any other. Being in A a town of about 150,000, it is in reality forty schools. The teachers are well enough if you let them alone. The children are sweet. For the mentally weak. special schools have been started in eertain districts, which speed the normally developed pupils and relieve the teachers. If, now, special schools for the abnormally troublesome and unruly will be opened, there need be no more concern about the morale of teacher and pupil. The un-clouded cheerfulness of the teachers, free from the irritating incidents of an unsorted classroom, will be a more effective educational factor than all the school reports, systems, and methods imposed upon them by pedantic supervisors, superintendents, meddlesome club women, and other busybodies. This is the pleasant aspect of our schools. It may be that the similarity subsisting between our schools and other schools of our country will extend to a similarity between school boards, which would be very regrettable.

I do not believe that any other town can boast of having as many ex-school superintendents alive, and within its walls, as our town. One, of the year 1884, still walks our streets, the open agent of a powerful book concern, the secret agent of which he had been while superintendent of schools, which proved his undoing. The next superintendent, a gentleman and a scholar, was too convivial. That is the worst that may be said of him. The citizens that stood a superintendent mixed up in a book concern scandal for years could not stand a man who liked his liquor, even though his family life was wholesome and his qualifications up to notch. In the course of a stormy session of the loveliest school board that one may see outside of a penitentiary, he was fired. Now he is farming. He still likes his glass, but is still a gentleman and quotes Greek by the page.

Now came an interval of one year, filled by a nobody, who lost his place because the school board, forgetting that somebody held it, gave it to some one else. That some one else holds it now. He is young, a scholar, industrious, and ambitious. The worst that may be said of him is that he is weak and, consequently, afraid of the boys of the high school. Will be last? Things change often in this country of

ours without, however, improving.



This advertisement is addressed to insurance men. because in the insurance field—either home office or agency—there is a wonderful opportunity to get more business and to decrease expense by means of the Multigraph. But the same facts apply to many another line, and so there is meat here for thinking minds in almost any vocation.

# Insurance Uses of the Multigraph

O develop productive agents is one of the great problems an insurance company has to contend with. Put a new man out with a few verbal instructions and a book of rates, and he may develop into a good agent. But wouldn't he become a profitable business-getter a lot sooner if the man who knows were to send him frequent letters of advice, encouragement and suggestion from the home office?

Try the same treatment on your older agents. Suggest that now is the time when business looks brightest to house-painters and decorators, totailors and clothiers, and that you expect every agent to make a special effort to land business from these lines. Is there an agent who would not thus be spurred to a livelier energy?

Send a series of direct, convincing letters and printed literature to a list of prospects in a given territory. Tell the reasons why your insurance is better or cheaper. Set the minds of your prospects thinking about your company and its advantages. Ask questions that will sift out the live prospects from the dead ones. Won't it be easier for the agent when he calls? Won't he get the signature to the application in less

The Multigraph:

Complete Unit.

time than if the way had not been prepared for him?

Can you conceive a better way of adding to your profits than to make your agents more energetic and more skillful, and at the same time to locate and educate live prospects? Will not this double work materially shorten the average time required to make a sale?

You can do these things, and do them economically, with the Multigraph. The extent of your success will be limited only by the brain-work you bring to bear; for the machine itself is mechanically efficient.

Moreover, while you are doing these things you can use the Multigraph to print a large proportion of your blanks and system-forms, and to imprint agency literature, at a saving of 25% to 75% of the average annual printing-cost. In the home office the saving on imprinting alone will soon repay the cost of the Multigraph; and the imprinting will be done quicker and much more conveniently.

#### What the Multigraph is, and H

HE Multigraph is a multiple t rotary printing-press combined chine that occupies about the s typewriter desk. It is so simple that y can easily learn to operate it.

It produces typewritten forms by t type, through an inked ribbon, upor The result is actual typewriting—a w quick revolution, instead of pounding at a time. The typesetting is semican't spill or lose the type.

By means of electrotype plates the Multigraph of type desired—as well as cuts, borders and ornan-ink, and in a manner that would do credit to a gos

Operated by hand or electricity, it turns out et-ing at the rate of 1200 to 5000 sheets an bour.

# Home Office and General Agency

MAT the size of the business has little bearing upon the of the Multigraph is shown by the contrasting example subjects of the above illustrations.

Put your magnifying-glass on the letter from the Purchasi Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, reproduced with sp Company's Multigraph letters. It will tell you that the on trated has during the last three years produced 500,000 letters; it has never been out of order; and that with this tremendous pense for overhauling and cleaning has been only \$16.90.

But the Multigraph has a broader use than for letters alone. on the forms produced by Hazard & Chesley, General Agents who handle fire and hail insurance. You will note that the printing done on the Multigraph-include an agent's statement a daily report, a notice of loss, an adjustment of loss, an agent's receipt. They are typical of many insurance forms you cou Multigraph at a substantial saving. But-

# You can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it

Our representative's investigation of the possibilities of your business satisfaction, as his demonstration must to yours, that you have a profita the Multigraph.

Write today, on your business stationery, for a free copy of "Mo altigraph." With it we'll gladly mail some definite suggestions p Multigraph." own line of business.

You can add to your saving, and expedite mailing, by using the Universal Folding-Machine.

# THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALE

Executive Offices and Factory, 1818 East 40th Street, Clevels

European Representatives: The International Multigraph Co., 79 Queen St., London

Like a Kodak.



# **4** Folding WNIE

Post Card Size.

Brownie made ictures and sold

ade so well that bigger Brownies to follow. They the Kodak fac-Kodak superiny Kodak workt with these peononest workman-'s why the Browriced camera, has a success.

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or write us for complete

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# NSES r and Far View in One

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Il fit and supply you, Worn 00 people, Can be put into nounting or into your old ones, Descriptive Booklet

103 East 23d Street, New York

# ıper-Coils" h their Weight in Gold

if it rides easily when partly loaded, then fully loadest or on rough roads. Booklet "Z" FEKE.

DILS," 1926 Broadway, N. Y. City RESEMBNES PLRASE MENTON COLLIER'S

Now comes the worst aspect of our schools, the school board. It consisted at first of fifteen members, then of seven, and finally of five. These changes of constitution were adroitly brought about by the dirty hangers on of our schools having influence in the State capital. By these changes the school board was often wrested in the eleventh hour from the grasp of reformers. The changes in the number of the members were complicated by the changing of other requirements. Now they had to be nominated by the parties; then again they had to be non-partizan, elected by wards, or again by districts gerryman-dered ad hoc. And how often did those rascals by these means succeed in turning a doubtful election! True, their own machinations were their undoing. The seven members could not be quite as rascally as the fifteen, nor yet the five as bad as the seven. Now the school board, after many years, is by all accounts good.

## That Board!

BUT that board of fifteen! A cigar-maker, a shoe salesman become lawyer, a small contractor, a hardware clerk, a physician who used to be a cooper, and the others to match. All crooked and all elected by straight Republican and straight Democratic votes. In those times the allpervasive book concern had great harvests. So had some board members. Supplies were bought at two-thirds of the money charged to the schools. During school board sessions philanthropic contractors passed around full cigar boxes to board members. Whispered little deals were closed in brazenly public asides between bribers and bribed. These doings lasted until the number of board members was reduced from fifteen to seven. Then, by some mistake or by the inadvertence of the gang, three decent citizens were elected. But the "big four" held together. Two women were among them, elected by the votes of the women's clubs. No woman shall be elected in that town again! Those two women were leaders in graft, Outlying real estate was sold to the schools for purposes unknown at prices unheard of by administrators of estates being at the same time school board members. And, putting a fine point on blunt rascality, the commissions on these deals were given to some other board member who held the balance of power. School board members voted paid school positions to themselves. Foreign languages were introduced into primary schools without the request of parents and against the provisions of the State school law, and teachers hired for teaching them from among nearliterate followers of one member. The school board in those times, instead of being the best, was the worst bunch of the community.

There is to me still another aspect to the schools of my town on which I love to dwell. It is in one of the schools of my town that I met my wife. She was the tenderest, most patient teacher that little six-year-olds ever had. There, my-self a teacher then, I learned to admire her sweet nature, her sympathy, her pleas-ant sense of humor. To her value testified the many caresses bestowed upon her by her little charges, their significant love

May all the other parts of our school machinery be as good as most of our primary teachers, as honest of purpose, as conscientious in performance as they are. May our school boards be as good as our schoolma'ms, and all will be well with our schools. ALBERT DEME.

New York City.

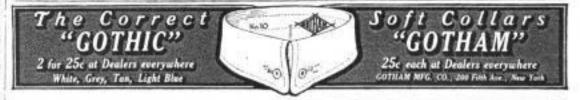
# The Understudy

(Continued from page 20)

going on at less than an hour's notice for an opening night. However she went on and got every laugh; under the name of the comedienne she got satisfactory notices; no one in the audience knew that there had been a hitch. She herself was greatly disturbed by having to wear a hat of the comedienne's, a hat whose owner's dislike of having any unnecessary hat-pin stuck into it had always to be reckoned with. She had also to make use of the third act evening-dress, which was too short for her; the next day she bought some satin of the same shade, and in humble trembling stitched a band of it round the edge of the skirt. Before its owner returned how carefully was the band ripped off and the skirt pressed out in a terror of the betraying needle-holes!

She played the part two weeks and two nights, and for each of the full weeks she received half of the salary of her principal. As the management kept the principal's entire salary, it made for itself a whole week and two nights clear. Again in May, in Washington, our understudy played the leading part for a Saturday matinée and





# Soups, Stews and Hashes

Are delightful dishes when properly seasoned. Housewives find that



# SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Gives "just the finishing touch." Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Gravies, and Chafing Dish Cooking seem insipid without it.

Assists Digestion.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

IF YOU ARE

GENTLEMAN

# GOING TO EUROPE

this season, don't fail to have

# PRESBREY'S Information Guide

for

# Transatlantic Passengers

"The Baedeker of the Ocean"

Its table of contents covers over 400 different items of information worth many times the cost to new or even experienced travelers.

Seventh Edition, 1911, Now Ready Cloth Boards, 50c.; Leather Binding, \$1.00. Postpaid.

FRANK PRESBREY CO. 3 West 29th Street, New York

# GRAY & DAVIS LIGHTING DYNAMO

A complete electric plant, driven by your motor. Lights lamps. charges batteries, lights 16 c, p. tospection lamp, operates

GRAY & DAVIS Lighting Dynamo is complete in every detail. You get the Dynamo, special amound wiring, junction how, battery, electric cut not and switch.

Does what mother dynamic can do. Constant speed, lights your lamps. WITHOUT battery connection. Shant Would when lighting lamps. Compound Would when charging batteries. Write to-day for catalog D.

GRAY & DAVIS Manufactures of Amesbury, Mass. Boston: 749 Boylson St. New York: B'war & 55th St.







# E. C. Ventilated Shoes Ensure Foot Comfort in Summer

They keep the feet cool and comfortable on the hottest days. The ventilation has the same effect as light underwear—Ask your dealer for them. If he cannot supply you we will send you Style No. 1, shown here, either in black or tan, upon receipt of price.

Sizes 6-12 for Men \$3.00. Sizes 21/4-6 for Women and Boys \$2.50. Sizes 9-2 for Boys and Girls \$2.00.

Dealers wanted everywhere. Address for catalog

Engel-Cone Shoe Company 17 New Street East Boston, Mass.



a night, without salary and without thanks. Does any one still think that having proved herself, aside from any question of talent, so efficient, so reliable, so wholly useful, the management had any further use for her? She was never able to secure even an interview in its office. In Denver, in Philadelphia, in Washington, she had been its firm support, and hers the hand on which it had depended; with out help and without encouragement, she had carried out the final article of the actor's faith-she had saved the house. But in New York there was no moment so idle that she could be considered in it. By that management she was never employed again.

Here, in its dull length of fruitlessness, is no special case; it is the type itself. Of course there are exceptions to the type. But in almost every case you will find something exceptional in these exceptions. Some influential relative or circumstance to gain promotion; to gain careful preparation, friendly and approving recognition, perhaps no influence has

yet been found.

#### A Fairy-Tale Stage-Manager

No be sure there was once a stage-manager who rehearsed his understudies in long and careful afternoons, sympathetically, enthusiastically, proudly; who bragged about them to the slightly incensed originals and who finally persisted in nagging and worrying his manage-ment—when the company went on the road and some of the originals declined to go with it-into giving the parts to the understudies, as in our fairy tales. But such a stage-manager was of so little use to his management that gradually it got on better without him and dropped him out, and he was driven back upon playing little parts, and the result of this was that last winter be played a big part, with which he captured all New York, Broadway and the Bowery, Westchester County and the East Side, like a fairy tale itself, thus showing that he wasn't really a stage-manager to prove anything by; he was nothing but an actor after all.

And, to be sure, there was once a star playing a big repertoire who, when he noti-fied his leading woman's understudy after the performance that she would have to go on the next night, said to her—and she the paid understudy, mind you!—"I suppose you haven't got all the dresses, Miss "Please take a cab directly after breakfast and go to the best shops; buy yourself everything you need, and send me all the bills. Meet me at the theater at one o'clock, and I'll rehearse you in your scenes till five. Then we'll have the company in for about an hour for the ensemble." He shook hands with her as she was going out. "You're an awful brick to try it for me, I know I'm asking a lot of you!" he said. He did say it! But then he, again, has since quarreled with every management in America, and so we all know now that he was crazy.

Thus no article ought to be written on the understudy without saying flat'y and seriously that his work stands almost no chance of gaining even managerial goodwill. Except indeed in such an instance as that in which a girl was given a small part in one production instead of the better one she had applied for in another. "You know," said the producer who engaged her, "you did understudy work for me before and you were very reliable. I an't let you go off in that other piece, for the leading woman in this is very uncertain, and I want some responsible person to replace her when she's out of the cast." Over even such sinister recognition as that, over some few promotions, some few stage-managers of zeal and care floods a whole ocean of managerial neglect, frothed with irritable dread of the understudy, particularly the arrestive understudy. getting a chance at a part for which the management desperately needs somebody arrestive.

### Genius and Understudies

NOT every understudy is a genius, but in the case of those who are, instance after instance has proved that their genius could not avail them till they had ceased to be understudies. What it comes to in the end is that, despite these individuals taken from the vast ranks where nothing happens, the understudy does not so very often get a chance to play the part; that if he does, his success is made almost impossible by impeding conditions, and that if he does, nevertheless, achieve success, he gets no good from it. He is lucky if he does not get harm. Let me give one last instance. A sudden predicament compelled the temporary retirement of a star from his east. And this was apparently the making of his understudy, since the substitution was this time proclaimed instead of concealed, and the understudy's capital performance took place not on a one-night's stand but in New York, on Broad-



THE new 32 caliber Savage Automatic wa sale twenty-eight months ago. It was re immediately by the world's greatest gu as outranking all other "small fire arms."

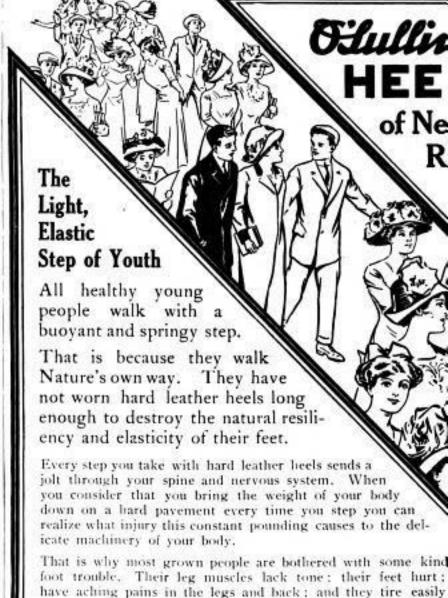
Detective Wm. J. Burns, Buffalo Bill, "Bat" Maste Carver, Major RichardSylvester, Wm. A. Pinkerton experts prefer the Savage Automatic for its speed and The public took to it because it aims as easy as poin forefinger, and makes any novice a crack shot, withou

Your home is not really protected unless you ha age Automatic, which anyone in the house can shoo and get in the first vital shot. You can put it off and Or, you can 'phone to your dealer now and have you up one for inspection-something you'll nev

TWO FREE BOOKS

Send for "Bat" Masterson's famous gun fighter book, "The Tenderfoot's Turn also today for new book about the famous "30;" Featherweight Takedown and other Sas Address Savage Arms Co., 815 Savage Ave., Utica, New York

# THE NEW SAVAGE AUTO



O'Sullivanize Your W

Go to the nearest shoemaker, pay him fift have O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rub to your shoes. Then get out and walk,

short walk. Put a cushion of new live rub

You will feel as if you were walking on air. You will be ease and smoothness of your walk. It is the light, elasti. You will find that you can walk much farther withouthat walking has become a pleasure instead of a conscious

O'SULLIVAN RUBBER CO.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION CO

your heels and



# mith, This Label Means Summer Comfort—

bool Underwear has every good feature that other is brands claim, and two additional exclusive points.

tly, Keepkool is ribbed while the inds are flat. This means that possesses to the highest degree y, durability and figure-conforming

ondly, every eyelet in the Keepkool lock-stitched. The garment can't or rip, even with the hardest kind and washing.

with all its strength, Keepkool is the and daintiest of summer undergar-Why, we sell it to 'particular' who never before could be pero buy a 50c shirt or a dollar union ause Keepkool looks like, feels like

and wears like underwear at double these prices. It's made of soft, silky, long-staple varns and is finished with the best quality trimmings and pearl buttons obtainable. You can't make a mistake in Keepkool."

> 50c Men's Men's Union Suits, \$1.00

Separate Garments Boys' Boys' Union Suits, 50c

Knee or ankle length drawers, short or long sleeves, and Athletic shirts. Insist on Keepkool. If your dealer can't supply you, we will.

Write for a catalog and sample of the Keepkool fabric.

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO. Albany, N. Y. Dept. A.







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prepaid to any place in the United States without a cent deposit in advance, and allow ten days' free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better hicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keen it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will not be out one cent.

LOW FACTORY PRICES We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at lower prices than any other house. We save you \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle—highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, Imported Roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at unheard of low prices.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample RiDER agent's Bicycle furnished by us. You will be autonished at the scategridity her prices and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1911 sample going to your town. Write at once for our special give, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double cent prices. BICYCLE DEALERS: you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double cent prices. BICYCLE DEALERS: you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double cent prices. BICYCLE DEALERS: you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double cent prices.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclemeters, parts, reas. Do NOT WAIT but write teday for our deep bidshows beautifully illustrated and containing a dofinteresting matter and useful information. It only costs a pestal to get everything. Write it new.

AD CYCLE CO., Dept. H-54, CHICAGO, ILL. CITY SALES DEPT. Cor. Washington and Canal Sts.

# have a Boat this Summer:



So should every healthy, red-blooded man or boy. Then build it yourself by the Brooks System.

Add a little of your money to a little of your spare time and profitably enjoy many a dull hour. You can own just the boat you are looking for at a ridiculously low cost.

Make \$1.00 do the work of \$3.00

How? By purchasing the full-sized paper patterns and instructions for a boat, or by purchasing all or part of the material in the knock-down-that is, every piece cut to shape, machined and accurately fitted, so that it will go together but one way-the right way.

Send to-day for catalog No. 25. It tells the whole story of shows an extensive line of boats from canoes to cabin cruisers.

JFACTURING COMPANY, 105 RUST AVE., SAGINAW, MICH.

# SHORTY and PATRICK

By Stephen French Whitman

CHORTY AND PATRICK, U. S. S. Oklahoma, is the latest book by Stephen French Whitman, the author of Predestined and other wellknown stories. It contains in all six short stories; but not short stories in the sense that they are unrelated and disconnected - for Shorty and Patrick are in all of them. The settings are in Coney Island and Hong Kong and pretty nearly every place between where Shorty and Patrick can find excitement and experiences to make you laugh.

> Get it at your Bookseller's To-day

Price fixed at \$1.00 [Postage 12c extra]

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers 416 W. 13th St., New York

Agent for Canada: WHLLIAM BEIGGS, 29 Richmond St. West, Teronto, Oct.

way, here in this very forum, under the most glaring auspices. For once the management was all thanks and congratulations, the young man moved amid applause; it was said that should the star not return to the cast the piece would he sent on the road with the young man in his place and no loss felt. But the star returned. That was two years ago. What was ever done for that young man? Can any one be found who knows his whereabouts? Is there any one of us who can tell his name? He is submerged in that sea where toss the drowned bones of understudies, perhaps still dreaming of coming to the top.

#### There's Something in It

AND yet—and yet—and yet! We have all heard how the fake mediums, when they have stripped the last shadow from their own pretensions, exposed their last trick, and laughed at credulity their final sneer, will pause and say: "And yet -sometimes-you know-after all—there's something—! Yes, somehow, somewhere, after all, there's something in it. If only that it has held so many fiery aspirations, been impregnated with the smoke wreathing from so many visions, those dreams of the human heart. One can not but remember that sometimes those dreams come true, those clouds take form; that once at least, in our own country, in our own time, they shaped themselves into the most famous legend of the American stage.

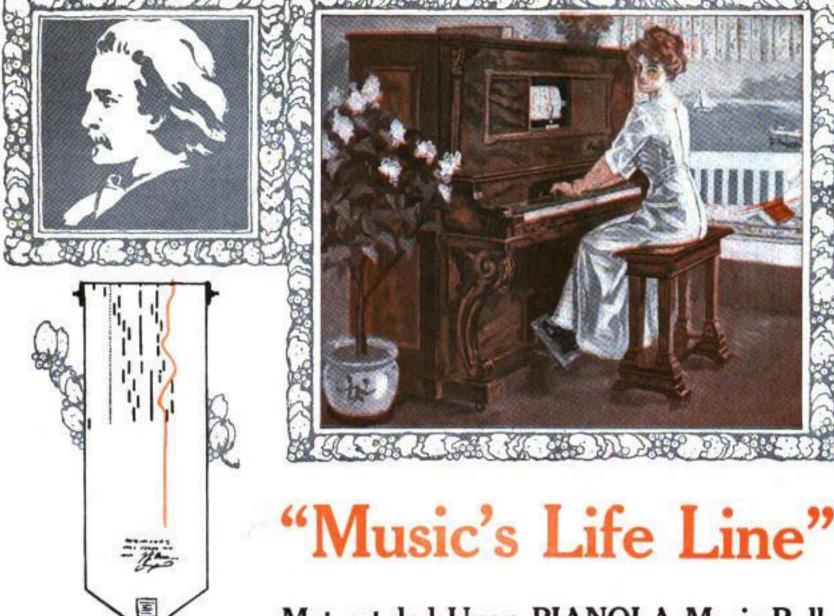
One of the most illustrious companies that our theater has ever known was about to produce a play upon Parisian life. The actor cast for the chief character-part was a man so eminent and so popular that one of our little mushroom stars could pop up and wither and wilt away unnoticed beneath the luster of his name. For unimaginable reasons of his own, toward the end of the rehearsals this actor absolutely declined to play his part. He left the management hopeless, in a quandary that almost stopped its breath, on the brink of an abyss across which suddenly was thrown a bridge. For here is where the legend has its own way. It was just the hero of our fancy, a pale young man, sick and poor and desperate, that at the beginning of those rehearsals had waited, unnoticed for two hours, in an antercom to beg the great manager for a tiny part in the same production, who then stepped forward and asked-I was going to say for the hand of the princess.

Why they listened to him no man knows, Why they tested him, why they gave him the part grudgingly, despairingly, incredulously, perhaps they themselves never decided. They may have been contented enough afterward to say that it was Fate; since that sick boy, with his sprained ankle and his absence of the forty cents for the table-d'hôte dinner he then aspired to, pulling against their disbelief, weighted under the responsibility he had dared to demand, dowered that poor play with a life as long as his own, walked into New York and carried it by storm; yes, did gather the world into his arms that night, and wake famous in the morning—though long before the morning, in every household of which a member had been to that theater, in every theatrical club, in every place where two actors met, there rang a thrilling knowledge, a sense of a new hand on the door, my friends, and a new step on the floor, my friends, come up to take its own. For the part he played was Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance," and that young man was Richard Mansfield.

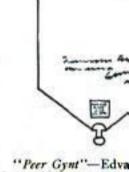
### An Unparalleled Exception

N the light of that golden legend, how can one bone to shield from bedazzlement the eyes of the ambitious? They will continue to take it for the type where it is the single, the incredible, the unparalleled exception. They will continue to feed their youth into the machine, and the machine will continue to grind it out of them without using it, and to engage strangers over their heads. But at least no one will wish them better luck, more chances, more exceptions, than those who have fathomed the emptiness of their hope, who know that the story of Mansfield is really after all the story of some one who wasn't an understudy; that even if he had been, it all was twenty-five years and more ago when every theatrical relation was so much more personal, and that now such a nonentity could no more get near a great manager even to ask for such a part than he could personally extract from the Czar of Russia a recipe for bombs; those who were wise in time, who are out of the fight, who smile to think of their old illusions, of the struggle and the heartbreak, the grind and the futility from which they have escaped, who are safe in some clearer justice and some securer profit-

> On whose forbidden ear The distant strains of triumph Sound agonized and clear!



Metrostyled Upon PIANOLA Music-Rolls by the World's Greatest Musicians



"Peer Gynt"—Edva Metrostyle interpretation the composes

HE public has grown accustomed to seeing it stated that the Metrostyle is a "guide to interpretation." That it "enables anyone to play the Pianola with genuine musicianly feeling and expression."

A part of the public knows that this is accomplished by following with the Metrostyle pointer attached to the Pianola's tempo-lever, a red interpretation line—"music's life line" marked on the music-roll.

But few yet understand how the interpretation lines get on the rolls, or who puts them there. The Greatest Musicians in the World

To-day Are Personally Marking These Interpretat Pianola Rolls.

Great celebrities like Paderewski, Debussy, Dr. Ric Moszkowski, Harold Bauer, Busoni and many of famous, are thus lending their aid and support tow the Pianola absolutely the most interesting and impoinstrument ever invented.

Think of it! This single device—the Metrostylebrought together all of the world's leading musica and put their priceless services at the command of lover who buys the Pianola or Pianola Piano.

When you purchase a piano-player you naturally expect to be able to play it well. To play it with so much expression as to give pleasure to yourself and others.

"Theme and Variations"—I. J. Paderewski Metrostyle interpretation indicated by

the composer.

Unless you are musically trained you cannot do this without the Metrostyle.

The Metrostyle shows you the spirit of the piece. It shows you where to put in sudden pauses, unexpected bursts of speed, necessary accents, etc. In a word—all the delicate touches that give meaning to the music.

# Your Own Expression If You Desire

But the Metrostyle is not arbitrary. You can follow it implicitly or in part, or you can disregard it entirely. This is one of its greatest advantages. It does not hamper in the slightest the performer's individuality.

At first it is usually followed absolutely. Later when the music becomes familiar, it is deviated from in detail, as the performer's taste dictates.

# Exclusively a PIANOLA Feature

The Metrostyle is on every Pianola and Pianola Piano—the instruments made exclusively by the Aeolian Company.

The Metrostyle has no competitors. Only the Pianola has it: no other can have it.

The Metrostyle makes the Pianola complete.

Theodor Leschetizky (teacher of Paderewski) says he "would not give serious consideration to any pianoplayer without the Metrostyle."

Josef Hofmann says "the Metrostyle places the Pianola beyond all competitors."

The Metrostyle's value is not confined to

classic music. It makes every piece y artistic and musically pleasing.

And it teaches you to use your pian under the personal direction of the greates authorities of the age.

The Pianola has constructional advantate every other piano-playing instrument more durable, more responsive. It is other exclusive and important features the Metrostyle, such as the *Themodist* raises the melody above the accompathe Graduated Accompaniment, etc.

# **But One Pianola**

It is built into but five pianos inway—Weber—Steck—Wheelock—Stu

The Steinway—Weber—Steck—Wheelock—Stu These pianos in their respective classe

sent the best known makes in the world alone contain the Pianola and are there only Genuine Pianola Pianos.

Upright Pianola Pianos \$550. up. Grand Pianola Pianos \$1500. up. Pianolas \$250. up. Prices slightly higher on the Pacific Coast. Any of these instruments may be purchased on moderate monthly payments. Allowances made on other pianos taken in exchange.

Pianola Piano Book Z This is a 32 page book—magazine size place on your library table. This is more than a mere descriptive catalout shows how music may now be studied with the aid of the best compositive virtually at your elbow. Send to-day—postpaid on request.

The Aeolian Company Maintains Its Own Establishments in the Following Cities:

CHICAGO, ILL. 202 Michigan Boulevard ST. LOUIS, MO. 1004 Olive Street CINCINNATI, O. 124 East 4th Street INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 237 N. Pennsylvania Street

131

Representatives in all the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Abroad

# THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

OMPANY AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



methods---Stick, Powder or Cream. The result is the same---for whichever you use, you get the perfect

# COLGATE'S SHAUING LATHER

Softening, soothing, sanitary. The most wiry beard yields quickly to the blade. Your skin is left with a sensation of coolness, comfort and refreshment.

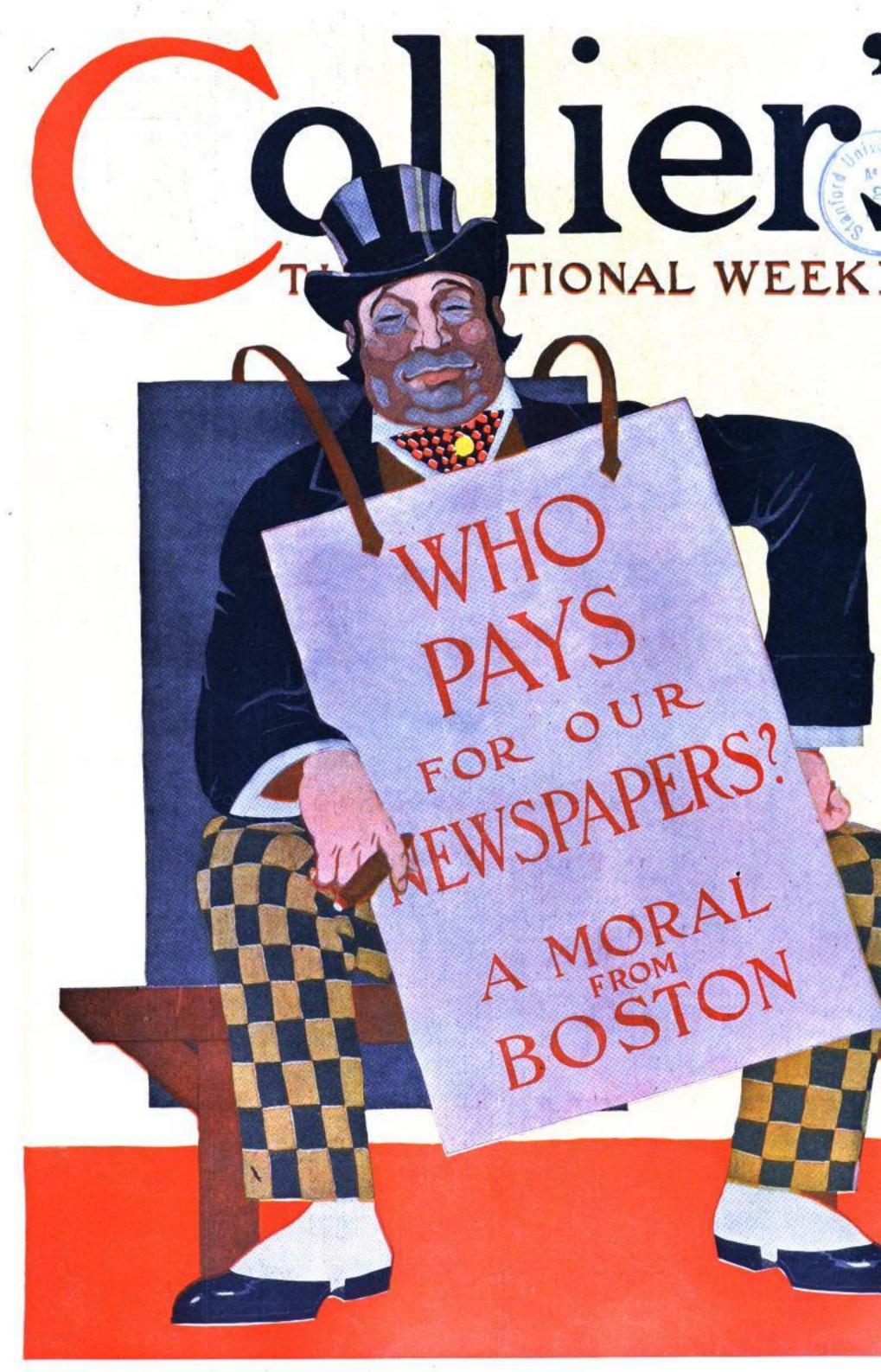
> Do not ill-treat your face or handicap your razor by using an inferior lather

Trial size of Stick, Powder or Cream sent for four cents.

COLGATE & CO., Dept. W, 199 Fulton Street, New York Makers of the famous Cashmere Bouquet Soap







VOL XLVII NO 10

M



Cigar stores, drug stores, candy stores, tiny stands—all sell the helpful tidbit

The pure mint leaf juice makes it loved by all, from six to sixty. Every store sells it because everyone likes it. Millions of white teeth, pure breaths and fine digestions come from it.

CHEW THE BENEFICIAL CONFECTION AFTER ALL MEALS!

Look for the spear!

The flavor lasts!



SMOOTHEST TOBACCO Neighbors—the morning walk and talk and a pipeful of Velvet. Velvet is made of the choice leaves of Burley tobacco. It's a delightful smoke. Cured so perfectly and made so skillfully that it is different from any tobacco you've tried. It's all quality—as rich and tasty and cool as a tobacco can be. There is not a tongue burn to a thousand pipefuls. But, why bore you with descriptions? One pipeful of Velvet will tell its own story better than many words. Get a can today. Try it. Then you'll know.

SPAULDING & MERRICK Chicago, Ill.

In a neat metal can 10 cents At your dealer's, or if he is sold out, send us the roc. We'll send you a can to any address in the U.S.A.



# Collier's

Saturday, May 27, 1911



Cover Design Drawn by Louis Fancher On Burial Hill. Poem Bliss Carman Editorials What the World Is Doing-A Pictorial Record of Current Events The Meaning of the Mexican Revolution Frederick Palmer 10 Comment on Congress . Mark Sullivan The American Newspaper. IX.-The Advertising Influence. Will Irwin Illustrated with a Cartoon by Boardman Robinson The Devil's Due Story . Arthur Stanwood Pier With an Illustration in Color by D. C. Hutchison A Two-Pounder! Double-Page Drawing in Color by A B. Frost 18-10 Woman To-Day Illustrated with Photographs and a Decoration in Color by Ernest Haskell The Average Man's Money

VOLUME XLVII

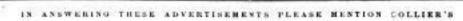
NUMBER 10

P. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirteenth St.: London, 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.: Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1911 by P. F., Collier & Son. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

Illustrated with a Photograph

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A pair of l bowl of wa

(Pure as the are all you keeping the that cleanly which is the sential to hai Wet the ha oughly. generous lat your hands. ply the lather it into the so the finger tip This method ularly and s cally is your tection again troubles. pine-tar and gienic and cle gredients as o in Packer's 7 are exactly w

> Send for our book tical information, Care for the Hair Mailed free on re

hair and sca

The Packer I Suite 88, 81 Fulton St

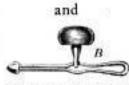


prings No Solder Joints Hinges No Bother

# ntz Bodkin-Clutch and Vest Buttons

ike a dle hout ring stiff-

n t



shirt Hold like an anchor

asier to operate than any for stiff bosom shirts, that osolutely no comparison.

in all qualities from Quality Rolled Plate y wear, to the most exother-of-pearl set with tones and mounted in

ee: A new button or stud free in exchange for every bodkin back that is broken from any cause. our booklet-"Solid Facts"

IENTZ & CO. tnut St., Newark, N. J. e Famous Krementz Collar Button



# Business Papers -

ords, card index files, estimates, inven-tock sheets; or letters in standard, all commercial sizes—for just such pa-as any modern business organization in the daily conduct of its affairs, nee company will or can indemnify

# Cabinet Safe

with air-chamber insulation—fitted with c key locks—the flishe Caboot Sale beings a r system within case reach of every back today for FREE catalogue No. W.911,

reteke Co. Cincinnati, U.S. A. 2 Bd'y Chiengo, 224-278 Wabash Ave, eral St. Washington, 1220 F St., N. W.



# **RUG'S RCADIA** MIXTURE

delicacy will surprise you. perfect blend of tobacco you ar pipe-the highest class-it tself, the KING of mixtures. that your women folks will ou smoke at home-you may nown the luxury of a pipe

O Cents and we will

CO., 81 Dey Street, New York

# OTORCYCLE

Starte like as automobile.
Ger M. M. Blemmers and apetar proposition today.
Am. Motor Co.
810 Centre Street
Brockton - Mass.

SECURED OR PEE RETURNED Free Patent Book, Selling Guide and List of Buyers and Manufacturers of inventions. ADVICE FREE, Sondaketch. Attys., 556 F. St., Washington, D. C.

# Weekly letter to readers on advertising

READER of Collier's recently wrote: "Could you inform me of the stand-"ing of ——? Last Summer they adver-"tised in your paper but do not any more. "Is there anything doubtful about them?"

There's nothing doubtful about them. A change in business policy, merely, is responsible for their not advertising just now.

The advertiser in question is not using any publications at present. Certain seasons of the year are more profitable to him than others,

-but at least it is gratifying to me to receive letters like the above. It is evident that these weekly talks are accomplishing their purpose in bringing into close touch the reader and the advertiser.

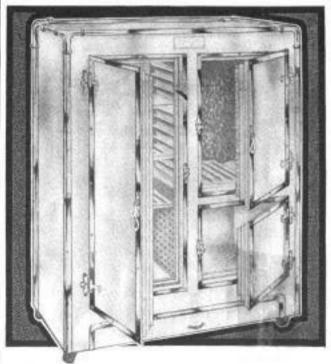
The reader knows that when an advertiser is represented in Collier's columns, that fact is proof positive of his responsibility.

And the same rule applies to any publication that will not accept advertisements from unreliable firms.

Manager Advertising Department

# Bohn Syphon Refrigerator

keeps all kinds of food milk, meat, butter, vegetables and fruit—in the same provision chamber without the slightest contamination.



# White Enamel Refrigerator Co.

Main Office and Works, St. Paul, Minn.

Chicago Office and Salesroom: Steger Building, Jackson Boulevard and Wabash Ave.

> New York Office and Salesroo 59 W. 42nd Street.

continent in Bohn Syphon Refrigerator Cars. The big shippers have proved that the Bohn Syphon System keeps food in its natural, fresh state for the greatest length of time-with least cost of ice and care,

All the fruit from Cali-

fornia is brought across

# Delivered on 10 Days' Trial

Where we have no regular dealers we ship on approval for 10 days' trial. Freight paid both ways if not as represented.

Bohn Syphon Refrigerators are lined with Genuine White Porcelain Enamel—not paintno seams or corners to catch dirt-kept immaculate by simply wiping. This lining is nonporous, strictly sanitary-does not discolor, crack or peel like so-called enamel which is merely enamel paint.

We also make the popular Minnesota Refrigerator. Our prices range from

# \$19.00 Upward

Send today for both Minne sota and Bohn Syphon Catalogs and Terms-and select your most economical refrigerator.

ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISERENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIES S



# Quaint Cape Cod" Send for this Book

Cape Cod's the place where you would enjoy yourself this summer.

We've a beautifully illustrated book that tells about the summer pleasures that await you on Cape Cod-the yachting, the bathing, the fishing, the golfing, and

the social life. Before you decide where to go this summer, send for "Quaint Cape Cod." It's free.

ADVERTISING BUREAU Room 652 South Station

# moothest Sea Trip. New Palace Steamers, Largest and Fastest crossing the Channel.

NIGHT SERVICE—via Folkestone—Flushing DAY SERVICE-via Queenboro-Flushing

The Quickest and Most Convenient Boute from
England to Northern and Central Europe.
Write for Sockiets of Delightful Town, including
Side Trips Through Holland,
The Ficturesque Wonderland of Europe, at Very Small
Expense 3 days 5 days 1 days From London, Paris,
Berlin stars, any time from anywhere.

C. BAKKER, General American Agent Netherland State Rallways - Flushing Royal Mail Royal Dept. C, 355 Broadway

EUROPE Seet Way to Travel at Moderate Cost, Send for Booklet. J. P. GRAHAM, IDEAL TOURS, Box 1055-K, Pittsburg, Pa. WAY



this money-saving book; ITS pages and 25 illustrations Pof Vehicle and Harness bargains. Murray Highest

Boston, Mass.

factory To Horse



Lubricate-Burn cleanly Leave no carbon deposit

ALL GARAGES—ALL DEALERS

Write for Booklet

The Common Sense of Automobile Lubrication" INDIAN REFINING COMPANY

Pirst National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 123 William Street, New York City W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Agents





Refrigerator. The constant current of frigid air circulating downward from the ice chamber and thence up through the food compartment and back to the ice maintains the lowest possible traperature, and the wall construction holds it within

are made in all sizes and styles for every domestic and commercial requirement. A descriptive booklet on any of the following lines will be sent free on request; No. A. H. Built-to-order for Residences, No. 87 Regular Models for Residences, No. 48 for Hotels, Clubs and Institutions, No. 72 for Florists, No. 67 for Grocets, No. 59 for Meat Markets.

# McCray Refrigerator Co.

270 Lake Street

Kendallville, Ind.

Display Rooms and Agencies in all Principal Cities

# New York Electrical School

offers a theoretical and practical course in applied

electricity without limit as to time.

Instruction individual, day and night school, equipment complete and up-to-date. Students learn by practical application are fitted to enter all fields of electrical industry fully qualified. School open all year. Write for free prospectus.

29 West Seventeenth Street

**NEW YORK** 



Do You Like to Draw? That's all we want to know Now, we will not give you any grand prize—or a lot of free stuff if you answer this ad. Nor do we claim to make you rich in a week. But if you are anxious to develop your takent with a successful cartocolist, so you can make money, send a copy of this picture with 6c in stamps for portfolio of cartocols and sample lesson plate, and let us explain.

The W. L. Evans School of Cartooning 314 Kingmoore Bidg., Cleveland, O.

# UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

# Summer Session 1911

Graduate and undergraduate courses. Graduate School, Law School, Colleges of Let-ters and Science, Engineering, and Agriculture. Opens June 26, closes August 4, except Law School (September 1). For illustrated bulletin, address Registrar, University, Madison, Wis.

HAT SCHOOL There is for each boy or girl. Write fully what kind of school you seek, location pre-ferred, expense limit for school year, etc., and you will receive, free of charge, catalogues of schools meeting the requirements indicated. Complete 252 page Directory of all schools and colleges in the United States, mailed for 10c to cover postage.

EDUCATIONAL AID SOCIETY formation Bureau, 1625-57 First Not. Bank Bidg., Chicago



In the photo button business That's what our customers earn. One man writes, "it's better than a mist."

n<sub>e</sub> Wonder Cannon Camera

will do the same for you. It is the biggest outdoor morey-maker to day. Makes photo buttons at the rais of 8 a minute. No experi-ence needed. Write for

Free Catalog

Be your own hose. Be independent on only a \$25.00 investment. This buys a complete outfit—Wooder Cannon Camera, Triped and supplies to make 400 fisiohed photo batters. Will ship outfit upon receipt of \$5.00 deposit—balance C, O. D. Don't waste valuable time gettly guarted in this Big Money-Getting Bosiness. Fairs, street corners and all outdoor attractions offer big apportunities to hustless.

CHICAGO FERROTYPE CO., Dept. A49, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

# WITH 1910 CENSUS

and details about postal and shipping facilities in all cities, villages and hamlets, together with hotel guide. These new maps are printed in eight colors, show all interurban elec-tric and steam relivoads, steamboat lines, etc.

Any State, in pocket form, 15 cents at booksellers', stationers' and news-dealers' or mailed by the publishers

C. S. HAMMOND & CO.

142 Fulton St., New York





MAKES and burns its own gas, Probrighter than electricity or acetylene -theaper than kerosene. No dirk. No grease, No odor. Over 200 styles. Every tamp warranted. Agents want-ed. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

THE BEST LIGHT CO. 7-35 E. 5th Street, Canton, Ohio

# Don't You Want Some Advertising Ideas?

Eighty page booklet with 2671 surgestions—catch lines, descriptive phrases, etc., for all kinds of ads, with a year's subscription to The Advertising World (18th year) all for 60c. Sample inequality for Storp. Every storykeeper and ad, abdent meds it. Write today, THE ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio

IN ADDRESS THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# Editorial Bulletin



Saturday, May 27, 1911

# The Advertiser's Case

In his ninth article on "The American Newspaper," published in this issue, Will Irwin discusses the perplexing interference of the advertiser with newspaper policies. In next week's issue he will show that the solicitor of the newspaper, not the advertising manager of the business house, is often primarily to blame. For example: A great New York newspaper is at present offering the influence of its news and editorial columns in exchange for advertising. That flagrant and startling instance is used to point the moral.

# Letters from Jimmie Hare

The excellent photographs on pages 9, 10, 11, and 12 of this issue are the work of Collier's staff photographer, James H. Hare-he of the Cuban War, the Spanish War, the Japanese War, of balloons and aeroplanes. In between snapshots Hare writes to the office. Sometimes he telegraphs. His shorter communications are not always of great historic value, but his longer effusions, two of which follow, will give our readers some idea of what it means to be on the job at Juarez:

This is a ludicrous situation. I am writing this at the Hotel Porfirio Diaz, in Juarez. The American insurrectos and a few Mexicans are holding a portion of the town. Garibaldi and Raoul Madero are the only officers here, and they are three blocks away. I am within a stone's throw of the church and opposite the Custom House. I am in the unenviable position of being too far in front and afraid to retreat. I am waiting till dark; and it is now 4.38 p.m. Two men have just been shot a few yards away and are lying dead, and one man is upstairs badly wounded. The proprietor of this hostelry is the only man I have met in town who has stayed by his business. The bunch were in a few hours ago and drank a few bottles of beer, and some had wine. Several of the American detachment refused to drink anything. I have been on the water wagon for a month, but broke down here and paid 25 cents of Collier's good money for a bottle of stout; the landlord nearly dropped dead when I insisted on paying for it. He just cried with great excitement "Fuego!" which I supposed meant "fire," and after a lot of dumb motions took me upstairs where I saw the "corral," as he calls it, on fire; maybe it is the quartel; it seems to me it is the jail, and I am wondering if the prisoners are burning. Some, I believe, were released last night by the Insurrectos, but not all. I am surely in a tight corner. I have photographed the fire and am awaiting developments to see whether it fires this building. There are only a small handful of Insurrectos holding the position and the Federals are taking good aim. All the same, the American insurrectos are afraid to tackle it, in case there is a bunch outside waiting to receive them. If these Americans and Garibaldi had any backing by the Maderists, they could clean this place out in short order. I have thought all along that they couldn't get anywhere near it, but here they are and here I am writing to you-the bullets are flying thick and fast outside, but I am in no danger while I stay inside. When it gets dark, I will return to El Paso, but there isn't enough money in the world to tempt me out just now. Garibaldi and Raoul Madero and the bunch have been driven down the street. Half a dozen Americans have just rushed in, and, greatly excited, are chiseling a hole in the wall upstairs to fire on the Federals in the Mission. Why Madero doesn't back them up, I can't imagine. Two companies of American soldiers could clean up the town, but there is no head to these people. I am awfully surprised that the Federals didn't keep them out of town. The firing is getting hot again and I may have to vamoose, so will conclude, and if I do get out all right to-night will wire you. General Navarro refused to pose for me a week ago-refused to allow me to photograph in town also. Here am I photographing in the town, and the General is in hiding. The bunch looted his house early this a. m.

May 10, 1911.

I wrote you a letter yesterday while under fire in Juarez. Began to think I was a goner for an hour or so. The few Insurrectos, mostly Americans, were surrounded by the sharpshooters, who are making good aim-two Americans were hit and several Mexicans. The fire I spoke of in my Juarez letter turned out to be the postoffice. Several more buildings were fired last night. A man named Mandon went in with a white flag to ask General Navarro to cease firing for a few hours while dead and wounded were gathered in, and I decided to go with him. I had to leave my camera behind, but it was too dark to photograph, anyhow (6:30 p.m.). We were potted at all the time; no doubt the flag was not discernible at the distance. Each side claims they have had squads carrying white flags fired on, so neither pay very much attention to it any more. I was surprised to see how cool Navarro was; the place is a long way from being taken yet, in my opinion, while the handful of American insurrectos are doing good work. They are not supported by the rest of the "army." The town could be taken with ease if the men were properly officered and troops "amenable to discipline" were assaulting. Say! it sure has been hot stuff these last two days. I shall not go in so far to-day unless I see signs of the town

# We Make Correction

■ Mistakes will creep in—no matter how careful we may be—especially where information has to be accepted from newspaper despatches or hurriedly written captions from correspondents in the field. We are, therefore, always glad to correct any misstatements we may have made, and so we print this letter:

Nogales, Arizona, May 8, 1911.

Gentlemen: On page 15 of your number 7, vol. xlvii, of the 6th inst. you erroneously state that in the battle of Agua Prieta there were engaged 16,000 Federals against 1,000 rebels, when as a fact the number of Federal soldiers was 800 against 1,200 rebels, as you may ascertain from Governor Sloan of Arizona, United States Collector O'Keefe, and from other officials who were at Douglas at the time. I do not blame your paper, which is noted for its fairness, but your reporter or informant seems prejudiced, as unfortunately seems to be the case with about ninety-five per cent of the people of the United States, who, owing to the money spent in American papers by rebel sympathizers, influencing public opinion, have come to regard the rebels as heroes, when they are as a rule a lot of thieves and pirates, from Madero down to his last man. Madero has secured the services of all the outlaws of Mexico to assist him in this insurrection, and none but a criminal would be capable of making use of this dangerous element, which will bring everlasting damage to Yours respectfully, Mexico.





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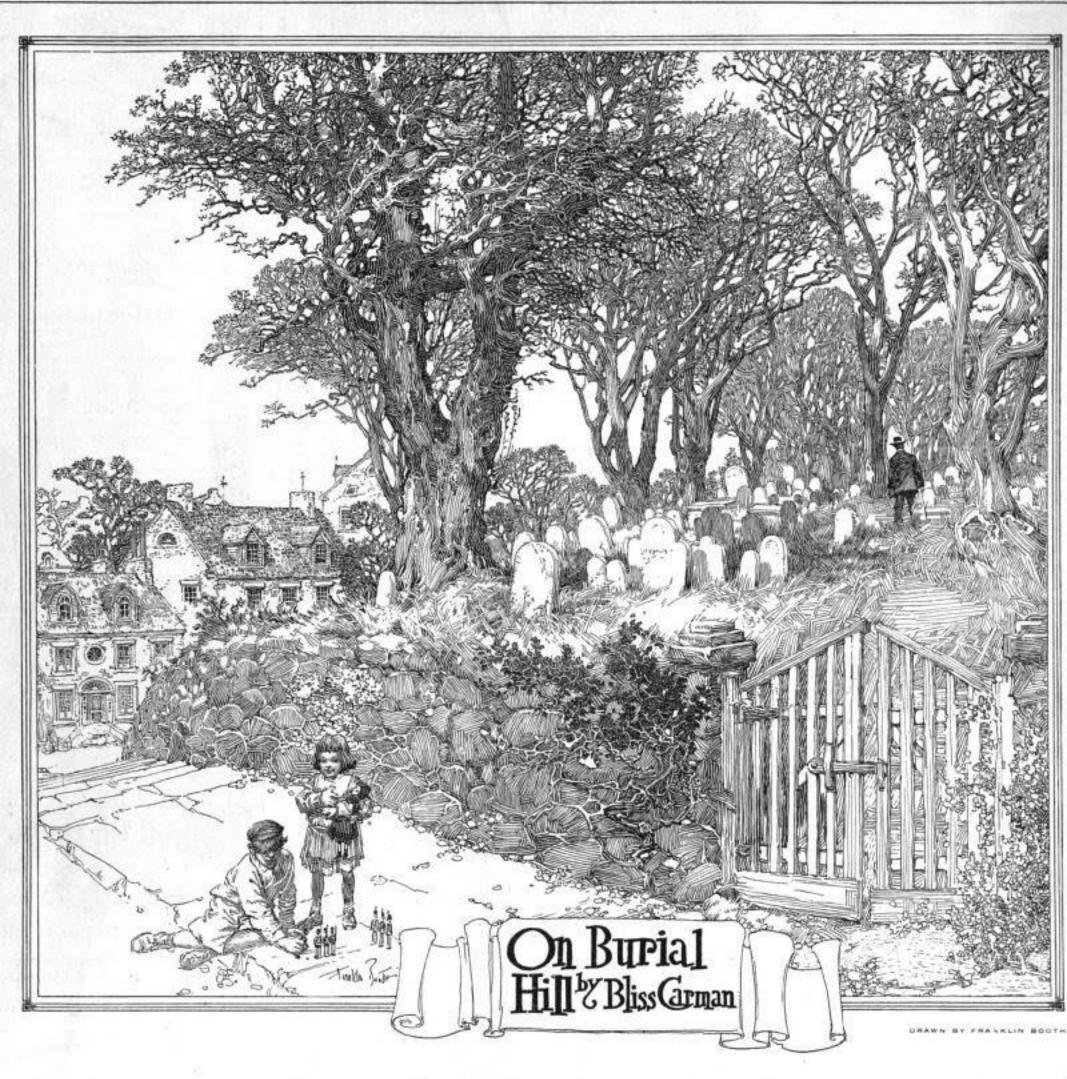
Four Wonderful La Weste orgains in Weed reversible, self-

C. T. Wright Engine Co., 117 Can-

Interest and Value to Invento Pubs. Patent Sense, Dept. 5

IN ASSESSMENTS THREE ADVANTABLES OF

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WHILE the slow-filtered sorcery
Of Indian summer lay
Upon the golden-shadowed streets
Of Concord yesterday,
We climbed the rocky path that led
Through hallowed air all still,
Where Concord men first laid their dead
To rest on Burial Hill.

HER sages and her poets lie
In Sleepy Hollow ground,
But here, unvisited, apart,
Her good men unrenowned,—
Those vanished folk who greatly did,
Because they greatly planned.
Here in the slanting mellow sun
Their sinking headstones stand.

CLOSE to the stone-walled village street
It rises in deep shade,—
This cherished place about whose base
Their first homesteads were made.
Here the first smoke rose from the hearth
To cheer them, great of soul;
And here for all the world to see
They set their Liberty Pole.

Of our ancestral earth,
What dreams are here as we draw near
The dust that gave us birth!
Out of the ancient mighty dark
These Pilgrims not in vain
Proclaimed the good they saw, then turned
To dust and dreams again.

O NEVER say their dreams are dead, Since West and South and North They sent their breed to prove their creed In verity and worth. Across the conquered leagues that lie Beneath their dauntless will, From tent and shack the trails run back To the foot of Burial Hill.

SLOWLY we mount the wooded crest,
And there in golden gloom
Stands simple, square, and unadorned,
Our grandsire's altar tomb.
Upon its dark gray slated top
The long inscription reads
In stately phrase his townsmen's praise
Of his deserts and deeds.

THEIR "pastor of the Church of Christ,"
They wish the world to feel
The "luster" of his ministry,
His "meekness" and his "zeal."
I doubt not he deserved it all,
And not a word of ill;
For they were just, these men whose dust
Lies here on Burial Hill.

PERHAPS we wear the very guise
And features that he wore,
And with the look of his own eyes
Behold his world once more.
Would that his spirit too might live,
While lived his goodly name,
To move among the sons of men,
"A minister of flame."

SO might his magic gift of words,
Not wholly passed away.
Survive to be a sorcery
In all men's hearts to-day,
To plead no less for loveliness
Than truth and goodness still.
God rest you, sir, his minister,
Asleep on Burial Hill,



# Collier's

# National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

May

#### The President's Best

▼INCE HE ENTERED his present office, the President's most distinguished service has been his successful work for the world's peace. Whether or not be secures permanent arbitration of all disputes between Great Britain and this country, his efforts have in themselves been an education and therefore a step toward the goal. If accomplished, such a treaty will be enough to cause any administration to be remembered. Reciprocity with Canada would be valuable as an entering wedge in the struggle for a lower cost of living; it would also be one of the steps toward peaceful feeling in the world, and therefore to the endless advantages which continued peace will bring to those who do the world's work, pay the world's bills, and in the past have been the catspaw of the few. If the President keeps his head in regard to Mexico, even against advice from the powerful, that also will be added to his service in helping us away from the measureless economic loss of combat and hostility. "War," said WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, "will never yield but to the principles of universal justice and love, and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ." The justice by which war is being opposed to-day is part of the growing realization that even foreigners are human; but part likewise, and still more, of the willingness to take account not only of the circumstances of the favored class, but of those also whose existence is a continued struggle for proper food, clothing, leisure, and education for their children and their wives.

#### Madame Calderon

THE BEST BOOK about Mexico—the one which gives the most complete picture of Mexican character, manners, and customs-is still the "Letters of Madame Calderon de la Barca," written seventy years ago. Madame Calderon was the spirited and evidently charming young wife of the first Spanish Minister to Mexico after its independence. Scotch by birth and acquainted with society both in Europe and America, she viewed the vivid picturesqueness of the Mexican scene from an unusual point of view. She was equally at home, apparently, on horseback, in the middle of the night in a bandit-infested neighborhood, or in the pale-blue, satin-lined drawing-room of some Mexican marquesa. What the inhabitants of Mexico City have feared of late, she amiably went through a number of times. "Revolution in Mexico!" she wrote on July 15, 1840, "the storm which has been brewing has burst at last. The firing has begun, people come running up the streets. While I am writing, the cannon are roaring almost without interruption. I had just written these words when the Senora who lives opposite, called out to me that a shell had just fallen into her garden, and that her husband had but time to save himself. . . . The Señorita —— having imprudently stepped out on her balcony, her house being in a very exposed street, a pistol-ball entered her side and passed through her body. . . . We pass our time on the balconies, listening to the thunder of the cannon, looking at the different parties of troops riding by, receiving visitors, who in the intervals of the firing venture out to bring us the last reports-wondering, speculating, fearing, hoping. and excessively tired of the whole affair." There are always two sorts of strangers in a foreign land—those who strap six-shooters about their waists and find trouble everywhere, and those who escape friction, even in the most difficult circumstances. Madame Calderon was like the heroine in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," who traveled all over the world and found everybody pleasant. When she met a cannibal she merely put out her hand and said: "How do you do?" Whereupon the cannibal grinned and responded: "How do you do!" like anybody else.

### The Secretary of War

THE NEW MEMBER of the President's Cabinet is an ideal choice. Mr. Stimson has shown in his former positions the administrative efficiency which is always needed in the War Department. The importance of a Cabinet Minister, moreover, is by no means altogether confined to his work in his own department, and Mr. Stimson's excellence lies as much in his general character as in his special fitness. His influence in Washington will be that of a young, straightforward, able, and absolutely independent man, whose temperament is at once conservative and progressive. He is careful to make his start right. and then he goes ahead with force. In Messrs, Fisher and Stimson the President has chosen men in whose characters and modes of thought the country can have entire confidence, and whose presence in the Cabinet will properly strengthen Mr. TAFT'S standing with

the country. Our readers will remember how enthusiasti ported Mr. Taft for the Presidency. Later, we felt that Dolliver put it, closely surrounded by persons who knew they wanted, he was the same kind of a failure that many generals in the Civil War were, when after doing brilling division commanders they were raised to the highest pobelieve that if Mr. TAFT were surrounded in the main influences he might be a highly satisfactory President. I HITCHCOCK, for instance, should insist on getting out, as were as successful in filling their places as he has been in of Fisher and Stimson, not only two other important department every branch of the President's work would be immensely s

#### Restraint of Trade

THE DECISION of the Supreme Court saves the Sherr that statute meant that, in this age of communication ical advance in industry, every kind of combination were t ited, it would merely interfere with business until it was repealed. As, however, restraint of trade had at the cor perfectly settled implication of an effort toward monopoly, Act is left expressing the attitude of reasonable men United States is not absurd enough to believe that any co two grocery firms or little country express companies shoul It is merely fighting monopoly, and the decision of the Sup in making that distinction clear, is of service to business whole community.

A Great Future

ANNED SOUP, put up by the best manufacturers, is taste, cleanness, and wholesomeness to the product of family cook. The finest corned beef you ever ate was prob and the same superiority on the whole applies to baked number of other foods. There is a vast future possible f tured foods, and it depends on nothing except high stands label tells the truth, and if the processes are the most desito science, confidence will increase with experience and the grow beyond calculation. To bring this about the manufa only have faith in excellence and in truth. For example, realize that a law requiring the date of manufacture to be every can or package could in the long run do their busines In the end, whatever is best for the public is best for trade.

### Foreign Trade

THE STEEL TRUST during March sold more rails ab home. The price it received abroad is not knownof those bits of desirable knowledge which a Federal inves uncover. But every well-informed person knows that th Mexicans and Australians paid was about four dollars lov \$28 a ton which has been the fixed, unvarying price in the I since the day the Steel Corporation was organized.

# Please Answer

F THE STEEL TRUST makes rails for Australia at \$2 for the United States at \$28 a ton, which of the two na beneficiary of the American tariff?

# Logic for Crossus

FROM THE MIDDLE of a column of friendly gossip Mr. J. P. Morgan, in the "Wall Street Journal," sentences:

Upon the receipt recently by one of his associates of a certain cab P. Morgan, orders for railroad equipment and supplies suddenly incr for cars, engines, and rails have since become rather numerous. In that brief quotation is epitomized the situation which justifies the proposed investigation of the Steel Trust. Mr head of a dozen railroads is the buyer of millions of tons equipment; as head of the Steel Corporation he is the selle the price, what consideration governs? Does he make it h to profit the Steel Corporation? Or does he make it low profit the railroads? To which trust is he faithful? If the sons suspect that he is faithful to neither, but favors now other, with the purpose of raising the price of steel share road shares, as suits his personal interest, who is to be bla

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reasonable? Not a lawyer in the country but knows is position is indefensible; there is not a business man tolerate the same situation applied to his own business four hours. Would Mr. Morgan permit his butler to in the butcher firm that sells him meat? If his coachot take a commission on the horses and harness he buys, we have reason to be grateful for the triumph of early r a conspicuous and successful example.

#### Shortcake

ULLY VIEWING the map, in this season of wanderlust. ee the State of Arkansas printed in strawberry red, and also h thousands of shortcakes:

Much have I travel'd in the realms of gold And many goodly states and kingdoms seen. . . .

Arkansas! Once one has lived a week in the Strawberry land in the height of the season, he never may again behold without emotion. KATIE, with her hair in two long pigtails ige pink-ribbon bows, served in Bergman the honest Arcake, and when it came time to leave that speck of a town st as homesick as if we were about to say farewell to half a re blood relatives. Katie's pa, who owned the hotel, had ch; and there were lonesome Charlie, who dwelt in a shady by an old-time water-wheel mill, and Dr. Nameless, who ran ore and loved his family horse. At Mountain Home, ten ny railroad, where we didn't know a soul in town till two ore the bell rang for six o'clock dinner, we had another cake, luscious as the Bergman brand; and there it was Shiras told us how he came to Arkansas looking up some s, fell in love with purple hills, and couldn't leave again. H had us over to his house after dinner and quoted WALTON We asked Jerry: "You've been an attorney!" He said, esented a railroad in that section of the country. "And d in politics a little?'' we hazarded. "Yes," said Jerry, Lieutenant-Governor of Arkansas."

forgetting about the shortcake. Physicians say the strawmost injurious of fruits, but that is when it has been i from the patch its charm may be enjoyed in innocence l around few catables lingers as much desire.

#### A Standpat Organ

SHINGTON "POST" is a sort of semi-official organ for ndpat forces. In reference to the grand-stand imitation of Fea Party, staged a while ago in Alaska, this paper says:

ALLINGER'S gallant efforts to withstand the forces of folly only resulted

have everything given to the Guggenheims at once, it asks: ibordinate what may be to what is, and cut the Gordian knot now? and Garfield wanted the resources of Alaska opened , on terms fair to the public, and to do this, and do it right, ith Congress; but Roosevelt and Garfield could not have to death by a handful of Guggenheim puppets in dress The Washington "Post" is owned by John R. McLean, was the Cincinnati "Enquirer." At one end he makes iblic-utility thimble-rigging, and at the other by advertisecould, if the Government so chose, lead him into danger. slump that there is in Standpatism at present may be fairly y the fact that Mr. McLean's Washington paper was making of money a few years ago and is making almost none at the

### On Reporting News

SECOND DAY of this month a great hulk of a man fell New York Bay, off the Battery wall. There was some ind, and very chilly water. A small, rather feeble priest, age, jumped in after the six-footer. Any one seeing the little I man diving into the cold water felt that the episode conthing heroic. But of actual rescue work the priest did none. oth numbed and dazed him, and he floated around, seized and was brought to shore by a burly patrolman. The other ved by a second patrolman. The practical business of the lone by the swift police launch and its adequate patrolmen. n, discipline, efficiency, once more revealed themselves as oing the actual work of the world. The essential truth was saction containing an element of heroism had taken place. nan-interest motive the papers went right, as usual, but on ere was a series of inaccuracies The "Sun," which dea high reputation for precision, made seven misstatements f "Priest Into River After Man." "Dr. SAVAGE of the lospital was waiting with an ambulance when Father RYAN were taken off the launch at the police pier." In that one ere are three misstatements. The ambulance arrived in ie, but it was several minutes after the two men had been hore, "worked over," and then walked a tenth of a mile r. Reporting is one remove from eye-witnessing. It is of interviews with excitable spectators of unscientific observation. The details, as filled in by them, will always

be strangely and perversely altered as they travel from the eye to the The "feeling," however, which a mass of human beings possesses about a given event will usually emerge clear and right out of all the chaotic blurred appearance of its surface incidents.

## A Proposal

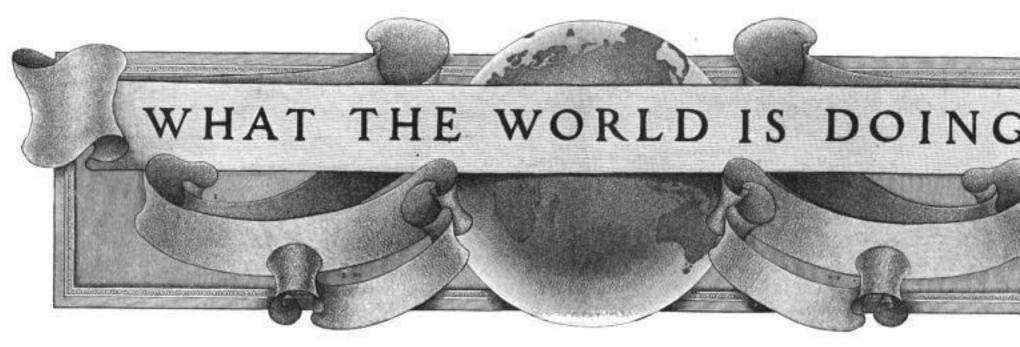
OSEPH H. CALL of Los Angeles, who as a special prosecutor for • I the Government was instrumental in recovering from the railroads millions of acres of illegally acquired Government lands, points to some of our neglected opportunities which the completion of the Panama Canal will emphasize. The bulk of freight between Atlantic and Pacific ports moves by rail. Foreign ships are carrying freight at an average of less than \$4 per ton for a 15,000-mile haul. The railroads are receiving for the land haul more than five times as much as foreign ships receive for a water haul of the same distance. There are, of course, some differences that make comparisons unfair, and, on the other hand, some modern instances which can not be explained away. Recent reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that the transcontinental railways control all coastwise vessels touching at Pacific Coast ports, excepting alone the Hawaiian steamship line. The railroads are extending their ownership of water-front and wharf facilities on both Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and, by the acquirement of local electric lines, are extending their monopoly of inland transportation from the various ports to the immediate interior. Mr. Call urges the establishment of Government-owned steamship lines between Atlantic and Pacific ports—either that or absolute, effective regulation, which for the present he thinks is an iridescent dream.

#### Aftermath

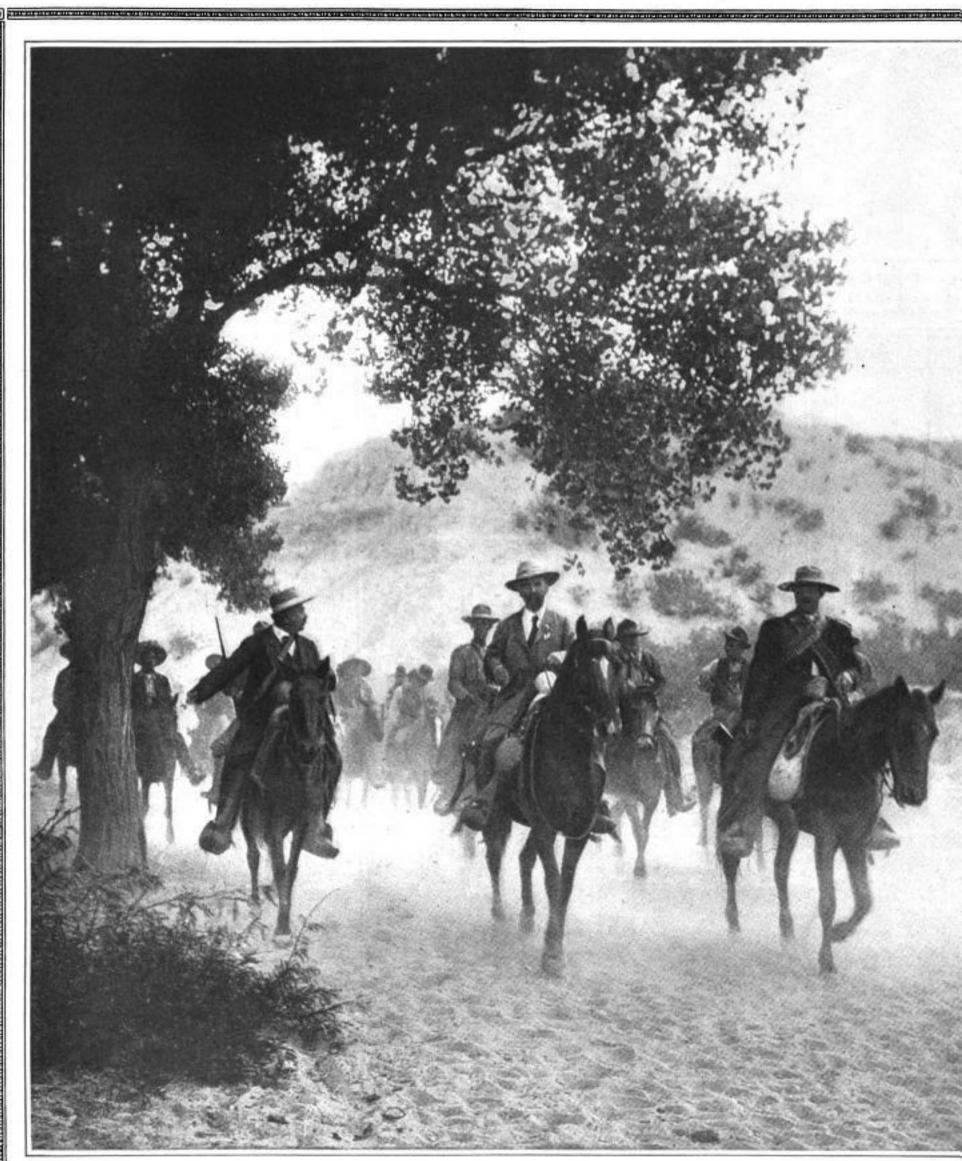
WE REJOICE TO REPRODUCE in part an account of how Benton Harbor, Michigan, received a recovery Harbor, Michigan, received a recent editorial of ours upon "The World's Greatest Family Reunion''—that promoted by the Hon. Fundy E. Shoudy, Peppermint King of Berrien County. Shoudy, with a smile so bright it made a halo around his whiskers, borrowed a Collier's from Fred Hobbs Sunday morning, after Fred had sworn he wouldn't sell it for a dollar and there wasn't another copy left unsold in town. After attending services at the Universalist Church, the Peppermint King stopped Hobbs on the sidewalk outside. "How is it that these fellows ever got onto my name!" asked Hon. Shoudy. "How'd they know I'm short and you're so tall and that we go to picnics together?" Hobbs had to laugh—not that he was quite sure himself, but because Father FUNDY was so much in earnest. "I don't know," Hobbs answered, "but those newspaper folks are mighty sharp. They're The Peppermint King shook his head for admiration. "Well," he reflected, "it's a great advertisement, and may bring people here from Germany, as we are Germans." One of Collier's Benton Harbor correspondents, after chronicling this, appends: "The short of it is that Hobbs is having lots of fun with Shoudy and Shoudy evidently is quite proud to be written about and have same appear in so popular a magazine as Collier's, the National Weekly.' We wish everybody in that respect was like Shoudy.

### Willing Progress

THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY was the first corporation in the United States voluntarily to adopt an employers' liability system. In arriving at a basis the company figured out what it paid to the bonding company which insured it against liability. It appeared that fifty per cent went to lawyers, twenty-five per cent to the bonding company, and twenty-five per cent to the injured person. Under the present system, the full amount goes to the injured employee. There are no costs, no expenses, no intermediaries. The employee knows in advance what he will receive for any-kind of an accident. When a factory accident occurs, the question of fault is disregarded. If a man is hurt in the shops or while on duty, he is paid. If, for example, an employee receives a bad burn and is laid up for two months, he receives half pay for the two months regardless of negligence. To the man who is disabled and unable to work the company pays one-fourth of his wages for the first thirty days, and then half wages for not exceeding two years. If the disability is permanent, he is paid a life pension equal to eight per cent of the amount of the death benefit. By contribution these proportions can be increased. An assistant foreman was killed in 1910 in the works of the Harvester Company by the falling of a bundle of steel which was being carried on an electric crane. Had the company been called upon to defend itself in court, it would probably have defeated the claim under the doctrine of contributory negligence and the fellow-servant rule. The suit might have occupied the courts for five or six years. The time of most pressing need would have passed. The family would have readjusted itself. The children would have been grown up. The company tendered the widow three years' pay-\$2,700. She gladly accepted it. Two weeks after the accident she received the full amount. The company has about fifty different nationalities in its various works. It has published a book of rules in ten different languages telling the workmen what to do to prevent accidents. The company is interested in preventing accidents, of course; the relations between capital and labor are indescribably fairer all round than they were before capital began its new enlightened policy.



# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



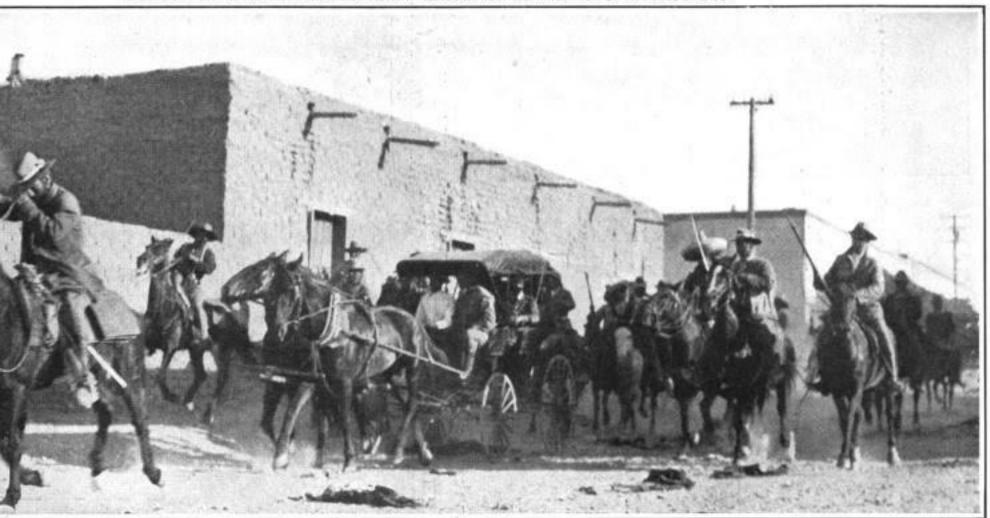
Madero and His Staff Entering Juarez After the Surrender of General Navarro

After three days' fighting, the city of Juarez was captured by the Insurrecto leaders, Garibaldi and Orozco. General Madero later entered the city set up his headquarters in the Custom House, declaring Juarez the capital of the Provisional Government of Mexico. General Navarro and his officers we and nearly five hundred Federal troops were made prisoners, many of them later joining the Insurrectos. There has been no disorder and little drunkenness

PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES H. HARE, COLLIER'S STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER. COPYRIGHT 1911 BY P. F. COLLIER & SON

# HAT THE WORLD IS DOING

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE, COLLIER'S STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER. COPYRIGHT ISTI BY P. F. COLLIER & SON



ing the Federal General Navarro from the Barracks, Where He Surrendered, to the Municipal Building, in Which the Federal Prisoners Were Confined ted by some of his officers, and after his principal commanders had been killed or wounded, and fearing that his men would desert, the Federal General city of Juarez on May 10. Two mortars, two field guns, several machine guns, and large stores of ammuni ion fell into the hands of the Insurrectos



Under Difficulties s shattered by a bullet photograph was taken



The Attack on Juarez

Colonel Garibaldi and Major Raoul Madero watching the effect of
the heavy fire which the Insurrectos were pouring into Juarez



The Ruins of the Post-Office in Juarez After the Fire and Battle on of May 9 the Post-Office was destroyed by a fire which spread to several other buildings

# The Meaning of the Revolution

A brief explanation of the causes and conditions which have created civil strife in Mexico

By FREDERICK PALMER

HAPULTEPEC with guns mounted for a siege; the banks of Mexico City loopholed for rifles; Guadalajara, the second city in Mexico, surrounded; Juarez and Cananea taken; insurrection in every part of the country—all this is a voice of a Direct Primary of force. The Mexicans have been exercising the Recall with rifles in place of ballots,

Not in the taking or the losing of towns, but in the universality of the revolt, do we find the significance of the situation. Only a few months ago the courtiers about Diaz were saying: "Oh; that little revolution up in the north! Diaz will take care of that, as he has of the others. It doesn't bother us down here in the capital!" They could not believe that there could be an end of the power of the Diaz magic.

Mexico was a land ruled from the apex of a pyramid. For more than thirty years Diaz has done all the voting for the Mexicans. He ordered himself reelected; he ordered his governors reelected. He was the autocrat of fifteen million Mexicans, of whom twelve millions are of Indian or mixed Indian blood—the peons with the steeple hats who illustrate the tourist folders of "See Picturesque Mexico."

Diaz, who was once the idol of the masses, in the infirmity of age forgot his peons. He himself has Indian blood. To the Indians, as well as to all other classes, he was the deliverer of the land from the French. The great mass of the population before his day (and the day of Juarez) never had had any voice in government. They were wholly illiterate. They had their heritage of suffering under the Spanish conquerors, with its increasing rapacity and corruption in the last days of Spain's rule.

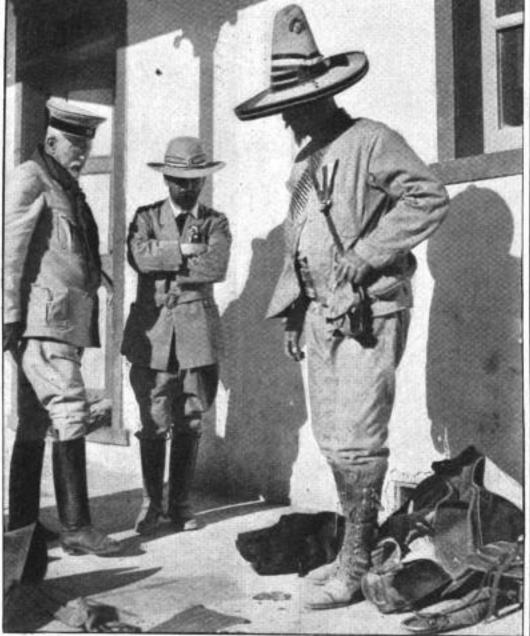
After independence was won in 1821 their lot did not change. The feudal lord of the great estates and the elever politician took the place of the Captains-General as their rulers through the turbulent period until the war with the French. Under the system of forced labor they were practically serfs. So when an Indian speaks of a man as a foreigner he does not mean an alien Spaniard or Frenchman. He means any white governor, landowner, or jefe politico who continues the autocracy which makes the peon a pawn in the land of his fathers.

In his youth, Diaz was just such a type as Orozeo of Madero's army. To the old Spanish families he was a parvenu. But the battalions were on his side.

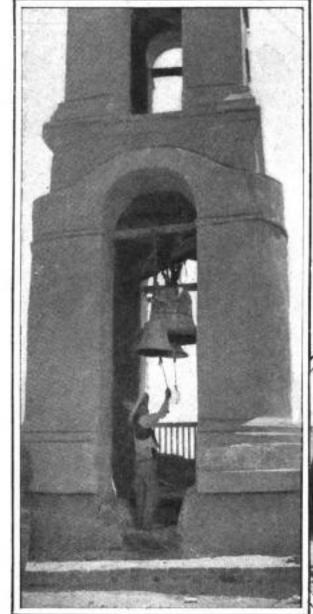
PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE, COLLISH'S STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER COPYRIGHT 1911 BY F F COLLISM & SON



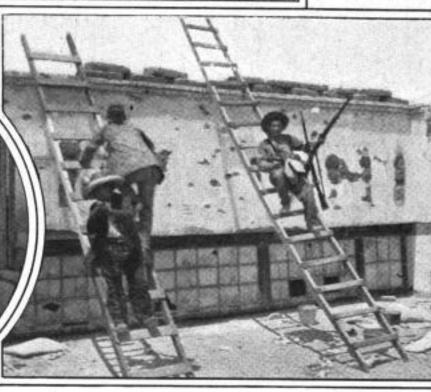
A rebel sharpshooter



Quick repairing



Vanquished and Victor
Generals Navarro and Madero



The bells were kept ringing by relays of soldiers

people of part Indian blood.

An insurrecto kneeling before the figure of a saint thrown out of the Mission Chapel

Firing on the Federal soldiers from behind the bullet-pierced

To the prestige of his victories in war and his Indian blood he added that of fear. In making an orderly state he ruthlessly put down every uprising; he organized chosen brigands into the national Rurales, who hunted down the brigands that were so unfortunate as not to be chosen. In the days of his vigor he knew his country from end to end: the haciendaowner, the aspiring politician, and the peon. He kept a close watch on his army to see that it was efficient.

A file of loyal soldiers provided the cure for any sign of disloyalty. He could be as merciless as an Alva.

He had all the pure-blooded Indians and all the

Yet he stood for comparative progress—progress under him as a master. He has seen the country webbed with railroads and telegraph wires. He has done a good deal for public education if you consider that practically nothing was done before his time. No honest critic will deny that, on the whole, the position of the peon is better than before Diaz. However, the Russian peasant was better off under Alexander II than under Peter the Great, and yet refused to be content. He used the opportunities which emancipation gave him to gain more freedom letter an under Nickele II.

later on under Nicholas II.

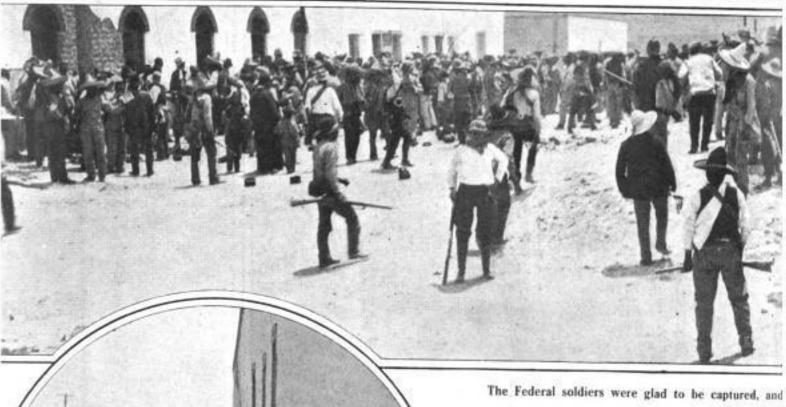
Two billion dollars of foreign capital have flowed

(Continued on page 28)



Insurrectos drawn up before the barracks while the dead and wounded are being remov

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE, COLLIER'S STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER. COPTRIGHT 1911 BY P. F. CO.



The Insurrectos seldom expose themselves to Federal sharpshooters

The Federal soldiers throwing away their uniforms



Madero talking with Federal officers after the battle



Dead Federal soldiers being taken past

After the Fight at Juarez, May 10



COURS WITH MACKEY



The Start of the Modified Marathon Race Through the Streets of New York

The race was won by an Indian, Tewanima, from the Carlisle school, in 1 hour, 9 minutes, and 16 seconds. Of the 1,000 starters in this race, 476 ran the to the finish line at the City Hall, which was quickly overrun by the exhausted contestants and their trainers, who turned the Council Chamber into a dres



The Wreck of the English Dirigible Balloon

It was known as The Morning Post, and was wrecked at Parnborough on May 4 by striking a house. The seven occupants of the car were bruised and burned



The Steamer Admiral Farragut which Rammed the Liner Merida off Cape

Early on the morning of May 12, in a heavy fog, the Merida was amidships. She sank shortly after the transfer of the 360 passengers



Collier's



14

# COMMENT ON CON

THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PE

of an earnest champion. The Democratic Senators will vote for it when the time comes, but they feel no enthusiasm for it; most of the Standpat Republicans are opposed to it, and the few who follow Taft are languid about it; among the Insurgents, the prevailing attitude is indifference. They feel that the treaty does make a start in the direction of reducing the tariff, but makes it at the very point where a protective tariff is most justified. Moreover, their own constituents consist chiefly of the farmers whose interests are jeopardized by reciprocity. If there were one man in the Senate who felt about reciprocity as Aldrich felt about the Payne Tariff Bill it would already have been passed.

#### The Congressional Record

THE Superintendent of Documents, August Donath, asks that the public be informed that the price of the Congressional Record for the present extra session has been fixed at \$1.50 a month, because the length of the session is uncertain. For a regular short session the fixed price is \$4.00; for a regular long session it is \$8.00. Checks should be made payable to "The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C."

#### Facts About Steel

It is a great pity that the Congressional Record is not more accessible to thoughtful persons who would like to read it. To take but one of many examples that occur every day, Congressman Henry D. Clayton of Alabama incorporated in his speech on the tariff a brief examination which is simple enough for the most hasty reader to understand. He quoted from the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, December 15, 1908. The witness was one of the principal manufacturers of steel in the United States, Charles M. Schwab, formerly president of the United States Steel Corporation. He was being cross-examined by the present Speaker, Champ Clark:

Mr. Clark—Do you know of your own knowledge what is the greatest discrepancy there ever was between the home price of steel rails and the foreign price?

Mr. Schwab—The greatest discrepancy?

Mr. Clark-Yes

Mr. Schwar-You mean how high in this country and how low in Europe?

Mr. Clark—How much lower did American manufactured steel rails sell for abroad as compared with what they sold for at home?

Mr. Schwas—I should say probably \$10; I am not sure of that, however;

that is merely a guess.

MR. CLARK-It is a habitual process to sell them cheaper abroad, is it not?

Mr. Schwar-Yes, sir; and a very wise process.

Another member, since retired, Bourke Cockran of New York, eaught the phrase, "a very wise process," and a little later on picked it up:

Mr. Cockran-You said that they are selling abroad cheaper than here?

Mr. Schwab-Yes, sir.

Mr. Cockran—You said that it is a very wise process?

Mr. Schwab-Quite.

Mr. Cockran—Could you explain the wisdom of it to the victims of it as well as to the beneficiaries of it? From the point of view of the American consumer, where does the wisdom of it come in?

Mr. Schwab—I am not thinking of the consumer. I am thinking of the manufacturer. [Laughter.] I presume there is no argument there. Mr. Cockran—There is no argument there. The more you get the merrier.

The most candid admission, however, came a little later from the present president of the Steel Corporation, E. H. Gary. It was made voluntarily:

Mr. Clark-Now, you sell this stuff that you ship abroad at a profit, do you not?

Mr. Gary—We do, yes; our company, some of the companies we own here, at times shipped at less than profit. I think, taking into account depreciation and administration charges, and all that sort of thing. But it is a fact that manufacturers at times export at prices down to or below cost.

Try for a moment to work this out—we shall have to use supposititious figures until a Congressional investigation furnishes us with the actual ones: Suppose it costs the Steel Corporation \$22 to make a ton of steel rails. They sell that ton here in the United States for \$28. Then they make another ton; this second ton they sell abroad for \$20. For the loss on the foreign rail they recoup themselves by the large profit on the domestic rail. In other words, the American buyer makes a voluntary contribution to the foreigner to

Company and the company and th

American tariff, and which

Uncle Joe

CANNON'S contribution racy and entertaining:

". . . I want to say that, in pensation, the salary of a men fortune. I have been in Congreat \$7,500, and I believe for the 4th of March, I will not be qu pelled to be Speaker, I am not I want to say I am not an e Illinois home and expenditures you that my salary in all that tures. How could you afford constituent who was finding fau nately for me when I came int in Illinois, the best in the wor nate enough to have accumulaized, there never has been a vehas not come out even with th otherwise I never would have s

There is no doubt that, I hundred dollars a year may out the country, few Cong do save a few thousand do the perfectly legitimate exp and the problem of reelecti

Some

W HEN the Republication Ogden, Utah, last adopted as a bid for the co

"We favor the ratification come tax amendment to the Fe

A few months later came running on this platform, subsequent events Collie of American Fork:

"Upon the convening of the message recommended that the of the Legislature voted the oth of the ten favorable votes bein

"This is a sample of the po We are sadly in need of some to have grown so strong in ot

This is pretty shameless. Utah would tolerate this s Utah needs is newspapers the names of the party tra

PRESIDENT TAFT 1 from the Ozark Forhalf a million acres, or o when any territory is elin it is not forest land at all up for settlement; that i an elimination. The comact are more illuminating "American Lumberman

"President Taft, it is rep-563,331 acres of the Ozark 1 this acreage is because it wa. This is of interest to local luportion is directly tributary shipped over existing railroa

From the "Lumber '

"Many thousands of acre through these restorations, v tions of President Taft. . . . and hardword trees from hi feet in chegysterence at tha

It seems fair to infer t must be mistaken about

continues to sin in car itical thought which seem

ble that the people of c understood it. What lity, to tell the people re of the treason.

d an order eliminating ansas, a tract of about reserve. Presumably. rve, the reason is that ch ought to be opened n which justifies such r trade journals on this ant to be. From the

1 (italies ours): proclamation eliminating con given for eliminating alue for forestes parjuses. centage of this eliminated runder readily could be

Il le openal to ettleset scribbe by percent proglams earted many of the fac paro rom as high as thirtee

or the lumber people land.

#### The Advertiser Pays

THE "system" in the American newspaper proceeds from the fact that the subscriber, who buys the newspaper that it may teach him about his times and fight his battles against privilege, is not paying for that newspaper. The advertisers are paying-about one per cent of the population, and often the very one per cent united, in the present condition of American society, with the powers most dangerous to the common weal.

That, however, is not quite the taproot of the trouble. The American newspaper has become a great commercial enterprise. A million dollars—yard-stick of big business seems like a pauper's purse beside the fictitious or actual value of many metropolitan journals. The possibilities of profit and loss vary between the Chicago "News" net earnings of \$800,000 per annum and the \$400,000 dropped in one year to establish a new kind of journalism in Boston. Men and companies controlling such funds look at business in the business way. It has followed inevitably that the controlling

head of most newspapers, the so-called publisher, is not an editor with the professional point of view, but a business man. When the American Newspaper Publishers' Association meets in national convention, it does not discuss methods of news-gathering nor editorial problems. The addresses treat of the price of white paper, of new machinery, of organiza-

tion for extending circulation, of the advertising rate. The old "sixpenny" newspaper, which flourished . . 0 May 27



The Presence in the Sanctum

six-cent metropolitan newspaper departed this life. Only New Orleans and the Pacific Coast held to a price even as high as five cents-New Orleans because it proceeds in everything by ways of its own, the Pacific Coast because it would not recognize a coin smaller than a nickel. The Cincinnati "Enquirer" is the one subexception to this rule. One or two cents became the law; and the drift was toward the smaller price. Within six months

systematized. The advert Following the law of comnewspapers organized their of advertising, and sent t to cajole business away f rivals. The department rived with its enormous co sometimes \$50,000 a year to lication-and its news-ad liked by housewives and th builder of circulation. He most advertising was the cessful business manager. for this kind of revenue craze. Many merely co publishers seemed to forge tion, the product which t selling to advertisers, in the customers, as though a weav neglect his factory and supply and look only to l agency. In the eighties issuing such proclamations "Circulation 73,000, 20 above that of our nearest rival." By the early year century newspapers were "We published 554,000 inch vertising in this period again 000 by our nearest rival."

same bursactive Title Drightlife

Slowly at first, then with ing momentum, advertisers their power. Indeed, in

quarters, the advertising solicitors helped them. For the less conscientious and so newspapers began offering comforts and ties as a bonus to attract customers. Ad got into the way of asking for these specia leges; often, in communities where the nev were timid and mushy, for every privilege, dietating policies. The extent of their of varied with the local custom of their comm But finally, in cities like Philadelphia and Boston, an impossible state of affairs confronted even that publisher who cared more to be an editor than a money-maker. The system had grown so set that he must make concession or fail. For if he did not, his rival would get "the business." And without "the

business" he could not pay the high editorial salaries, the press bureau fees, the telegraph tolls, the heavy wages to mechanics, which first-class journalism demands. So must be cheapen product, lose circulation, and fade away.

Hardly can one blame the advertiser. His is the business view. Modern business demands mutual favors. With whom do department stores spend more of their earnings than with the publishers? Have they not, as business men, a right to ask not only slight favors but also policies favorable to their interests? And indeed we can not blame the publisher, if we concede that he is merely manufacturing a commodity, that a newspaper is just a commercial institution. In the strictest business ethics, the manufacturer holds to nothing beyond making the product which will honestly please and satisfy his purchasers. And the chief purchaser of newspaper wares is, after all, not the reader but the advertiser. This consideration, if no other, reduces to an absurdity the business attitude toward journalism: "I am manufacturing a commodity. I am responsible for turning out a sound article-no more."

#### The Proportion of Ad Revenue

HOW much the advertiser pays, how little the subscriber, is shown by one unit of measurement employed in the business offices. The publishers of one-cent newspapers try to make the revenue derived from subscriptions and street sales pay for the white paper on which they print. If they achieve that result, they consider that they are doing exceptionally well; if, in addition, they pay for the cost of circulation—paper-wagons and carriers—they call themselves marvels. All other expenses, as rent, the upkeep of a great mechanical plant, salaries and wages to one, two, or three hundred employees, ink, power, and incidentals, the advertiser pays. More pertinently, he pays interest and profits.

Estimating from what exact knowledge we have, I should say that the advertiser turns about three and a half to four dollars into the average metropolitan newspaper to one dollar paid by subscription and street sales. The proportion varies greatly; practically, it is always on the side of the advertiser. One New York newspaper confesses that the proportion is 9 to 1. The Scripps League has an important member which makes a profit at 2 to 1. But Scripps is a genius at newspaper economies. In New Orleans alone is the balance on the other scale. Until recently the "Times-Democrat" got nearly two dollars from sales to one from advertisers. But New Orleans is a "five-cent town," and the "Times-Democrat" charges nine dollars a year to its regular subscribers, where a one-cent Northern newspaper with a fivecent Sunday edition charges six dollars or less. Besides, New Orleans, as I have said, is a law unto herself. And the "Item," which has entered the city with new methods, more nearly approaches the Northern ratio.

# News Suppression

WHAT does the advertiser ask as bonus in return for his business favor? Sometimes a whole change of editorial policy—as when the Pittsburg newspapers were forced to support a candidate for the bench chosen by the department stores; more often the insertion of personal matter of no news value in itself; most often the suppression of news harmful to himself, his family, or his business associates.

Taking one small and general example, I have never seen a story about a shoplifting case in which the name of the store was mentioned. It has occurred, I believe, in certain favored corners of the country, but not in my horizon. Usually the item reads: "In an uptown department store," "In a Fourteenth Street emporium." The department store exists for and by women; they like respectability and safety; news that criminals are at large among its counters may frighten them

away. So reasons the store manager, and doubtless he is right. 'Tis but a small favor to a customer, the denaturing of such news. Publishers who show considerable backbone concerning advertising control of larger policies generally grant this favor to the department stores.

Carried further, the advertiser asks, and often

gets, suppression of scandals and disgraces affecting his family, or disasters injurious to his business. Here the harm begins; for if the justification for newspaper publication of scandal and disaster is the extra-judicial justice which it evokes, this is class discrimination and special privilege.





The Growth in Advertising

Above, the "Dry-Goods-Store" page of the New in 1875. Ehrich's, the largest advertisement, o quarters of one column. Below, a typical o partment store advertisement in the "Hera"

For example—and a type-example at t vator in Henry Siegel's Boston store ca the first floor, behaving curiously. The vestigated. He found the mangled an of a woman—Jeanne Goulet of Marl' chusetts, How it happened no one exais only certain that Miss Goulet's death

knows; Hearst used it for one of ampaigns. But did the Tranbe "tilobe" or the "Post" publish They did not. Red Fox Mr. made -achusetts Breweries, was on the tments. Red Fox Ale had a small nt in the "Transcript." Then the returned its finding in that case ript" published a list of the day's but omitted this highly impor-The grind of justice reached Harn heavy advertiser on billionsis copers. Most of the other brank eir names after the expose; Hardecided to give up adulteration m with its name and advertising. the "Transcript" Published

evard Brewing Conpany was its on Saturday, April 8. Not of papers, including the "Iran med this important piece of new cript" published in its issue d fact that a workman had falls that an aged purper had been in bed, that the Harvard Shedis about to hold a meet, but not a Harcard Beet, known to core malt liquors in Musachusets. of the law for adulteration the fact noted on Monday, Arch Tuesday, April 11. "Haror Pure," appeared in the pare ript -as a half-page adoresndvertisement shrank in the (i) 13 to three columns, in which hough ten issues. But for the "Traveler" the adulteration Inte escaped the Boton yall Uper noted the fact, it counted att obscure page. I next this during instance, so as [1] if Boston journalism his th (Confinence on page 5)

racy; the spectacle of its rock charles ing themselves more and more firmly enlarged his capacity for fury. It embraced not only Baird, but the whole western end of the State, where the Senator had his origin. Baird came from a thriving community of manufacturers; the more it thrived, the more selfish and insistent grew its demands. At last the interests with which Baird was allied clashed with those that were dominant in the eastern part of the State; daily in the "Eagle," the chief newspaper of the capital, Chester had fomented the easterners' discontent.

Thus it was that the Legislature before which Baird had come seeking a third term in Washington had rejected him and had chosen another.

LIROM the State House to the "Eagle" office the news had been telephoned that Mayhew had been elected. Up to Chester's lonely sanctum had the glad tidings been borne. In an exalted and terrible joy he had written for the next morning's issue a recessional for the defeated Baird.

It was when he had finished the last sentence of that scathing and exultant valedictory and had risen from his desk that the acute sense of bereavement overtook him. He realized suddenly that in the extinction of Douglas Baird he had lost one who had unconsciously occupied a relation to him of dear companionship. Baird's passing occasioned an emotion in Chester akin to that claimed by novelists, at taking leave of the creatures of their imagination.

To a certain extent, Douglas Baird was a creature of Chester's imagination. That is to say, the editor had never seen the Senator. Chester had always avoided meeting or hearing public men; he believed that he could write about them more truly



Baird, who was collecting the fragments, looked up at him sorrowfully

most valuable collection of Lepidoptera in the State, a collection as well known to naturalists as his political writings were to newspaper men.

THE thought of being out with his green silk but-1 terily net tramping a strange land, with eyes alert for new and brilliant specimens, gave him a thrill of exhilaration. There were some that he must get-more specimens of the Pholus typhon, and some yellow-banded Heliconians, and-

The door opened and an office boy entered, bearing a eard with an air of awe. He presented it silently to Chester, It bore the inscription: "Mr. Douglas Baird."

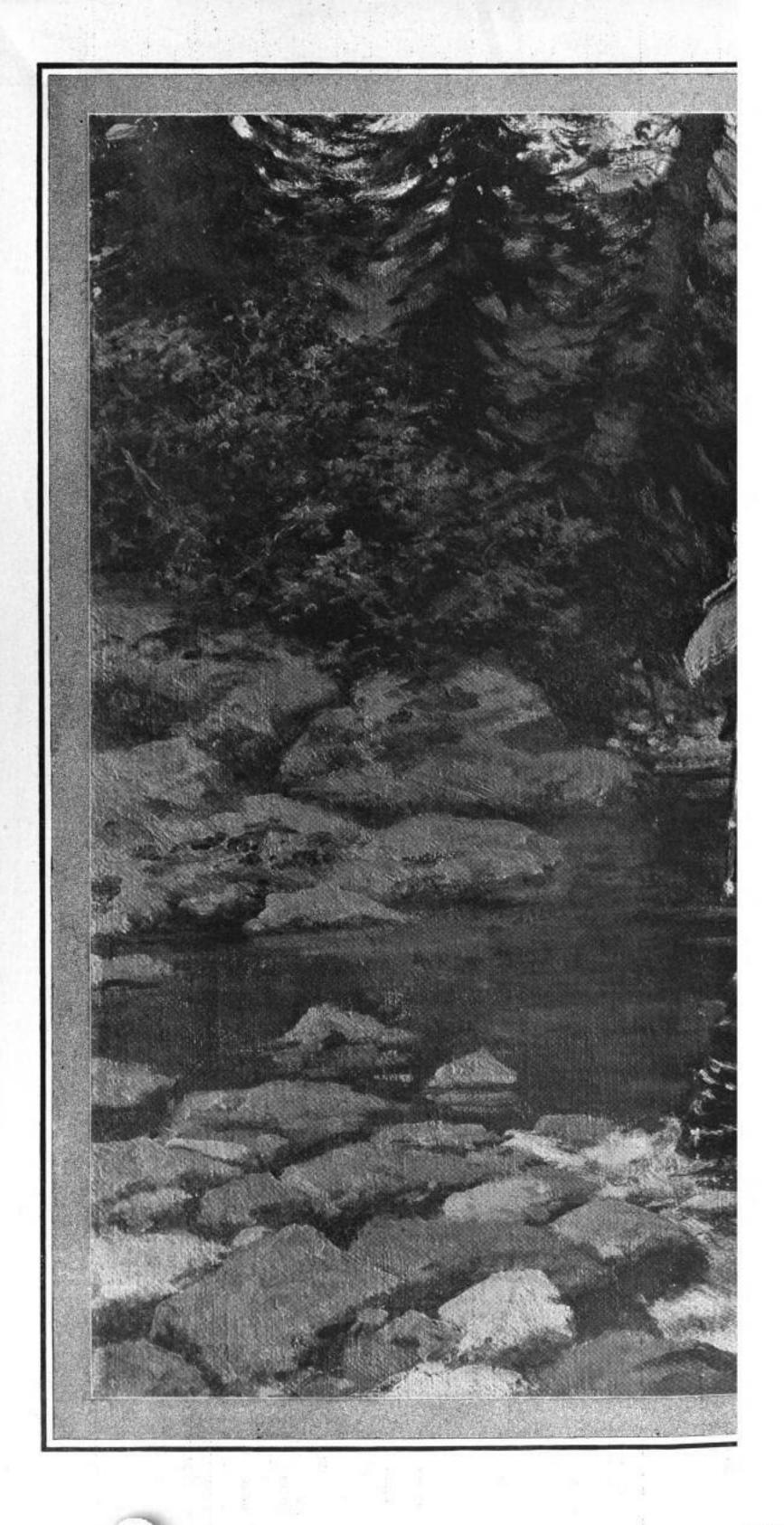
"He asked for me?" inquired Chester in a fone of incredulity.

proachable in his ma thought of him as so Though he must ha age, experience seems records on his face open, and merry; hi his head had a takin itself first on one sid as he talked, and wi there would be a laughter which seem untroubled heart. 7 dressed with a delic which seemed someh ting so small an ol made him exquisite the pains which he his person were too deemed foppish. Hi of just the tone to se and the large pearl i not, one felt, have lo other necktie. Fina pression of being fa terously clean. It for instance, that i

sessions with a man the pink and perfect little hand on Chester's table.

That such an odd little figure nated a State, played a conspicue affairs, and been worthy of the tions, was a mystery on which C sought for light. It was partly by a series of secondary impress note of the Senator's determined sound proportions and poise of shrewdness which lay observant nature in his eyes.

"Mr. Chester, I've come to as you-one for which perhaps I ou a note of introduction from some







# WOMAN TO-DA

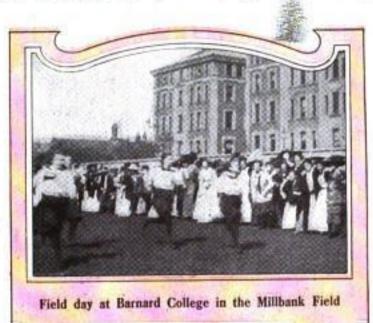
REMARKABLE solution of the servant problem occurred to Mrs. John MacPherson of New York, with the result that she established a Dishwashing and Service Company. From cleaning an apartment to hooking a blouse up the back, this company offers service for any needs. Two hundred and fifty-seven housekeepers patronize the company, thus doing away with their own Bridget or Marie. Telephone to the company and you can get a cook in a hurry to prepare your dinner, a maid to wait upon your guests, a man to pull a cork. The company has headquarters in the basement of a large apartment house where its dishwashing machine stands; the housekeepers send down their dishes to be done at the end of the meal or the day. A floor is scrubbed on short notice for fifteen cents, windows washed for eight cents, the stove polished for a quarter. For thirty-five cents a reliable maid is sent to watch the children sleep while parents go to the theater. The most unique demand ever made upon the Service Company was for a man to remove the cat in a fit; nor did it fail to give satisfaction.

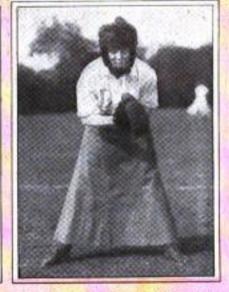
BASEBALL for girls is growing in favor season by season. Time was when it was a sport taboo; now it is to be found in leading schools and colleges. At first it was an indoor game, held strictly within gymnasium walls; it crept into the open, behind concealing fences; it now, to some extent, displays itself frankly. A social baseball club in Belleville, Pennsylvania, has opened the season with vigor and effect.

BUREAU OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE may A spring from the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Representative Wilson of Illinois has introduced a bill proposing that \$60,000 be expended in this cause. The Bureau shall investigate methods and appliances for the preparation of food, and gather information to be used in training the boys and girls of the schools and colleges in household and institutional management. Experimental research should be conducted in branches of the Bureau, and reports of such research forwarded to Washington "for general distribution in the homes of the people of the United States." At present, despite the vast movement toward scientific homemaking which is sweeping the country, it is represented by only one important national organized effort-namely, the American Home Economics Association, which stands a memorial to the labors of Mrs. Ellen Richards. The journal of that associa-tion is the only periodical we know of which ably and systematically sets forth the most advanced work of science in behalf of the home. There is room for Uncle Sam to add his labors for the cause.

THE fashion for historic pageants now circling the globe displayed itself upon Founder's Day at Vassar College in a setting forth of Women of Culture of Five Ages, tracing the movement from Queen Radegonde, who fled from the court of her husband and afterward founded the convent of Poitiers, down through the founding of the college, showing a company of girls dressed in costumes of the early students, accompanying Matthew Vassar.

STREET and street-car accidents to children have increased so rapidly in Cincinnati that the public schools are cooperating with the chief street-car inspector and various civic workers in educating the children in the dangers of the street. It was decided, after careful investigation, that many of the accidents were due to carelessness and ignorance on the children's part. A pamphlet has been issued, filled with "Don'ts," "Do's," and illustrative excerpts from newspapers, showing how children met death through their own error. The dangers of playing tag in





One of the Belleville (Pa.) girls' baseball team



England's custodian of dogs



Queen Radegonde in the Vassar pageant

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of roller-skating under risks g loose wires which may be rear platforms of ears, and of ons are among the warnings a smile on the adult's part to little brother or sister across "but no one can deny the fact in to-day is growing far closer ecds than when he was kept e failed to spell Himalayas.

r girls have developed capidly ars. Wellesley College even "Theory of Field and Track arse apart from actual work he high fence of Barnard Colthe heart of New York City, hy whenever a field day occurs.

dorn the large and elaborate are not allowed to wither in a which they decorate. They cally handled and placed by wer, and Fruit Guild, which in over to the sick and the showed that 8,000 bouquets ats were distributed among d-Decies wedding, and 5,000 lexander-Rossevelt wedding.

ments in conservation have up by Jessie B. Gerard in n." The saving of the big Palisades in the East, and of set are among the great works rty-six State Federation Conhe conservation question for t, make a path along which to learn the national need

VY is to take over the Bedian
in the new season opens. Sigman in the world to assume
d opera. She will undertake
ifficulties of an opena-bosse
e struggle to produce classe
Frau Recy is in private life
major in the British army.

Overland

# On One of the Shipping Platforms

You can stand in the great Overland freight yards any day in the week and watch these machines go out, carload after carload. There are two immense shipping platforms, like the one shown above. Each is crammed with moving cars from morning till night. Shipments made just as rapidly as gangs of men can load the cars. Since the first of the year our daily shipment has averaged over seventy machines.

Tever since we advised the motor buying public to compare values before they purchased, the daily demand for Overlands has taxed our capacity. One morning we received telegraphic orders for seventy-one cars. The first mail that same morning brought rush shipping orders for two hundred more.

THIS is the Model 51—
\$1250. A roomy fivepassenger car, equipped
with a powerful 4-cylinder
motor—wheel base 110
inches—tires 34 x 3½. Has
the fashionable fore-doors,
with shifting levers and
door handles inside.

Digitized by Google

casesirk dogs, mourning for



9,000 miles with trouble but a puncture

"I purchased two 3'x 456 Hartford" lincher Round Tread casings and tubes on Septemb... 'S, 1909, and placed them on the rear wheels of my roadster, which weight 2850 pounds. I have had this car in constant use, with these casings, since Sept. 21 and have run them over 9,000 miles with one nail puncture."

W. H. C. LOVETT, Austin, Tex.

THERE is nothing ex-traordinary about getting such mileage from United States Tires, if you know how to take care of them.

The business of

#### The Service Bureau United States Tire Company

is to show motorists how to get from these good tires

Continental Hartford Morgan & Wright G & J

the long mileage built into them by their makers. You can have all the helpful suggestions of the Service Bureau without cost, except for the stamp to SEND IN THIS COUPON

Service Bureau United States Tire Company 1794 Broadway, New York Please send me all literature issued by your Service Bureau. Address. Make of Car



#### Two Horns in One

Two Positive Signals, Loud or Mild, with One Push Button and One Operation

It does away with all the cumbrous contraptions, and is operated so simplywith the thumb of the free hand-from the button on the steering wheel.

#### So Simple You Can Quickly Install It Yourself

Adds beauty to the car-always effective and never offensive-instant in operation at all times-practically no cost of operation-starts and stops instantlychanges from mild to loud on same pressure-all parts enclosed in handsome brass tubing.

Particular Motorists Praise The Tuto Horn

Ask your dealer or write us direct for our instructive booklet "For the Motorist," Free.

The Dean Electric Company 810 Taylor St., Elyria, Ohio



E. J. MARTIN'S SONS, 55 Kingfisher St., Rockville, Conn. IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

air and carries off all odors; by a fireless cooker with a water-sealed top; by an oiled mop that prevents all dust from flying; by a glass-door oven which spares the blast of heat in her face—these are a few labor-savers which should leave her more time and energy than ever before to devote to the fly war.

O LD ORCHARD, Missouri, has pro-duced an interesting and valuable type of husband. A group of gentlemen of that previously obscure town banded together and resolved to relieve their spouses of the responsibility of getting their several Easter dinners, giving the housewives a taste of the relaxing sensation of walking in upon a feast both marketed for and prepared without their efforts. Appointing a chief cook, the husbands set forth a feast calculated to revive the lagging affections of any helpmeet.

THE adulteration of milk is not alone our country's problem. Even the simplicity of the Italian peasant boy may compass it. The boy who drives the cow in Italy has been found carrying a rubber bag of water under his arm, concealing it with his coat: from this a long rubber tube leads down the sleeve to the hand. The simple and youthful peasant gently squeezes the bag and a fine stream of water slyly joins the stream of milk.

T is announced from Berlin that a spe-L cial service for the handling and delivery of ladies' hat-boxes has been insti tuted by Herr Krätke, the German Postal Secretary. The post-office authorities have found an increasing difficulty in the handling of light cardboard boxes containing fragile headgear, likewise an increase in the number and size of the perishable boxes. They came to grief among other parcels carried by post, so the light van covered with brown sailcloth was devised for the exclusive conveyance of hats.

THEESE, long maligned, has been avenged by tests of the United States Government. The results have caused the frisking of the Welsh rarebit, the cordial welcome to each au gratin on the menu. A pound of cheese has been proved equal in nourishment to three pounds of fish. A pound of cheese is equal to two pounds of eggs or two pounds of beef. It is equal in nourishment to bacon or ham, and more digestible than either—quite as digestible. in fact, as other meats. Sixty-five students of Wesleyan University in Connecticut offered themselves up in the cause of cheese and the nation, and upon them the tests were made. One of these young men lived for forty-two days on cheese alone.

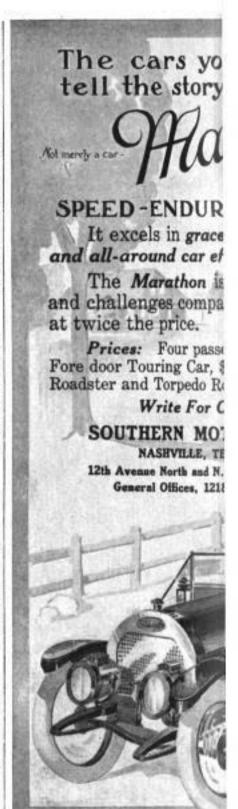
THE columns of bright ideas for happy homes, little helps along the path of the dust-pan, and the like, so oft derided in the columns of the various feminine journals, are no more amusing and no less wise than the notes of governmental economies recently issuing from Washington. The housekeepers of the nation have suddenly waked up to the fact that they were expending \$6,500 too much in the purchase of wiping cloths. The rags used to wipe the machinery of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are to be washed in a chemical solution and used again. The laundering of old bank notes, instead of the issuing of new ones for the redemption of old. will save \$500,000,

M ISS BESSIE BENNETT, an American girl who has held the position assistant director of the Chicago Art Institute and curator of the museum, is the first woman to wedge her way into the world-famous textile school of Krefeld in Germany. Her remarkable knowledge of textiles won her entrance, and she has special permission to follow several courses in the school.

PIE bakery in the basement apart-A ment of Mrs. Christina Schroeder of Paterson, New Jersey, was the result of a Washington pie, which gave birth to her fame. For over fifty years she continued to bake pies in her kitchen, and her will, lately probated revealed the fact that \$30,000 had accumulated from this halfcentury of art.

M ISS MARGARET V. KELLY of the Mint Bureau, one of the three highest paid women in the Government service. has been placed in direct charge of all the mints and assay offices in the United States for short intervals at various times during the year.

BILL has been introduced in the Mas-A sachusetts Legislature to forbid the employment of women in industry for two weeks before and four weeks after childbirth. The question of their support during six weeks of idleness has arisen. Some countries and municipalities in Europe pension the mothers during this period.







Tires laid the founda-

for our Automo-Tire when mak-Vehicle Tires. quality of our

omobile Tirejus-

the reputation

ing, costs less per mile of service than storage batteries or mechanical generators, and will give you warning 100 to 200 miles ahead of exhaustion, after several thousand miles of perfect service, This is the one ignition system that gives any advance warning of exhaustion.

Columbia Ignition means no recharging, no dangerous sulphuric acid, no delicate mechanical parts to get out of order.

#### Your First Choice

should be the complete battery in metal case.\* It is a practically indestructible, waterproof unit, ready for service under all conditions, and equal to all demands.

Columbia Ignitor Cells † properly wired in multiple connection, give nearly the same advantages, but the complete harnery is to be preferred wherever possible.

#### **Economical Electrical Service** for the Household

Besides Columbia Multiple Batteries and Ignitor Cells we make Columbia Dry Cells for telephones, door-bells, self-winding clocks, gaslighting, annunclators, servant calls, and a great variety of electrical apparatus. The world-wide supremacy of our cells is due to proper selection, combination and testing. In testing, we use only the electrical devices recognized as standard throughout the world and used by the United Scanes Bureau of Standards.

Sold by automobile and electrical supply houses and garages everywhere. If not handled by your dealer, write us direct, mentioning his

For your protection every Columbia Maltiple Battery, Columbia Ignitor Cell or Columbia Dry Cell hears our name, NATIONAL CARBON CO.

\*If your battery-box will not admit the Columbia Multiple in metal case, you can obtain it in waterproof pasteboard case to fit your

†Fokuszteck sunnections tolshood entra charge. Write for interesting descriptive booklet containing valuable information on many subjects for every owner of automobile, power-boat of stationary

General for an opinion on its constitutionality. He reported on March 31 that it was undoubtedly unconstitutional. Now that decision was news-first, because it denied to Boston a public convenience, and, second, because it was a precedent for other firms which wished special favors in the use of the streets. As a matter of fact, it was the most important piece of State House news on that day. The "Transcript" printed it at its news value-threequarters of a column. One or two of the others guarded themselves by brief mention. Silence from the rest. I do not know what contracts or arrangements the "Transcript" has with the Jordan Marsh Company; but I do notice that Jordan Marsh has not advertised in the "Transcript" since early in April. Apparently the "Boston Bible" is paying for its impious presumption. Boston went through several fights with

the gas company before it got a fair rate. The company, realizing on what side its bread is buttered, is an advertiser-and it is allied with other advertisers. And the reformers, in successive battles, had to fight not only against the company and its allied interests, but against the thick, heavy silence of the newspapers -though Hearst, it is true, took their side in the last battle.

#### A Dollar a Line!

T was in one of the early skirmishes that the attorneys for the people and the company introduced their arguments on the same day. Next morning most of the newspapers printed the company's argument in full, and the argument of Louis Brandeis, attorney-at-large for the people, in brief synopsis. That night a reformer, himself an advertiser and therefore a privileged person, approached a Boston publisher.

"Why don't you give us a fair shake?" he asked. "Here's seven columns of gas argument and only half a column of Brandeis's reply."

"Well, sir," replied the publisher, "I'd really like to accommodate you. But we're publishing a newspaper, and we can't make it all gas fight. The company paid a dollar a line in good money for that speech, so we just had to publish it in full; and we were forced to cut down on Mr. Brandeis."

## The EDISC PHONOGRA

Your enjoyment of the Edison Phonograp plete. For Edison has not left one thing If your purchase is an Edison, you never ha or think, "if we had only bought an E might have had

#### Amberol Records

-four-and-one-half minutes of continuous all the verses of every song, the complete of tion on instrumental selections—the best character of entertainment and all of it."

You never have to say, "if we had only an Edison we might have had exactly

### the right volume of sound for our l

instead of enough noise for a concert hall."

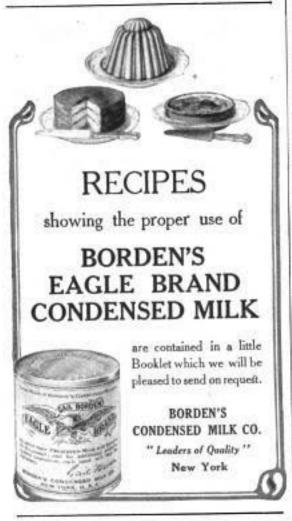
You never have to say, "if we had only an Edison we might have had the perfect purity of tone resulting from

### the Sapphire Reproducing Point

which does not scratch or wear the record wears out or requires to be changed."

And most of all you never have to say "it





WALLEY GEMS

These game are chemical white sapphires—Look like Diamonds, Siand acid and fire diamond tests, Siand acid and Fire diamond moustings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all tharges prepaid—no money in advance. Write today for free illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.

WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., Dept. E. 734 Saks Bidg., Indianapolis, Indiana IN ANSWERING TREES ADVERTISEMENTS PLANTS MENTION COLLIER'S

See Them BEFORE Paying!

fore of smaller news value, than these. the process was automatic. instinctive, in the mind of the Boston journalist.

Two excellent examples came out in 1910, Mrs. Minnie M. Akers entered Houghton & Dutton's department store in the Christmas rush of 1907. She was in a delicate condition. A store detective mistook her for a shoplifter; had her detained and searched. He made a great mistake; not only did he discover no evidence, but he gave her such a shock that she all but died. She and her husband brought a suit, which came to trial on May 16, 1910, and obtained a verdict of \$8,400. Now note: there were seven jury sessions going on at the time: this was in the "fourth session." It was the most important case tried in all seven sessions on that date. The "Herald" and the "Advertiser" run a court column for the benefit of lawyers—a brief synopsis of all cases. The "Advertiser" gave a three-line, colorless record of the verdict; the "Herald" dropped the case out of its record. It reported sessions one, two, three, five, six and seven, but not session four-while that case was on! When, next day, a small personal damage case came up in four, the "Herald" re-sumed its full report. The "Herald" was then near bankruptcy, and was inclined to eat out of every hand that dipped into gold. At this period, indeed, it put forth for the benefit of its editors a "keep-out book," listing those persons and firms who must be "extended every courtesy." But the other papers were just as subservient. For this unusual case, this heavy verdict, was fair news matter in the general col-umns, outside of the legal department. Had the defendant been a saloon-keeper. for example, it would have been good for an item anywhere.

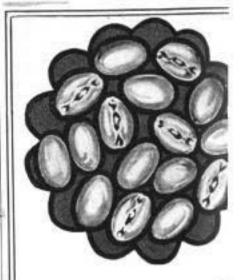
#### Publicity and the Department Store

THE Boston "Traveler" changed management last year, after the episode of Falsey vs. The National Shawmut Bank. to be mentioned later. Cleveland capital bought it; Cleveland newspaper men took the management. And the Cleveland newspapers in general are fairly free from ad vertising control. The new editors started, apparently, with the same "square-deal-toall" rule which Hearst followed when he invaded Boston. An ammonia tank blew up in the basement of Henry Siegel's department store at about four o'clock one afternoon last July. The "Traveler" and the "American" are the only Boston even-ing newspapers which publish a late "base-ball extra." All the others had sent their last edition to press by four o'clock. The Hearst "American" ignored it. The "Traveler" sent a reporter. He found the condition of affairs picturesque, though not dangerous. The fumes had rolled up into the store, driving the shoppers and storegirls before them. A few of the girls had gone back for their hats; fumes had overcome them. When the "Traveler" reporter arrived, men employees were assisting them out.

The "Traveler" published this story on the front page. The morning newspapers passed it over without a line. The Asso-ciated Press sent it out. The New York newspapers proved their appreciation of its absolute value by giving it space— many on the front page. The Boston "Transcript" next afternoon showed better backbone than it did in the Harvard Beer case by printing the Associated Press story. And that was all the publicity which this "live news matter" got in Bos-ton. In the same summer a hot bolt dropped into a barrel of tar at the Charleston Navy Yard. The barrel blazed. and the workmen heaved it overboard; whereupon the episode was closed. But that made space in all the Boston newspapers—the "American" gave it a "five-column display" on the front page. The navy does not advertise.

#### Another Influence

ANOTHER and more subtle influence spreads from the advertiser to asphyxiate free journalism in Boston. Before I attack that point I must digress to lay before the newspaper reader a distinction which every newspaper maker understands. If your journal is to preserve even the appearance of frankness, it must make some physical distinction between voluntary statement of the truth and paid matter. Generally, the distinction is set by the character and "face" of the type. The reader should know it at a glance, usually does know, whether this or that item is paid matter, or genuine news written untrammeled from the point of view of the reporter. The advertiser pays his tribute to the power of the press by his eagerness to get a "type-display" identical with that of the news columns. So appears the so-called "reading notice." whose price is from two to ten times that of corresponding space in advertising type. Fair newspapers generally accept such matter, but



## It is I Steam

These curious gra Rice-eight times nor

The raw kernels metal guns. Then minutes in a heat of

That heat turns t and the pressure bec guns are unsealed grains are shot out a

They come out former size, four tin coats of the grain ar crisp and brown.

#### Prof. A

That's Prof. Ander He conceived the idea

When that steam granules are literally juices can instantly ac the grains reach the

Cooking, baking But no c granules. grain half so digestibl

That's immensely digest. And there's Wheat and Puffed

### Puffed Puffec

But one forgets foods. They seem

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#### Lik

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If they are no think it time? send you what yo

(167)

ARBWERING

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E RESTIDS COLLIES'S



THE young bride will appreciate no present so much as a Tyden Locked Dining Table. For it will be as beautiful, strong and rigid in ten years as the day it came into the new home.

THE Tyden Lock is a simple device hidden in the pedestal, which holds the halves of the pedestal tightly together preventing sag and gap. It centers the top and allows the insertion of up to three leaves without pedestal division.

YOUR dealer will gladly show you a Tyden Locked Table, as there are

over sixty of the liest makes so equipped. We will send on request "fables Beautiful," a handsome little booklet that tells of table decorationfor special occasions.

TYDEN LOCK ADV. BUREAU 661-B Mesadosck Mdg., Chicago



#### Make Stained Glass Out of Plain Glass by using Unindowphanie

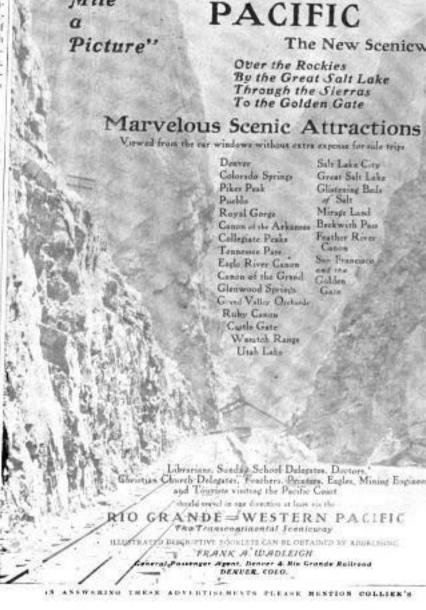
which is a bile, transferred material perfectly repredicting all the rich coloring of the front beautiful stance also as the first beautiful stance also. Eachy applied by anyone in coloring whether without from front blue from the stance and first stances are proposed to the front particular endocrarities. Bank in conventionally endoctron title, also appropriate desirate for any purpose. Solitable for desira, transmiss, and Windows in preside Assars, as well as in character, but is, etc. Solid-for five camples and first significant colors. But is, etc. conference and filling-in colors. Brakers within

D ANNUAL STREET ADVANCED PLANT MENTERS COLLEGE

For the department story family of Jordan is heavily interested in this philanthropic enterprise; and much of this matter comes from the press agency, not of the opera-house but of the Jordan-Marsh Company. The process is harmless adulteration—not poison, only a little water. But when it becomes too common it distorts the picture of this world which the newspaper presents its readers.

#### The Effect of Boston Journalism

ECENT of speech, cowardly of heart a prophet when the cause does not touch its own pocket, a dumb thing when it does-by such journalism is Boston served. Has its half-hearted policy affected the public intelligence of its city? I believe that it has. For the social and intellectual caste of Boston is curious. The ancient New England spirit of stern virtue remains; the second generation from the fiery Abolitionists have kept their idealism, if not their fire. Boston orders its saloons closed on Sundays, and sees that they remain closed; it enforces strict de cency of public conduct; it is the last American word on good taste in municipal architecture. And notice this parallel; on conventional personal morals, on merely physical municipal improvements. its newspapers are strong. In no other American city is so great a proportion of people who want to do the right thing. But they wobble ineffectually, while the gang and allied interests go straight to what they want. For in few other American cities do the people so dimly understand what is the right thing socially and politically. That the moral face of the world has changed in this generation; that the great issues are no longer political but economic; that new conditions have brought new sins-Boston as an entity knows not these things. And I for one believe that Boston is so not because she is Boston, but because her newspapers have withheld the light that never was in university or college-the light of a sane. broad, truthful point of view on the daily flow of the times.



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# Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shel "The Harvard Class A Library of Liberal Educa



"It is my faithful reading with su memori taste n give any of a libe if he could but fif

### What This Epoch-Making Lib

The "Five-Foot Shelf" as originated by President Ch is the best-known literary achievement of recent years. It world-wide publicity accorded this unique idea. And yet known some popular misconception still exists as to the making library. Some readers who have often heard a these beautiful books with the noble conception back of

#### It Is Not the "Best Hundred Books"

The "Five-Foot Shelf of Books" is not merely another version of the Sir John Lubbock idea of a "best hundred books". Its underlying motive is something deeper and broader. To quote Dr. Eliot's own words: "My aim was not to select the best fifty, or best hundred, books in the world, but to give, in twenty-one thousand pages or thereabouts, a picture of the progress of the human race within historical times, so far as that progress can be depicted in books."

#### It Is Not a "Series of Extracts"

The Harvard Classics are most emphatically not made up of literary tid-bits, or extracts from famous authors, but are complete works representing every phase of intellectual activity and endeavor. This is the significant feature of this library which differentiates it from all others. Practically every piece of writing included in the series is complete in itself, that is, is a whole book, narrative, document, essay or poem. The works as selected bear a close relation not only to each other, but to the working idea, which is, not to multiply a man's books unnecessarily, but to see how few are requisite to culture and education.

#### Dr. Eliot's Pre-eminent Qualifications

Dr. Eliot has been better equipped for this service to American letters, perhaps, than any other man living. Says President Craighead of Tulane University: "For forty years he has led the march of education in America; for forty years he has guided the destinies of the greatest University in the greatest Republic of the world; for forty years he has directed and intensified, as perhaps has no other man, the moral and intellectual energy of New England, and of the nation; yea, in a measure, that of all mankind. His fame as an educator is as enduring, as secure as the foundation of the Republic itself."

"Within obtaining su essential to acquisition of recorded acquired an

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With the crowning index volume, unifying and completing the great connecting link between the reader in his easy chair and of reading and wise grouping of topics, and with its full prefa

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Louise reducible there!

liaivard Classics caccurately in the pages of any advertisement, no matter how extensive. The breadth and scope of this great library require explanation in careful detail.

This booklet, prepared with the complete work in hand, gives further facts which place the reader in direct touch with what has been called the "greatest literary and educational achievement of modern times."

#### The First Authoritative Statement About the Five-Foot Shelf

This book is also highly important as presenting the first official and definitive statement from Dr. Eliot as to the complete contents of his famous "Five-Foot Shelf of Books." From time to time many newspapers and magazines have published what has purported to be the accurate list; but without exception such lists have been faulty, incomplete, and devoid of the arrangement which is the keynote of the

Asida from al . . .

library.

The plan and scope of the finished work will be found to be something far different from that which has furnished the basis for journalistic review and gossip.

#### A Valuable Handbook for Every Lover of Books

Booklets Going Fast Every mail brings us many inquiries for these booklets from every corner of the United States, and even from foreign countries. Our policy is to answer each and every request at once, in the order received. So long as this edition lasts we shall continue to supply them gratuitously. We would suggest, however, that you send in your request as promptly as possible. Sent Absolutely Free This booklet is sent without charge or reservation. All you need to do is to write your name and address upon the Request Blank on the corner of this page, tear it off, and mail it to us. Digitized by Goodle The Request Blank is printed entirely for your convenience, and its use does not obligate you in the slightest degree. It merely allows us to send you with our compliment, the band out to

"I believe that the faithful and considerate reading of

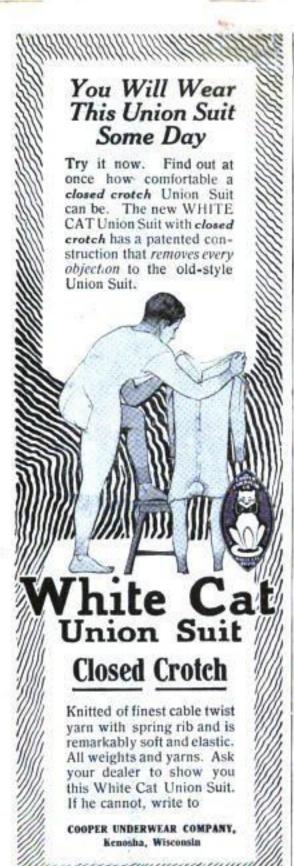
these books ... will give any

man the essentials of a

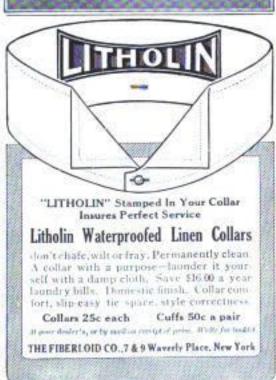
liberal education, even if

he can devote to them

but fifteen minutes a day."







IN ANSWERING THESE ADVENTIONABLE PURSON MENTION COLLIEG'S

#### Meaning of Revolution

(Continued from page 11

into Mexico in Diaz's time, and he was the supreme giver of concessions, whether of contracts to the great English firm of Pearsons, or for railways to a Harriman, or of ranches and oil lands to a Hearst. Yet no one says that he profited as he might. His fortune is estimated at less than Limantour's and Corral's. He loved power—the power of office—more than money. He is both Indian proud and Spanish proud; and, in the midst of the crisis, his remorseless, rigid, unyielding nature has stood out like a granite promontory.

#### The Return of Diaz

H AD he shown the wisdom in 1910 that he did in '80 he might still be a hero. In '80 he retired in good faith, because the Constitution then did not permit his reelection. For four years Manuel Gonzalez was in his place. It was a reign of corruption, extravagance, and uncertainty, such as we associate with Central American dictatorship. All Mexico demanded Diaz's return. Mexico must have a man, and he was the one, said the property-holders and the foreign interests, just as they said when they demanded that he take his eighth term in 1910.

"I am not interested in what happens afterward," as one foreigner with all his capital at stake said when I was in Mexica, "but I do know that if we can keep Don Porfirio in office a little while longer there will be peace; and before he dies I hope to be out with a fortune."

Of late, under the weight of his years. Diaz had submitted more and more to the influence of El Grupo, a little group of Cabinet Ministers using the magic of his power for their purposes, each one representing some foreign interest. They plotted against one another at the same time that they tried to keep out intruders from a share of the spoils. The rich family of Madero and other strong home factors had no voice in control. The courtiers of the Cabinet and every foreigner who wanted concessions flattered the increasing vanity of an old man. He was loaded with decorations; writers were hired to make pleasant books about "the greatest ruler of the age"; newspapers were subsidized. It seemed as if the pyramid could stand on its apex forever.

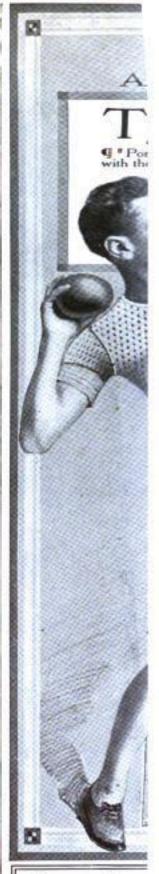
Meanwhile, education was bearing fruit. The higher schools turned out their hundreds of graduates with new ideals, who had no place in the Government. Nepotism existed in the Rurales, with ranks closed to the ambitious young mountaineer. An army without inspection by its autoerat shared El Grupo's confidence in the magic of Diaz. The peon saw his Indian idol surrounded by men who in no way represented himself. He, too, was getting a little education: he was hearing of the outside world; he was learning to think of Mexico for the Mexicans. If he rode on a train, an American conductor took his ticket, an American engineer was in the cab. When he labored in a mine or at any other work, it was a foreigner who was in command; a foreigner who paid him his wages. The hacienda owners still treated him as a chattel of their immense, ill-tilled, and extravagantly man-

Among the superior types of the rural population an ambition for the ownership of land was growing. But the lords of the haciendas would part with none. All power not centered in Diaz and El Grupo was with the landowners. Jefe politicos and governors taking their authority from higher up could imprison without trial and give the prisoner a Spanish chance to escape, and shoot him if he ran. And this ruling caste was about five per cent of the population.

#### Madero's Service

UNREST to the point of revolt was in the breasts of the other ninety-five per cent. But how begin? Not by voting, when they were not allowed to vote. Not through Congress. Diaz chose the members. One of them, who represented Lower California, had never been in his constituency. By armed rising? This required a splendid courage in face of the mighty prestige of the master of Chapultepec, who had again and again punished revolution with death. He was the synonym for a kind of superhuman power to the Mexican masses.

So Madero's service was to strike the spark of confidence to the people in their own power. The victories of his insurgent bands were not the great victory. This came when the ninety-five per cent with the voice of the Direct Primary spoke their long-nurtured protest in a popular Recall to Porfirio Diaz. They were no longer afraid of the jefc or the governor, for it was quite out of the question to put a whole population in jail for sedition. The old magic of personal tyranny was dead. Porfirio Diaz. after all, the peon found.



#### From Now





ORIGINAL-

HORL
Rich milk and malted-grain extra

Avoid Imitatio



Hyacintha, Tolips, Names, Crem. 6 n almost exclusively in Holland, and n low prices. Usually they past threat sands of two dealers, and not his le in price before reaching the mi-

in America. reacting from an new instead of waiting orth.

OF THE PRICES Minol Byadpilet. Minet Pulps

gap" instep features. All lasts "Natural Shape" insuring comfort and a fit for every foot.

Ask your dealer about The Florsheim Shoe, or send the amount, and we will have our nearest dealer fill your order.

Most Styles \$5.00 and \$6.00

Our booklet, "The Shoeman," shows "A style for any taste - a fit for every foot,"

The Florsheim Shoe Company Chicago, U. S. A.



attached and detached by small fingers.

postpaid. LOOK FOR THE MOLDED RUBBER BUTTON and \*Velvet Grip\* stamped on the loop.

SAMPLE

Children's Size

(state age),

16 cents.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

GEORGE FROST COMPANY, Boston, U. S. A.

the country, there is no overcoming the Direct Primary of the ninety-five per cent. They had given Diaz his own mandate thirty years before. They now took it away. He did much in his earlier terms of office to develop national unity and self-consciousness, without thinking that the child was going to grow. At the first sign of its trying to use its newly developed faculties, he gave the old, unpopular governors orders to stop such nonsense. His country had gone beyond the point to which he had advanced it; and he was pulling back. One thing is clear: the old order can

not be reestablished soon. A Mexico with its rough element riotous and looting, with the youth of education fit and determined to lead and the masses following them, can not be restored to order under any banner except that of reform. The pacification of a country ranging from tropical jungle to desert and mountain fastness, with practically all the people passively or actively resisting, brings up a vista of countless garrisons worn with watching for ununiformed guerrillas, who hide their rifles by day and forgather for attack at night. No one could appreciate so well as Diaz this hercufean task. He was a leading factor in making it such for the French.

#### The Ant.-American Sentiment

ONG before our own public knew anything of the real seriousness of the situation, or even Chapultepecknew, Washington had word of a magazine of unrest waiting only to be fired. We sent our troops south when from our consuls and our Treasury agents came reports of universal preparations for an uprising, and that the strong feeling against Diaz was in common with a strong feeling against the Americans who, in every part of the country, were directing railroads, mines, and other enterprises.

If there were a call for help, our army was at hand. Its presence on the border was an answer to any protests of the Mexican Government by way of excuse to foreign governments that we were not maintaining neutrality. No high officer of our army or our Government with Cuban or Philippine experience-and we have many-who recommended the mobilization could ever desire a campaign in Mexico. They understood the anti-AmeriStart Right Off With B. V. D. And You'll Start Off Right.

ARMED with B. V. D. you needn't be alarmed at summ and discomfort. These Loose Fitting Coat Cut Unde Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits will keep you cool hottest days. To many men there's agreeable expectation mere thought of B. V. D ,-to all men there's delightful relaxe the tocaring of it.

The light, woven fabrics are soft to the skin and the loose fitting garmen strain on the body. It is at ease. Perspiration evaporates quickly. You stretching your arms with a soothing sense of "Glad-I'm-Allive!" You e "beat-lagged" when you wear B. V. D.

B. V. D. is carefully cut, accurately sized and exactly proportioned. It can't chafe, bind or irritate. B. V. D. high standard of quality and workmanship never varies. This Red Women Label

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. 4/30/07) \$1, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5,00 a suit.

## MADE FOR THE

R. V. D. Coat Cu hirts and Knee Drawers, 50c, 2 and \$1.50 a garm

(Tools Hark Reg. E. S. Par. Off., and Foreign Countries.) is newed on every R.V. D. Garment. Take negational mishest it. Write for a copy of our Booklet, "Cod as a d THE B. V. D. COMPANY, 65 Worth Street, New York.

Western-Electric Summe Necessit

When you buy fan motors this summ

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#### Diversified Investment

N the letter printed below, a reader of this page has made a suggestion which the editor will be glad to follow out. In this connection we want some specific illustrations of diversified investments. The details from anybody of such an actual investment will receive careful reading.

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY";

Sir—I suggest as an idea for "The Average Man's Money" articles on the spreading of risks for small fortunes. You have covered a great many fields of investment in your articles, but I do not recollect any particular article dealing with the desirability of investing in different fields. though you may possibly have covered it at some time. For example, the way in which a man with a fortune of \$5,000 should spread his investments, and again at \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Since it is just as easy to spread even a small fortune as to concentrate on a class, and no sacrifice of interest is necessary, distribution appears to me to be wise, even though it is necessary to go down the line three or four times with small units. Assuming a probability of \$10,000 savings in six or seven years, it would be wise to make purchases of \$500 on each security and then raise them to \$1,000 by a second purchase when the line has been completed, rather than to purchase \$1,000 at a time. Moreover, there is a certain end to reach which is in itself J. H. G. a stimulus.

#### Good Bonds Are Cheap

COME months ago the above heading was used on this page. This week it is used again as an appropriate caption for the table reproduced here from a recent circular of Spencer Trask & Co. The statistics represent the composite price of ten high-grade railroad bonds:

For the week ending April 29	100.32
For the week ending April 22	100.23
For the week ending April 15	100.26
For the week ending April 8	100.24
Average for April	100.26
Average for four months of 1911	100.44
Average for the year 1910	100.72
Average for three years, 1908-1910,	
inclusive	101.46
Average for 13 years, 1898-1910, in-	
clusive	102.81
	The second second

#### "Intelligent Inquiry"

T the top of its department of "An-swers to Inquirers," the "Wall Street Journal" quotes the sentence: "Intelli-gent inquiry is the public's great safeguard." This is the one fundamental truth which investors can not bear too often. Nowhere, to the knowledge of the editor of this page, are questions relating to investments answered more honestly and intelligently than in the "Wall Street Journal." The object of the department, as stated in a notice to readers, "is to give information relative to financial data, statistical facts concerning securities, and advice in the matter of investments. No charge is made for answers, no questions are personally answered for a fee.

It is a real service, offered to the people in good faith, and performed with ability. In these respects the "Wall Street Journal" acts on the theory held by all good bankers, and expressed on this page two weeks ago by David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago:

"If the average man does not know, let him ask. Any banker worthy of his position will gladly and gratuitously give him an honest opinion on any investment of-fered in the market."

NEW YORK bus A a year ago, leav annuity of \$1,800 a y of low-price stock. I the table below, incom only \$5,650 a year. ! lived at a \$12,000-a-ye expected that the widlimit her expenditures of her income from the annuity. Her case was s ily lawyer to a firm of t

1,600 Kansas City S 300 Chesapeake & 700 M., K. & T. R 500 Great Nor. Or

800 Southern Ry... 500 Virginia-Carol 300 Western Union

Stocks—
400 Int. Harvester co
100 Int. Harvester pi
300 United Dry Good
300 At., T. & S. Fe 1

Bonds— 30 N. Y. City 4 ½ s. 50 U. S. Steel 5s...

Add stocks bought.....

Add annuity from insurant Income from readjusted he

By this shifting of was increased \$4,650 a y that, at this time at k as more desirable were per cent is being receive good chance for everyt increasing in value. changed from speculativ enough for a man whos

#### The Field for Southern Bonds, by Arthur M. Harris, of Harris, Fo

Taken from an Address Delivered Before the Southern Commercial Congress. at Atlanta on March 8

The field for Southern bonds is coextensive with the field for Northern bonds. The extent to which such bonds will be taken depends upon the opportunities offered by the South as a field for investment

THE South, from an industrial and investment standpoint, is younger even than most of the newest sections of the West, and circumstances, rather than her people, furnish the basic explanation for this condition. About 1880 the new in-dustrial South began to find itself, to build and to grow, and no one can study its industrial progress during the last thirty years without feeling the greatest admiration for what it has accomplished.

The greatest difficulty we encounter in the South, and one of the foremost reasons for the prejudice among investors against Southern municipal bonds is the matter of tax limitations. By this I mean a restriction placed upon the taxing power of a municipality or county, either by the Constitution of the State or through legislative action. These limitations are of various kinds, but the usual form is to provide that the tax in any one year shall not exceed a certain ratio of the assessed valuation—that is, a fixed limit of so many mills on the dollar.

#### Tax Limitation a Handicap

■ The objection to such a tax limitation is that during a period of business depres-sion, especially if the depression is a protracted one such as that during the early 90's, the assessed valuation of property may fall to such an extent that the municipality or county under this limited tax rate can not raise revenues sufficient to meet its obligations. The result is a default in the interest payment and the credit of the issuing body is seriously affected for years. This is not a theoretical condition, as there have been numerous defaults on Southern municipal obligations as a result of this vicious tax limitation. During the early 90's in the

State of Alabama alone, the cities of Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Troy, Tuscaloosa, Decatur, Anniston, and several counties encountered grave difficulties in meeting their obligations.

What is the practical result of these limitations from the standpoint of the issuing municipality? Discerning dealers

and discerning investors scan these limitations closely, and where unsatisfactory conditions are found refuse to handle the bonds. The absence of competition from the old-line standard dealers naturally has a depressing effect upon the price, and where the securities are found marketable it is only at a heavy cost to the municipalities. For instance, every single municipality in the State of Alabama, city, county, or town, is taking the consequences of the tax limitation with every bond issue that is put out, and if you

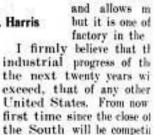
will look over the rates of interest and prices received upon bonds in that State, compared with the securities of similar municipalities in Georgia, for instance, you have a direct appreciation of the result.

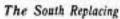
There is absolutely no reason for applying limitations of this character to the payment of bonds or interest thereon, and where they are found suspicions are immediately raised in the minds of bankers who would otherwise buy the entire issue of bonds. Right here we might ask why it was that Memphis under the old régime had to secure every loan, even that issued for the purchase of the water-works, by a specific mortgage upon the property, and the same query applies to Montgomery and Mobile. This proceeding is so unusual as to imply a discredit upon the municipality which resorts to it.

These tax limitations have crept into the laws of many of the Southern States as a result of an unscientific attempt to protect the taxpayer and limit the powers of the municipal officials. The object is a commendable one, but the method by

which it has been accoroughly vicious. The sar accomplished by other a In the first place, a veof protection can be give: amount of debt that can ally in relation to the as and this is becoming mo

method employ ent States. Iz for instance. provides that or other gove vision can not bonded indebte cent of the t value, nor gree cent of such a of all politica braced in the This regulation for it is diffic and allows m but it is one of





■ No longer do there exi immense areas of fertile : land, enormous stretches o and land underlaid with other mineral resources was true twenty years at the asking.

terms with the rest of the

The greater portion of t West has now passed from vate ownership, and on an the prices asked compare wi market prices for the best the East.

In its efforts to attrac a desirable immigration, t no longer have to meet



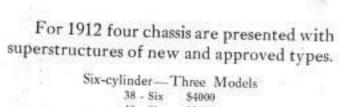
Arthur M. Harris

red by the opening up of the

the standpoint of productivess. sest famil in the United States to be found in the South. Agreedains the greatest economic intent ern life, and while there has best etable advance in prices detect for years, there has been life as the result of speculation. The us of population from other Sum nations, together with the 20 ement toward the diversificator will prove powerful factors it ing legitimate land calses.

#### egislation and Basiness

d may be divided into two classes re capital, which is hold as nt capital, which is tigid is financial, invitations to rapta poortunity for a debauch is and in should be withheld. In st the coming of investment opour hospitality know so house slators must control year legnt. first and above all, is to understand that yea, the less of the South, control his. (at I mean, in the sense that not governing the creation of up et, providing for the payment of gulating public service organ erning the rights and printer ual corporations, shall be of sec er as to properly safeguard to of your own cities, while capitalists or latores, and i time such as to enounce in that capital which will out your railroads, harnes us er, generate the electricity will well your cars, arban and in erate your malls and light on d homes; capital which all not our minerals, build yet all te your looms; espetal size of ing these and other chambin t. anxious to make the Socille and to remain with you so let be of service.



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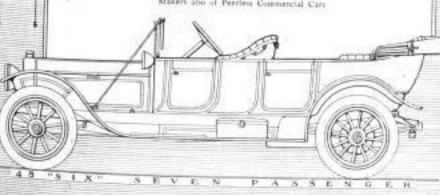
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"Whenever you find it most convenient; I shall be at home all the morning. My house is Number 22 Grosvenor Street."

"Thank you; I shall get round at about ten o'elock."

"I think, Senator," the editor spoke with some awkwardness, "I think your interest in my books and in my collection is, under the circumstances, quite-"

He besitated, searching in his precise literary habit for the right word.

"Now don't say uncalled for," Baird broke in, to relieve him.

Chester smiled and warmed at the little man's kindly tact.

"No, I had no intention of saying 'uncalled for," be declared emphatically.

"A thing that is interesting in itself is interesting, and I don't let other considerations affect my view of it," said Baird. "I've found all your work interesting, Mr. Chester. I imagine that none of it has escaped me." His laugh bubbled forth. "I have a desire to ask an impertinent question."

"Don't hesitate."

"Is it at that desk that the 'Engle's' thunderbolts are forged?"

"Yes," admitted Chester.

"It is an austere-looking desk. In my imagination I always pictured it as beaped with manuscripts in an indescribable confusion. Instead of that I see just one manuscript in the midst of a neat green expanse. Is it perhaps another thunderbolt?"

"I had just finished it when you came

in," Chester acknowledged.

"Well," said the Senator cheerfully, "if I survive it, I'll call at your house shortly after ten to-morrow. And I'll make a special effort to survive, for I do want to see those butterflies."

FTER Baird had gone, Chester read A over the valedictory editorial. It was a savage thing, he confessed, and he found less pleasure in the picturesque invective of it than when he had composed it-less pleasure than that which ad always heretofore accompanied his exuberant attacks upon Baird. The little IN ANYMADORS THOSE ADVANTURED BY PLEASE MANY

heading come all other ments, good, bad and ind

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man's agreeableness had made the editor's own bitterly exultant words seem somewhat ugly.

For a moment he contemplated a softening revision. But no; Baird's agreeable personality should not be permitted to affect a proper expression of rejoicing at his overthrow.

The editorial was sent to the pressroom without change. Chester went home, feeling strangely discontented after the achievement of such a political victory. At the meeting of his club that evening, he was congratulated on the success of his tenyear fight, and on the effectiveness of his editorial broadsides. He was glad that he had won, glad that he had been effective, yet there was an exasperating internal shadow on his satisfaction. Baird's whimsical question: "Is that the desk where the thunderbolts are forged?" and subsequent comment: "It is an austere-looking desk," lingered unpleasantly in his mem-ory. They suggested to him that the chief object of his wrath in all these years had not personally found his wrath so very terrible. That was an irritating thought.

And another disturbing reflection was that this man against whom he had nourished such implacable hatred had been able in a brief interview to placate it. Chester found it impossible any longer to visualize Baird as a crafty, sordid, scheming villain. His ability so to visualize him in the past had given power to his editorials. Now he felt that he had told the truth about Baird in the past, but that he could never tell it so effectively again. He even hoped it would never be necessary.

PHE next morning, when he read his editorial in the "Eagle," he was convinced that Baird would forego the pleasure of examining his butterfly collection. Printed, the thing seemed more pitiless than in manuscript. He did not regret it, for he felt that it merely registered, in vivid terms, the pronouncement of God and the people upon Douglas Baird. But he was rather sorry that it closed the avenue to further acquaintance with Baird. He found himself possessed with what he regarded as a scientific interest in the man, a desire to get at him and learn what sort of a human being he was. He had felt no such desire about any other man for years. But he was sure that Baird could not pass over that editorial. Chester admitted to himself that it was profoundly insulting.

It was therefore with an unusual emotion of interest that, looking out of his library window shortly after ten o'clock, he beheld Baird alighting from a cab in front of his door.

front of his door.

There was no lack of cordiality in Baird's greeting. His buoyancy of spirit seemed unabated. He made only the mildest reference to the editorial.

"You see, I survived!" he cried triumphantly. "And here I am, more keen than ever to look at those butterflies."

Chester, as he led the way to the room in which he kept his collection, felt a disappointment tinged with contempt.

However, he rose to the demands made upon him as host. He showed his guest nothing of the scorn which his persistent friendliness inspired. And, as a matter of fact, in the presence of the butterflies, Chester soon forgot all personal animosity and aversion. Never had any one more appreciative, more quickly intelligent, looked at his collection.

In the collection each butterfly was mounted upon a thin plaster tablet, in which there was a depression to receive it, and was covered with glass. Thus each specimen could be handled freely. The tablets were stored in shallow drawers of cases that reached to the ceiling and lined the walls of the specially constructed fire-proof room. To Baird the method of mounting was new; he exclaimed over it with pleasure and wonder.

"So much better than my little mahogany drawers," he said. "I'll have my collection remounted this way first thing.— Of course you didn't capture all these butterflies yourself, did you, Mr. Chester?"

"Oh, no. Some I got by exchange others I bought. I've caught butterflies in Central America and Brazil and Italy and India—but the collection represents a greater variety than that."

"My first idea," said Baird, "was to limit my collection simply to butterflies that I had caught myself. I've already secured a pretty complete list of local specimens. What I want to do now is to go to foreign lands and get new varieties. But I'm pretty old for that; I wish I'd begun when I was young."

"You will come to buying and exchanging," predicted Chester. "Naturally those in which you take the greatest pride are those which you catch yourself; but there's a satisfaction in completeness—however



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purple lights flickering out as Baird tilted the glass toward a window, and with a broad searlet band across each wing. The other was a marvelous blending of soft hues, beginning with a light rose color at the edges of the wings and deepening to amethystine tones toward the center. Baird's lips parted as he gazed at them: they excited him, they gave him strange longings for the tropics, they filled him with eagerness to see more treasures. He replaced them in the shallow drawer and, holding it carefully, mounted the steps. But as he mounted, his eyes roved in

eager anticipation over the labels of the highest tier, and while he was reaching up to replace the drawer, his foot missed the top step of the ladder, and he stumbled forward against the cases. The drawer to which he was clinging with his right hand was knocked downward, and the two tablets slid out of it and crashed upon the tiled floor.

Baird, recovering his balance on top of the ladder, looked down with dismay. One of the tablets seemed uninjured, but the other lay shattered into fragments, with the butterfly underneath. In consternation Baird hastened to pick up the pieces. In the midst of the debris the gorgeous amethystine butterfly lay broken and crushed irreparably. The other had not been damaged.

THESTER entered the room, and Baird, who was on his knees collecting the fragments, looked up at him sorrowfully.

"I feel worse than I ever felt in my life," said Baird. He explained the accident; Chester with an impassive face tried to reorganize the smashed butterfly on the table, "If you'll give me addresses, I'll cable for another specimen; I want to replace it at once. I'm so mortified!"

"It's the rare one that I caught myself," said Chester, abundoning his fruitless attempt. "It was the only one in any private collection. It can't be replaced-until another specimen is captured."

"Can't it?" Baird's voice was as distressed as his eyes, "What can I do about it, Mr. Chester? I'll gladly make good the loss as far as it can be estimated financially. And if there's any collector down there that can be commissioned by cable—"

"No, there isn't, but never mind, Senator; forget it." Chester summoned forti-

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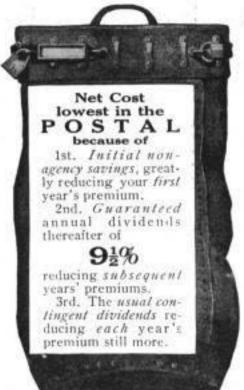
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will find upon examining the other companies, even equal to by those companies simply to A in his campaign for new busines the company favorably before the shall not spend this year in our nouncements, a sum that will than \$1.00 out of each policyholde which is certainly not excessi very little, comparatively speaking touch with quite a large number terested in life-insurance.

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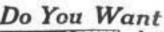
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that afternoon, when Rairl sn ll absorbed in Chester's battelie. for excused himself, saying that is leader to write for the next de's " And the next day the "Buy ed an editorial as fellors:

took pleasure yesterday it plot Hon. Donglas Baird out of pair Ve take equal pleasure toda it ing him into the ranks of units Ithough Senator Baire's atrice clear and collector of latteries of known than his political robuis our opinion that they larviet rinful in the past and are not ng for the fature. If the red enches us is true, that it is list to devote himself benedett to be in natural history, we be made hose thora has kee lee it of av vet vindicate itself by hist n his forthcoming experient pies in quest of letteries of or will have our hearties on whether he plies his eller if ly in the green forests of the brandishes it branch also b ogs of Brazil."

KTER out out the editoral est it. "I hope you aren't speed erity of our official unless. it to Baird, who had you her

wrote in reply: "] still hot to of remote thanks, and I as it t I shall ever average as in centlest rareases of the fail But the eagle is and chell d, and, since you think lon ev in a South American eillege ing to try-in your sequence when we're to start.



In a recent letter, Mr. Chas. Jacobs advises us that during the week of April 17-22 the above Commer Truck ran 290 miles on 35 gallons of gasoline or about 8.3 miles to the gallon.

## The Commer Truck

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4%-TON

It took us two years to make up our minds that the Commer Truck was the best high-duty motor-truck in the world's market.

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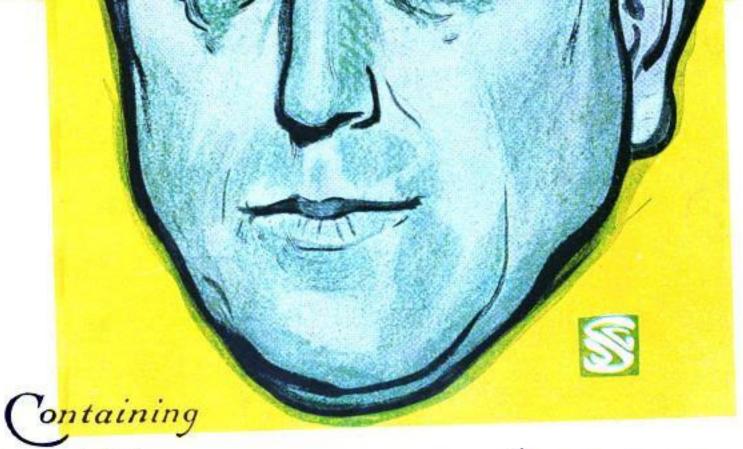
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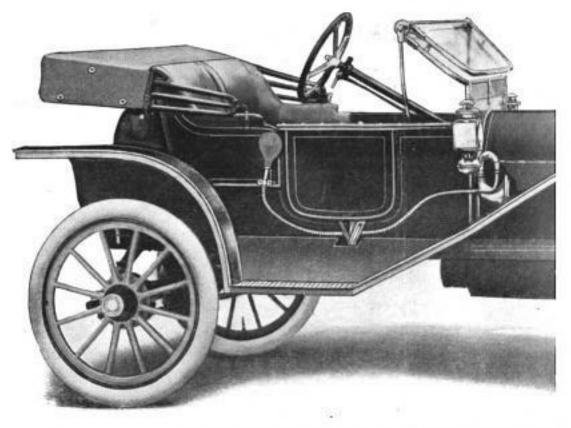




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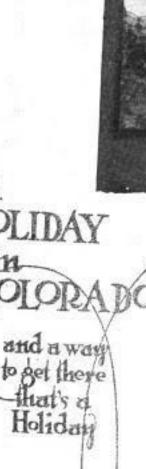
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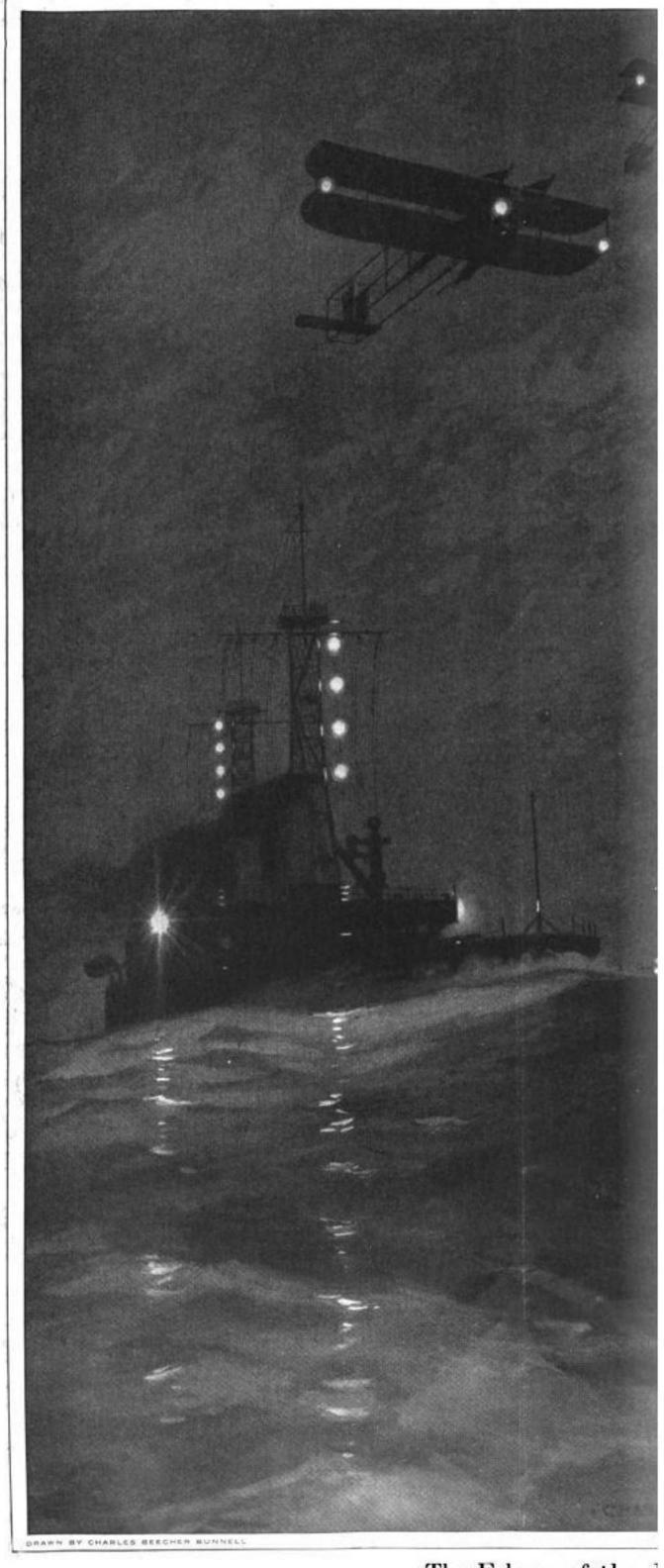
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IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



The Falcons of the 1

Here's to anti-experiment, meningitis, diphtheria, and freedom!

4. Dr. C. S. Carr, who is on the advisory board, edits a pseudo-medical sheet. Collier's long ago printed a letter signed "The Peruna Drug Company, per Carr." As editor of "Medical Talk for the Home," he carried advertisements of many of the medicines exposed in Collier's in our series on "The Great American Fraud." He is now editor of the Columbus "Medical Journal," which he at once turned from an ethical sheet into a sheer fraud. Look at the issue of May, 1909. On the front cover is a picture of Carr himself writing: "All drugs are poison. All druggists are poisoners." On the reverse side is an advertisement beginning: "Prescribe Antikamnia and Codein tablets in la grippe, headaches, etc." Hurrah for freedom and Peruna!

 George P. Englehard, who is on the advisory board, has for a long time in his journals defended the patent-medicine interests.

 Charles Huhn, also a member of the board, is a prominent officer in a cooperative patent-medicine concern.

 Another founder was a member of the advertising agency which is now spending for the league the money which it puts into its advertising campaigns.

The league says it did not oppose any "sanitary or quarantine laws." This statement requires some hardihood, as the hearings of the Senate Committee on Health, and more especially of the House Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce, show. It would interest us to know whether the league can point out a single health bill introduced in Congress which it has not opposed. When the leaders wish to oppose a sanitary or quarantine law they do it on the ground that such a law would indirectly "lead to compulsory and discriminatory legislation."

The league was nominally born recently, but those who make it up had already as individuals, and even as organizations (such as the Colorado League for Medical Liberty) opposed State and National legislation. A pamphlet published by the Colorado branch singles out Collier's for attack, and was written by a notorious quack doctor. In California, which was the special theme of our former editorial, if the league should prevail, the next threat of bubonic plague would be carried out, instead of being suppressed like the last; smallpox might again become a serious epidemic; school children would bear their ills as best they might. A bill was introduced ordering that the Board of Health be composed of two "allopaths" (a school which does not

MEDICINE AS HE WISHES.

Here we have the very words themselves from old Do Up with freedom!

Everybody who believes in "freedom" in medicine is natural and political rights in supporting this league, Conbelieving in this species of "freedom," is also within it, treating the league as a menace, the make-up, bias, and which ought to be fully understood.

#### Combination

DLIND HOSTILITY to the tendency of capital to combi D units is only likely to bring about a reaction. What we discover methods by which business can be conducted wi modern methods, without being allowed to develop into n In the original sense of monopoly there is now none, except opoly, limited in time, of the patent. What we mean at pr monopoly is a combination strong enough to control prices. tion must be saved to an extent sufficient to prevent that ex the world now fully understands that unrestricted competition The Sherman Act is a criminal statute. When it is fully t what kind of combinations are illegal, further offenses should ished by imprisonment. Directors will then hesitate to to Unless, however, the Legislature feels able to do what it has done—describe in exact words the line to be drawn—the cor interpret general phrases in the light of reason, as they did preting the common law. Without such interpretation man Act would undoubtedly become absurd. Study of th in Congress at the time the act was passed, although the enot take them into consideration, supports the interpretation Supreme Court in the Standard Oil decision.

#### One Kind of Highbrow

GOVERNOR DIX has appointed to a position on the Suprest of New York Dan Cohalan, generally held to be the steerer of Tammany policy. As one step after another is extend Tammany control over the whole State, we still wond the feelings of the respectable and educated individuals the successful attempt last November to punish Mr. Roosey being an active citizen and to punish Mr. Stimson for being of Mr. Roosevelt.

#### Veterans and Others

TAKE A NINE composed of what in baseball are commonly called veterans, and one composed of somewhat younger players, and amuse yourself speculating on which is the stronger. We have drawn up two nines, one of which is, on the whole, distinctly younger than the other. Here they are:

MATHEWSON, MULLIN, FORD, JOHNSON, COOMBS, Pitchers MOORE, BROWN, WALSH Adams, Cole Kling and Gibson ARCHER and SWEENEY Catchers First Base CHANCE CHASE LAJOIE COLLINS Second Base Third Base DEVLIN LORD WAGNER McInness Short stop MURPHY, SPEAKER. CLARKE, MAGEE, Fielders and CRAWFORD and Cobb

Of course, in any short series, victory would depend on the form of the moment, but which would be the more likely to win if the two nines were at the top of their game, or were to go through an entire season for a championship, the younger or the older?

#### Good for Editor Murphy!

THE MONTANA "LOOKOUT" of Helena has been fighting against large odds the cause of freer government. In a State whose press has been to a large extent owned or awed by big interests, it has struck out boldly, driving home full truths. A State remarkable for its resources, Montana has suffered through a policy which has sought the single control of its wealth. Legislatures, State and county Governments, have for too long been shaped and directed by these forces. The voice which is raised bravely under these conditions deserves applause. A free press is an asset not less valuable to a State than its gold and copper.

More Progress PROMINENT LAWYER of St. Louis went to Montana tempo-A rarily for his health in the early eighties. At Bozeman he bought some cattle and had to make a payment of \$17,000 on the following day. The St. Louis tenderfoot jumped a horse and rode to Helena, one hundred miles distant. He secured a sack containing \$17,000, hung it at his belt, and rode his horse to death to catch the stage for Bozeman, so as to arrive there the next day at noon. On the stage he fell into the company of three intoxicated highwaymen, who boasted to him of their recent holdups, his own valuable treasure all the while hanging unnoticed at his belt. Only thirty years ago! The ground over which this lucky lawyer rode in company with frontier highwaymen, then a wild, arid waste, is now peopled with prosperous farmers, and produces the finest barley raised in the United States. Bozeman and Helena, then frontier communities of a crude sort, are now cities, many of whose leading citizens graduated from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or Ann Arbor.

#### Understanding

MAN WAS BROUGHT before a judge in St. Louis and arraigned for largeny. He had stolen a watch from Father Dempsey, who runs the "Exiles' Rest." He had pawned the watch and bought some drinks. He pleaded not guilty. The judge asked the man his business; he said he was a printer. "How did you come to steal that watch?" asked the judge. "Well," answered the "bum" printer who had traveled in various States, "I have pleaded not guilty." "Yes, I know," said the judge, "that is your plea, but what is the truth!" and the printer confessed. "What do you think ought to be done to you!" patiently queried the judge. "Well," said the broken-down printer, who was human flotsam, without relative or friend, "I ought to be put somewhere where I can get rid of this habit of drinking." "Suppose I send you to the penitentiary for two years. Do you think it would break you of that habit ?" and the judge's tone was kindly, for he was interested and sympathetic. "Yes," promptly answered the "criminal," who, having changed his plea, was sentenced to two yearssentenced by himself—with no feeling of revenge against society, no bitterness. It was Judge Lindsey's "boy system" applied to the grown-up.

The Passing of the Repeater H. HAS BEEN ARRESTED sixty-two times, he has been taken to the police station sixty-two times, he has appeared in the police court sixty-two times, he has been sent to the City Prison sixty-two times, and he has been relegated to the Workhouse sixty-two times. J. H. has spent 132 days in the City Prison and 3,033 days in the Workhouse, and it has cost the citizens of his State \$2,027.17 to arrest and convict J. H. and to have him go in and out of prison in this fashion these last twenty years. No one has benefited by all this—least of all J. H. He is now an old man, beaten and spent, waiting only another discharge to fill himself with the bad whisky which will start him off once more on his familiar round. In the technical terms of penology, J. H. is a redicivist; in common speech, J. H. is a chronic drunkard, an alcoholic "repeater"; in still less elegant terms, J. H. is a "drunk." The House of Correction of Cleveland, Ohio, has admitted one chronic drunkard 90 times, another repeater has appeared before the police court in Utica no less than 160 times. Boston has been so repeatedly a spent thirtee sentences rawere treated of Bellevue year this saand 214 per-

N THE United 5 as wasteful discarded th have had fo gether with courts, and in all. Aust same way; thing, from fifty private and others insurance co ticut have r has enacted there is only sends minor similar farm hour's run for the hosp repute or bac in public or stimulants a tilled, woods regulation ? farms of the ings grouped an administr ing here and with less of the surround it is the san work. Men their own ac to work the

)LIVE S African Fari of why wom: thrown oper strong, cloq allied to gen requires a hi possessed. remind her o drained, but always done and anxious drippings fro the water, si disport then where no wo against decr SCHREINER'S present, are especially to

A DOCTF that so called "The dered the abmany genera One of these of what acto

The contemportion the influence of heroine, PACLA PATRICK CAMP We are contranqueray,'t title part. 'hard to be of impartial in years ago, a observed at

mission stage, and New York actual discarding of old ways to which the city of Cleveland sted for intoxication, and the chusetts. Out from Boston an on wealth's present institution man, "not otherwise of bad dipsomania or inebriety either ed to the use of narcotics or lf-control." A hundred acres. ed from the highway by the nd out as different from the of the small red brick buildthouse, now transformed into near at hand, men are worked four, unguarded, seeningly the ordinary day laborer on ithin the red brick buildings en windows, no guards, and nitment by the courts, but of nt upon petition by relatives

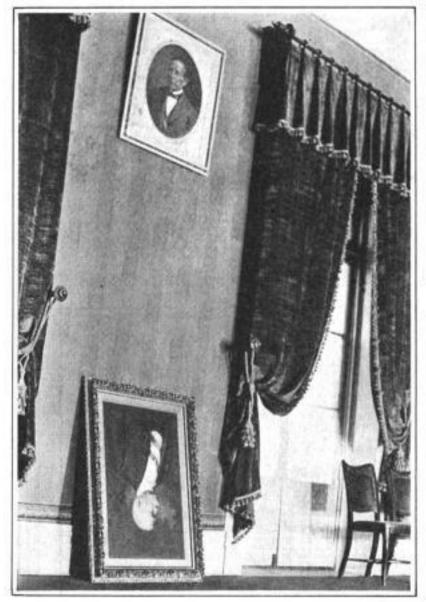
#### lume

pressed upon many of us years il novel, "The Story of an st book deals with the question to have every avenue of work man and Labor," and it is a She sees with a rivines a compositor on a newspaper linger than most ancient kings a past no longer accessible who one day finds the pond young down to it, as she has ks about with flapping wings sh young instincts, lister to een built higher up to eatch russ, and absolutely refuse to of pretend to seek for words ways been the only safeguard have of our own time. Mrs.



## WHAT THE WORL

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE, COLLIER'S STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER. COPY



The American Consulate, alth



An Insurrecto Insult to President Diaz in the Custom-House His picture turned upside down beneath that of Benito Juarez

Cele The rebels held a parade — bell

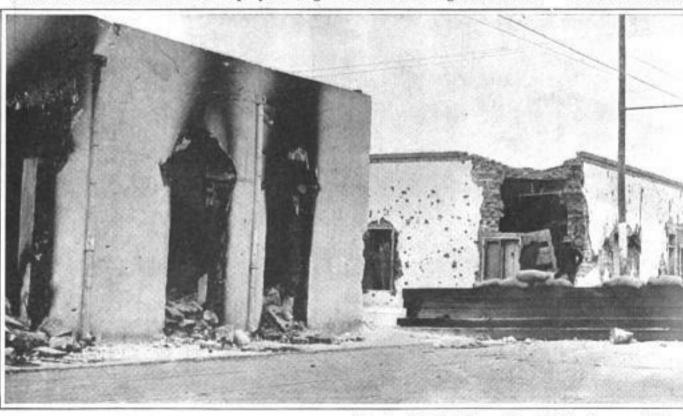




Americans Leaving for the Scene of the Battle

Every one going into Juarez was searched for arms and liquors by American soldiers
and customs officers. Thousands of people thronged the streets hunting for souvenirs

The American offic wounded to be brou

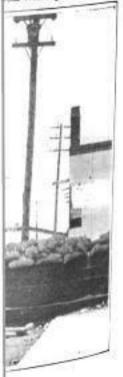


A Barricade in the Street Near the Headquarters of Gene The Federals, after constructing numerous barricades, refused to stay behind them when the rebels assau

Scenes in Juarez After Its Surrender



Border
El Paso refused to allow the
om Washington permitting 2



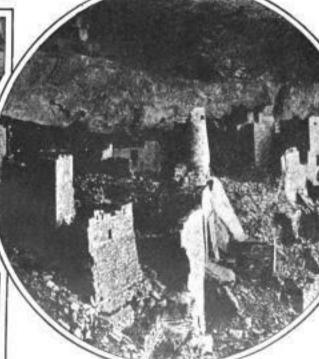
ehind the walls of beidings

#### Balcony House in process of reconstruction

AFTER three summers of hard work, three of the great cliff houses in Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, have been restored. Cliff Palace, Spruce Tree House, and Balcony House can now be seen practically as they were in the days of the cliff dwellers, for this task has been carried on by eminent scientists who have sought only to retain original lines. The restoration of Balcony House was completed last November. Spruce Tree House and Clift Palace were completed in the summers of 1908-9, and all these cliff ruins, which are the finest of their class, are now clean and sightly. The rubbish of ages has been cleared out of the ceremonial kivas, and tottering walls have been straightened, in some cases with great braces of iron. Spruce Tree House is 216 feet long, and it is estimated that when it was inhabited it sheltered about 400 people



Balcony House as restored



Cliff Palace as it looks now

Part of Cliff Palace before restoration

### WHAT THE WORL



The Monument to the Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner"

This Memorial to Francis Scott Key was unveiled in the presence of many of his descendants by his granddaughter, Mrs. William Gilmor, at Baltimore, Maryland, May 15. The famous song was written on the morning of September 14, 1814, the day after the British attack on Baltimore



Governor Shafroth of Colorado Speaking at the Opening of the Scenic Highway f

Prisoners from the State penitentiary in Canon City, working in gangs of 25 to 40, completed the the most marvelous highway on the American continent. It winds over and through the mounts highest point Pikes Peak can be seen to the east and the Sangre de Cristo range to the west, while through the Royal Gerge can just be distinguished. The road terminates at the very brim of the gorge



A Bonfire of Short-Measure Baskets Confiscated from Dishonest Farmers

Commissioner Walsh, of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, ordered the burning of 3,000 baskets which were found not to contain a full bushel. They were set afire at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, as an object-lesson to the farmers



The On Friday at Sydenh voices, fol



teet Who Laid Out the City of Washington anveiled in the National Cemetery at Major-Pierre Charles L'Enfant. Presiench Ambassador delivered addresses

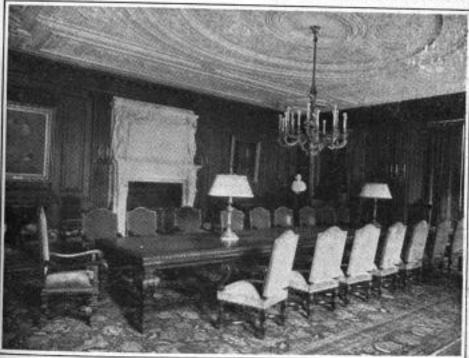


e Royal Gorge n expense of \$6,500. It is said to be ery edge of the Royal Gorge. From in is, the tracks of the railroad which run here the dedicatory exercises were hell



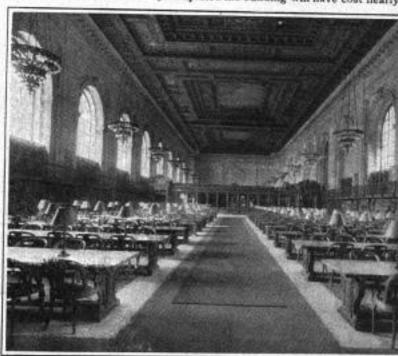
The New York Public Library as it Appears by Night Under the Glare of Electric-Lighted Advertising Signs

This building, which was formally opened on May 23 in the presence of President Taft, Governor Dix, and Mayor Gaynor, is the largest, costliest, and most beautiful library buildings in the world. It has shelf room for 3,500,000 books, and a floor space of 375,000 square feet, exceeding even the space of gressional Library at Washington. The land on which this building stands is valued at \$20,000,000, and when entirely completed the building will have cost nearly



The Trustees' Room in New York's New Library Building

In the construction of this building over 300,000 tons of white Vermont marble was used. In the stock-room there are 63 miles of shelves and 27 miles in other rooms devoted to special departments, making a total of 90 miles of shelf room



The Largest Reading-Room in the World

This room in the New York Library is 295 feet long, 77 feet wide, an high. Bisecting it, hidden by a carved oak screen, are book-lifts descr the stock-rooms. Messrs. Carrere & Hastings were the architects of the



By MARK ILL the Democrats win the next Senate? They now control the Lower House, and are making a record likely to commend them to the country. The tariff reduction measures which are passed by a Democratic Lower House will be defeated by a Republican Senate; this process is likely to be repeated frequently during the coming year, at the very time when primaries and elections are taking place which will determine the complexion of the next Senate. The effect of this spectacle on public opinion can not fail to be powerful. The Senate is now made up as follows:

Democrats, 42; Republican Standpatters, 39; Republican Progressives, 13. During the next two years, thirty-one vacancies will occur and be

filled, some of them as early as September. The vacancies will be:

#### Democrats-13

Bacon-Ga.	Davis-Ark.	Owen-Okla.	Simmons-N. C.
Bailey-Texas	Foster-La.	Paynter-Ky.	Taylor-Tenn.
Bankhead-Ala.	Martin-Va.	Percy-Miss.	Tillman-S. C.
	Watso	n_W Va	

#### REPUBLICANS-18

Borab-Idako	Burnham-N. H.	Dixon-Mont.	Kenyon-lowa
Bourne-Ore.	Crane-Mass.	Frye-Me.	Nelson-Minn.
Briggs-N. J.	Cullom—III.	Gamble-8. Dak.	Richardson-Del.
Brown-Neb.	Curtis-Kans.	Guggenheim-Colo.	Smith-Mich.
	Warren-Wyo.	Wetmore—R. 1.	

It is generally conceded that the Democrats will be successful in all their thirteen vacancies with the possible exception of Watson of West Virginia. In order to gain control of the Senate they must in addition win five Republican seats; the ones that are most vulnerable are supposed to be Briggs, New Jersey; Brown, Nebraska; Gamble, South Dakota; Guggenheim, Colorado; Cullom, Illinois; Frye, Maine. In the case of Curtis of Kansas, it is probable that a Republican will be returned, but not Curtis. Kansas is too definitely Progressive to fail to send an Insurgent to the Senate.

#### Louisiana's Senator

URPHY J. FOSTER is the senior Senator from Louisiana, He writes "Democrat" after his name on the records of the Senate, but he is a Republican. Indeed, when one observes the official acts and the affiliations of the Louisiana men in Washington-all labeled Democrats-and reflects that, after all, Louisiana keeps them there year after year, one wonders whether Louisiana is a Democratic or a Republican State. When the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill was under consideration, the two Democratic Senators who voted most frequently with Aldrich were McEnery and Foster, both of Louisiana. Their records were:

	Voted	Voted	
	With	Against	Not Voting
	Aldrich	Aldrich	_
McEnery	66	25	38
Foster		63	37

McEnery is dead and Foster is running for reelection. If the people of Louisiana are going to return a Republican, they ought to do it with their eyes open.

On an amendment to raise the duty on barley from 24 cents to 30 cents a bushel, Foster voted, with Aldrich, "yea." (He was the only Democrat in the Senate who voted for this duty.) Was this a Democratic vote, or the fulfilment of some sort of bargain with Aldrich?

On an amendment to reduce the duty on coal from 60 to 40 cents a ton, Foster voted, with Aldrich, "nay."

On an amendment, proposed by Aldrich, to put a duty of 25 cents a ton on iron ore, Foster voted "yea" -so did Aldrich, of course.

These are but a few of Foster's votes. Such Louisiana newspapers as are willing to give the public Foster's complete record on the tariff can procure it free of charge on application to Collier's Washington office.

#### Parcel Post-An Important Date

NCE the tariff is out of the way, a good many important measures will come up in the present Congress. One of these is the parcel post. Congressman William Sulzer of New York City has introduced the necessary bill, and the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads will hold a hearing on June 14. Assopresent to address vides for an elever ounces. Collier's

SULLIVAN

#### The

"HIS letter to ! of the initiati Sir-As the spirit and more disposed to into their own hands, corporation dictation, than a year off, and political opinion in e ting an expression of COLLIER'S something

My first choice for My second choice This would be, in also be exceedingly in

It would be inter States, Oregon ar express this choice plebiscite, but fo Republican and D States will be ins candidates they s soon as this Presi in other States, 1 the people and to get his own

THIS brief dia a humorous

MR, CHAMBERLAI of the United States modic intervention" in vogue. I desire t ence to that matter, THE VICE-PREST

requested.

At about the r Senate; his shoe vote," "defects corporations."

MR. HEYBURNwhen the reading o I have heard since read in the Senate.

THE VICE-PRESI and the Chair sup reading should be

MR. HEYBURNextraneous matter THE VICE-PRES

of the Senator fro and that request w

Mr. HEYBURN-THE VICE-PRES request, that it w certain subject.

MR. CHAMBERL MR. HEYBURNing things to be re it is from the Pen

Of course, w happens many t munication that eration is read Heyburn excite sionally, irritat which express obstructs the re as voting alonpossible, for th some one conte the choice wou Governor Penn

e Haltimore "Sun" in referry read it.

e Secretary will read as

tor Heyburn entered the ses as "direct popular incry," " regulation of

alcent from the Chamber am usable, from anything s in any way proper to be

ted by unanimous consent. has been given that the

d income. rous of knowing how this

the Senate at the request consent that it be read,

in stated, in making his jore "Sun" relating to a

or tule in regard to allow. saving knowledge whether

pested is a thing that f document and comsubjects under considof course. Senater wo sentiments: Occato tiresome speedes own and stubbornic mor. He is recorded Senator. If it were nations, to crystallor se Standpatter mind. rn of Idaho and ex-

business sense so easily goes by the board for the pride and prestige of announcing, "We published 100,000 more inches than our nearest rival," how much more easily may journalistic ethics! "Anything to get advertising," is the tacit motto among publishers of this wildcat variety. For this they publish dangerous and obscene "medical display," containing words and ideas which the editors would not permit nor the public countenance in the news columns; for this they exploit enterprises which every man in the office, from the solicitor who takes the advertisement to the circulation manager

who sends it forth, knows to be fraudulent; for this, finally, they barter the honor of their editorial staffs. And once such a publisher begins to set the pace for a city, his weaker competitors, however much they dislike it, are often forced to imitate his methods or fail.

#### Where Combination Fails

WE HAVE already considered the influence of the advertiser in suppressing news. I took Boston for an example. Boston is "overnewspapered." Business managers in that city must calculate closely, and they must be cautious about changes which may affect their revenue in the slightest degree. Yet even in Boston, organization among the publishers would cure the suppression habit, and cure it with ultimate financial gain and little immediate loss, The bona fide advertiser needs the newspaper as much as the newspaper needs him. In no other manner could department stores, theaters, and clothing houses reach their patrons so cheaply and so efficiently. But the business manager, real head of many modern journals, will

not put the shoe on the other foot. For if he should throw away the advertising club over the news columns, he would be throwing away a weapon of competition. The newspapers can be brought together for common causes. They unite to suppress news of one another's libel suits, to bring down the price of white paper, to resist labor unions,

MAY STALLED INVESTIGATION DOSSESSES. Three who can, do; those who easen, frach as The present work in the world in teaching. To means to fractify many brains to give to the world M. the trackle to whom the world ower MANY men of mined minds, is certainly store important than any ind To the tiles that any man who knows more

Brisbane's editorial on "Constructive Criticism," and C. F. Zittel, vaudeville manager



1075

#### HAMMERSTEIN'S TRACK

WINNERS AT A GLANCE ...

1. MATHEWSON, MEYERS & TULLY 2. MACK & WALKER 3. BLACK BROS.

Dead PRIMROSE FOUR Heat

Selections made Monday marinee. Weather clear. Track fair. Going fair. Off at 2:15 P. M. Starter-George May, Timer-Mike Simons, Trainer-Harry Mock. Bening Commissioner- Brady Greer, Sheet Writer-Chas, Jones. Patrol Judge-Aaron Kessler. Judge-William Hammerstein.

#### THE SUMMARIES

Entries.	Pos.	Kind of Act.	Co.	Songs	Start.	Finish.	Bown	Dan
Matry, Meyers & Tully Mack & Welker. Black Bros. Primrose Four. "The Code Book". Avery & Harr. Van Hoven. Sprague & McNeece The Salvaggis.	4 2 9 8 7 8	"Curves" Songs & Comedy Sanjo & Dances. Quartette. Dramatic. Col. Comedians Dippy Magician Robert Skaters. Dancers	3 2 2 4 4 2 1 2 5	1 3 0 All 0 3 0	Big Sweet Good Late Good Good Good Good	Big Sweet Big Late Good Good Good Good	7 4 4 2 3 3 2 1	1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7

Any way you want to take it. Christy Mathewson, Chief Meyers & May Tully simply walked away with the show. What a great satisfaction it must be to Miss Tully after 6 weeks of hard work (with two angel face ball players) to have nothing but praise bestowed upon her act. May Tully is a big girl, and the two boys are big men, but May Tully is going to be an awfully big actress some of these days. Mack & Walker. Well, what's the use of going into egstasies. isn't their offering dainty? Black Bros. (only in name) can dance for my money. A delightful 12 minutes are the Black Bros. The Code Book" is a harmless dramatic playlet, with the laurels going to Mr. Allen Arwell. The little skit will never do any barm, and at the same time will never set the world aftre. (Chorus by Co.—We never intended it should.) Van Hoven is a cross between Frank Tinney and James I. Morton, but nevertheless, pleased in his offering. Primrose Four. Any time a quartette must close a show, I will apologize for them. Sprague & McNeece prerily set the pace with a next roller skating act. The Salvaggis comprise 4 big girls and a man. The work is all done by the leading lady and the man, the other 3 salvationists could be beautifully preserved in alcohol (wood).

#### A sample section of "Zit's Racing Chart"

to facilitate the means of circulation. On the policy of resistance, so necessary to free journalism, publishers have seldom united-first, because each dislikes to give up a means of beating the other, and, second, because many of them see no good reason for trying to be independent.

No, if we had the whole truth, we should under-

gained the impression th of the metropolis are trim their dramatic suit advertisers. That erally true of New You it is the case in some sm can cities. Daily drama in New York is shalle generally, is all America whether of the drama, l. art. That branch is sprout on the tree of cul hardly budded in Ame New York criticism is

from business control; mos understand that their theats tising will not buy favoral Yet, on the other hand, Hear ing Journal" has of late be the influence of its editorial bonus to theatrical advertiser trating as in cross-section who mary responsibility frequently

#### In Fairness to Hears

DEFORE I proceed we mu D selves right toward Wil dolph Hearst. There is a kine raking, much in vogue of l. consists in massing all the facts about a man or an institu by ignoring the sense of propor ing what appears a black ca work is accurate, but not truth; ing were easier than to muckra in this fashion. He is a stra plex creature, touched by gen wholly of the genius type. His his influence have been as mixed as his character. If he h to lower the tone of American porting, to make it more sensat

less accurate, he has also helped, more other man, to revive the newspaper's trib the people. If in his fighting years he tram tally, often unjustly, upon private feelings carried the standard of public rights-carri a time with little support. If he lowered taste, he also spread the great, necessary idea

Digitized by Google

those who would never have grasped knowledge in any form other than the one he offered; he was a kind of plowman for culture. And if he was unethical, even unmoral, in many of his methods, he was also an inspirer of the larger public morals. I write this parenthetical paragraph not because Collier's fears his rather ridiculous threat of arrest for criminal libel, but just that we may keep our sense of proportion. For the instance which I am about to cite to illustrate my point is one of his little tricks which can be defended only by reviewing his larger career.

Until the year 1907 the "Journal" was considered a poor "medium" for the theaters. In spite of its immense circulation, it did not reach, the managers felt, the easy-spending class of people who constitute Broadway audiences. Its theatrical advertising was, therefore, inconsiderable. On the editorial end, it had never printed any regular theatrical criticism. Late in 1907 the "Journal" determined on a new policy. Hearst transferred Ashton Stevens, a clever writer of light dramatic criticism, from the San Francisco "Examiner," and set him to work doing reviews and interviews for the "Journal." He founded a dramatic department in that newspaper; but apparently he was never a party to the remarkable harmonizing of news and advertising which followed during the next three years.

#### Enter "Constructive Criticism"

N THE holiday season of 1907-1908 the New York "Journal" made two interesting departures. It published a brace of editorials on Arthur Brisbane's page, announcing a new policy regarding the theaters; and started C. F. Zittel's "Vaudeville Racing Chart." The first editorial appeared on December 13, 1907. "How to Criticize Men, Actors, Children, All Workers," was the head. The "Journal," declared this editorial, had determined to adopt a new policy-"Constructive Criticism." It would not tear down, merely to show its own cleverness, it would build up. "It is the intention of this newspaper," said Brisbane, "in criticizing books or plays to tell the public about those that are GOOD AND WORTH SEEING, and leave the others to their natural fate WITHOUT KICKING AN UNHAPPY FAILING, MAN OR WOMAN. . . . We want (our readers) to know that if they read extended criticism of a play in this newspaper, IT IS BECAUSE IT IS A GOOD PLAY AND ONE THAT, FOR REASONS STATED, WOULD AMUSE THEM OR IN-STRUCT THEM. Why do we not imitate the sun, that warms, develops, and brings out what is good?" On January 8, 1908, Mr. Brisbane reiterated, saying among other things: "The criticism that encourages and stimulates good work is GOOD criticism. . . . We want, and we propose to print, only CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM."

On January 18, ten days later, appeared in the "Journal" the first number of "Zit's Vaudeville Racing Chart." Incidentally, we behold therein this

piece of constructive criticism:

"Mlle, Agoust and Co. give one the cramps. Of
all the Kosher cheese acts ever offered in vaudeville,
some parts of this one should be sent to the Board of
Health."

Zittel had been a press agent. His chart is simply an original method of reviewing vaudeville performances. It consists in a kind of burlesque of the regular form sheets or charts of horse-racing which appear in the sporting pages. The theaters are the "tracks," the performers the horses: and every Saturday "Zit" arranges the numbers at each house into winners of first, second, and third places, and "also rans." A sample of this method is shown with the inventor's portrait on the preceding page.

This was a bid for vaudeville advertising; and it succeeded. Within a month the "racing-chart page" was filled out with "cards" and announcements of vaudeville headliners.

On November 6, 1908, Arthur Brisbane began to play his part in constructive criticism. The leading editorial that day was headed: "A Great Play—Two Powerful Men Collaborate." The play was Gillette's "Samson"—"At present at the Criterion Theater," to quote Mr. Brisbane. "Go to see it," he advised. "It will make you think! . . . It contains a lesson for husbands, wives, and others."

On November 7—the next day—the "Journal" carried a full-page advertisement of "Samson."

#### And Still More!

THE next Brisbane editorial regarding a theater appeared on December 30, 1908. "The Battle—Ingenious Play Ingeniously Advertised," ran the headlines. That no one might make a mistake about what play was meant, the editorial began: "At the Savoy Theater, in New York, Wilton Lackaye, a powerful actor—" Mr. Brisbane commended "The Battle" as a play that made people think. "It is an interesting, startling, highly dramatic performance, drawing great crowds . . . high-browed, prosperous dilettants are buying boxes, and lower brows, perhaps a little more thoughtful, cheer from the galleries."



Nell Brinkley's Part — Some of the coincidences ! her work in the "Journal" and half-page adverti

wixth Street, to door again. ise. "Go to see The Fertine a few weeks you will probably cet seats unless you take them a can't get seats in the orchestra. ry. The Gaiety Theater is adid the gallery seats are exactly ra sents for sensible people. . . . cellent, moral play a success so gove that a GOOD play is the ens want, and that a majority

rtisement for "The Fertine September 25, page four.

#### Direct Evidence

og the former order, on October an advertisement for "On the jeher, and two days later cans my for Thoughtful Men and a time. Mr. Brisbane ceased to plays which had bought ful-To recapitulate: in the period is, and October, 1909, eight new manner. Seven of these new by Mr. Brisbane in two-cole other plays, which bought were treated on the editorial What Every Woman Know, me," and "Israel." The first y J. M. Rarrie and performed as important enough therefore non any editorial pare. As was a play of special paintal id with national defense; most newspapers discussed it of furnished a text for a dis--always a favorite there with I his readers especially the in, not to see "[sme]" leans three were Frederica praise

ar merely circumstantial. 46 is plenty of direct eridox. policy of the "Jearnal" na theatrical district, where or the cillage. Every manager Continued to long



All the full-page theatrical advertisements which appeared in the regular editions of the New York "Journal" between October, 190 and October, 1900, each set beside the reward thereof

## The Battle of

In Which, for the First Time in His Life, Major Jena

AT THE Palmetto Golf Club one bright, warm day in January they held a tournament which came to be known as the Battle of Aiken. Colonel Bogey, however, was not in command.

Each contestant's caddie was provided with a stick cleft at one end and pointed at the other. In the cleft was stuck a square of white cardboard on which was printed the contestant's name, Colonel Bogey's record for the course, the contestant's handicap, and the sum of these two. Thus:

> A B Smith 78+9=87

And the winner was to be he who traveled farthest around the links in the number of strokes allotted to him.

Old Major Jennings did not understand, and Jimmy Traquair, the professional, explained.

"Do you know what the bogey for the course is?" said he. "It's seventy-eight. Do you know what your handicap is? It's twenty."

Old Major Jennings winced slightly. His handicap had never seemed quite adequate to him.

"Well?" he said.

"Well," said Jimmie, who ever tempered his speech
to his hearer's understanding, "what's twenty added
to seventy-eight?"

"Eighty-eight-ninety-eight," said old Major Jen-

nings (but not conceitedly).

"Right," said Jimmie. "Well, you start at the first tee, and play ninety-eight strokes. Where the ball lies after the ninety-eighth, you plant the card with your name on it. And that's all."

"Suppose after my ninety-eighth stroke that my ball lies in the pond?" said old Major Jennings, with a certain timid conviction. The pond hole is only

the twelfth, and Jimmie wanted to laugh, but did not

"If that happens," he said,
"you'll have to report it, I'm
afraid, to the Greens Committee. Who are you going
around with?"

"I haven't got anybody to go around with," said the Major. "I didn't know there was going to be a tournament till it was too late to ask any one to play with me."

THIS conversation took I place in the new shop, a place all windows, sunshine, labels, varnishes, vises, files, grips, and clubs of exquisite workmanship. At one of the benches a grave-eyed young negro, aproned and concentrated, was enameling the head of a driver with shellac. Sudden cannon fire would not have shaken his hand. In one corner a rosy lad, with curly, yellow hair, dangled his legs from the height of a packing-case and chewed gum. He had been born with a golden spoon in his mouth, and was learning golf from the inside. Sometimes.

he winked with one eye. But these silent comments were hidden from the Major. "I don't care about the tournament," said the latter, his loose lip trembling slightly. "I'll just practise a little."

"Don't be in a hurry, sir," said Jimmie sympathetically; "General Bullwigg hasn't any one to go around with either. And if you don't mind—"

with either. And if you don't mind—"
"Bullwigg," said the Major vaguely; "I used to know a Bullwigg."

"He's a very fine gentleman indeed, sir," said Jimmie. "Same handicap as yourself, sir, and if you don't mind—"
"Where is he from?" asked the Major.

"I don't know, sir. Mr. Bowers extended the privileges of the club to him. He's stopping at the Park in the Pines."

"Oh!" said the Major, and then with a certain dignity and resolution: "If Mr. Bowers knows him, and if he doesn't mind, I'm sure I don't. Is he here?" "He's waiting at the first tee," said Jimmie, and

he averted his face.

At the first tee old Major Jennings found a portly,

By GOUVERNEUR MOF

red-faced gentleman, with fierce, bushy who seemed prepared to play golf under : tion of circumstance and weather. He caddies. One carried a monstrous bag, addition to twice the usual number of o tained a crook-handled walking-stick and handled umbrella; the other carried over arm a greatcoat, in case the June-like weat turn cold, and over his left a mackintos rain should fall from the cloudless, azur The gentleman himself was swinging a wo with pudgy vehemence, at an imaginary b his countenance was that expression of which wins battles and championships. Jennings approached timidly. He was ver the distance he saw two of his intima finishing out the first hole. Except for h the well-prepared stranger they had been th to start, and the old Major's pale blue eye them, as those of a shipwrecked mariner to ships upon the horizon. Then he pull together and said:

"General Bullwigg, I presume."

"The very man," said the General, ar gentlemen lifted their plaid golfing caps to each other. Owing to extreme diffider Jennings did not volunteer his own name the fact that he seldom thought of any himself, General Bullwigg did not ask it.

M AJOR JENNINGS was impatient but it was General Bullwigg's hon could not compel that gentleman to driv was quite ready. General Bullwigg ap-



General Bullwigg spoke at some length of "My game," "My

the weather and the links. He spoke at of "My game," "My swing," "My wrist m notion of getting out of a bunker." anecdote, which reminded him of an touched briefly upon the manufacture of principle of imparting pure back-spin; t for northern greens, the best sand for southen, by way of adding insult to injury, h to his ball, and, with due consideration and stomach, drove it far and straight.

"Fine shot, sir," was Major Jennings
"I've seen better, sir," said Genera
"But I won't take it over."

Major Jennings teed up his ball, and and waggled, and shifted his feet, and ceived that sudden inner knowledge the was come to strike, when General Bul rupted him.

"My first visit to Aiken," said he, "was: But that was no visit of pleasure. No, the brow of this hill upon which we a was an earthwork. In the pines yonder, ne?" asked General Bullwigg, "1 ood one," said Major Jennings, in-"but straight-perfectly straight

own the hill, the Major in a princi ral describing, with sweeping gesus of the various troops among the at the beginning of the battle of 1

"he went on, "I was second licutes-

t Twenty-ninth; but it often hapng man has an old head on his one after the other of my superior in rank-bit the dust- That ball You will hardly get it away with ere you I should play my nblick a fine recovery! On this very sot irst. The air was filled with arm emed as if they would never com-

down. I shall play my brase spoon, Purnell, the one with the vellow head. I see 500 don't earry a spoon. Most invaluable club. There are days when I can do anything with a spoon. I used to eve one of which I often sud that it could do anything but talk." Major Jennings shaddens

as if he were very cold; with General Bullwigg swung is spoon and made another fas shot. He had a perfect for for the first hole, to Major Jennings's imperfect and do dering seven.

"The enemy," said General Bullwigg, "had a breadent of pine logs all along this list. I remember the General said to me: 'Bullwigg,' he sad 'to get them out of that the ber is like getting rats out of the walls of a house, And I

said: 'General-'\* "It's your honor," the Major interrupted mildly.

place, and rehearse the noble THE WEODS deeds that he himself had performed in the first battle of Aiken. And state how the Major answered him less and less frequently, but more and more loudly and curtly-but I see that you are exhausted, and, thanking you kindly, I shall resume the parrative myself. They came to the pond

hole, which was the twelfth: the General, still upon his interminable reminiscences of his own military glory, stood up to drive, and was visited by his first real disaster. He

swung-and he looked up. His ball, beaten downward into the hard clay tee, leaped forward with a sound as of a stone breaking in two and dove swiftly into the center of the pond. The Major



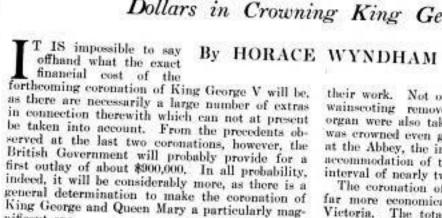
General Bullwigg bent himself stiffly to see what the fortunate winner had written

he found water, and fell into a panic at the sudden losing of so many invaluable strokes (not to mention kindlings in a wood-yard. Sir, acros two brand-new-balls at seventy-five cents each).

It was at the pond hole that the Major's luck

fair green there were no less than thr charges, unremembered and unsung, of say without boasting that Magna Para (Concluded

## The Cost of Crowning a King



nificent one. The directions in which money is required on these occasions are very comparous. A large as

The British Government Will Probably Spend a Million Dollars in Crowning King George V

> manner in which the Woods and Forests Department did their work. Not only were all the seats and the wainscoting removed, but the altar-piece and organ were also taken away. When Edward VII was crowned even greater preparations were made at the Abbey, the interior not being ready for the accommodation of the public again until after an

was due to the very thorough

interval of nearly twelve months. The coronation of William IV was carried out far more economically than was that of Queen Victoria. The total cost, indeed, was only (ap. proximately) \$216,000, of which about \$60,000 was absorbed in preparing the Abbey. Other direc-



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# The Man Who O

The Story of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., Idealist, Leader of the Revolutionary Mass

I The author of this article, one of the staff of the El Paso "Herald," has closely followed for months the fortunes of Madero and the Insurrectos. He obtained the first interview with Madero when the latter emerged from hiding in February, and he was in Juarez at the time of its capture. : : : : : : : : : : :

### By TIMOTHY TURNER

like spirit. He was fond of fighting and no controlled by a tutor. It was the spirit of more than any maliciousness that caused it.

hot-headed, in more so than the large far which eight and four sist live, After time at a school in young Made sent to a Le lege at Salt maining wi fathers until teenth year. pletely was affected by t of religion, vanced by th educated apthat culture that he almo diately annou intention of a priest. start, in just Madero has everything very seriousl



A Group of Insurrecto Leaders and Peace Envoys at Juarez

At Madero's right is Dr. Vasquez Gomez, who is to be a member of the new Mexican Cabinet

RANCISCO I. MADERO, Jr., the man who eagerly started the Mexican revolution, and now is equally eager to stop it, is a small man, physically. But at present he is the biggest man, politically, in Mexico. This political prominence has come suddenly, created by favoring conditions. But until Madero's advance, Mexico was deep in noonday siesta, calmly awaiting the death of Diaz to begin the political change. Madero, the aggressive, merely has forced the issue, causing the bubble to burst before the appointed time.

### Made by Circumstances

FROM a century of apathetic aristocracy, this small giant has arisen to challenge the supremacy of the old way. Madero typifies the new way, not only progressive, even bordering on the theoretically impractical, but brave and honest without a question.

Lacking that certain poise necessary in the manufacture of great men, he has forced himself forward by the sheer merit of his cause and the universal popularity of his demands. In that way he has been made by circumstances. Yet he is the first in Mexico to adapt himself to the circumstances, the first big man who is willing to try.

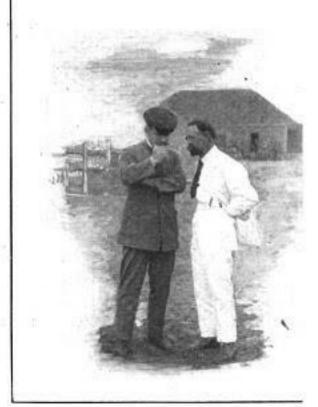
That a man of the classes should become the leader of the masses is largely explained by Madero's life, and particularly an influence handed down to him from his great-grandfather. The wholesome qualities of the entire family, one of the largest and richest in Mexico, could not but produce at some time a revolutionist of some sort. Francisco Madero, greatgrandfather of the revolutionist, established the precedent that all Maderos should work for themselves, and, though wealthy, bestowed only an opportunity to work upon Evaristo Madero, grandfather of the Provisional President.

The first Francisco was interested in a philanthropic plan to colonize Texas, while Evaristo established a home for homeless children and aged persons, still in operation at Parras, Coahuila, through the liberality of his endowments. Don Evaristo also fought with General Zaragoza in the war against the French, so perhaps handing down a bit of soldier spirit to his grandson.

### From the Jesuit College to the Farm

FRANCISCO I. MADERO, Jr., was born October 18, 1873, at the Hacienda del Rosario, near Parras, in the State of Coahuila. The ranch had been the home of the family for a half century, founded by Don Evaristo after the French invasion. Madero's father, also a Francisco, had made a fortune of nearly three million pesos, and done it with little help from Evaristo, his father, who was not only rich, but one time Governor of Coahuila with all the power that such a position holds.

At an early age Madero, the boy, displayed a war-



Madero discussing peace terms

Leaving the influence of the priesthood, young Madero was sent to St. Mary's School at Emmettsburg, Maryland, but remained there only one year, learning little English and few American ways. In his sixteenth year he had given up the ambition to become a priest, and calmly announced his intention to be a farmer. Unlike the average man of wealth in Mexico, Madero's father desired the son to become self-supporting and to choose his own scheme of life. So the changeable youth was packed off to the University of California to study agriculture. He was to become manager of his father's cotton plan-



Madero At Madero's left ened Madero wit

# l Diaz

Effective .

n Coahuila. Only one season was rican university, and in 1887 the red to Europe. An armed resistd to the appointment of cersain ste, and, while no members of the ed on either side of the affair, it is to leave the country.

ensive travel in all parts of the Madero's time was spent in Price mains to a certain extent, Franch rance, and characteristics. With r., now Secretary of the Treasury at Government, young Francisco a the School of Commerce at Paris be had been an apt pupil, and he call economy, banking laws, and

men of the intellectual type, folsolitical and social schools, Madero ne after another, digging into the ix years were spent in France, and Madero had developed that demident spirit which put him when

Mexico and took charge of his, handling them on shares. Its planter, and remained such untiMembers of the family say that has strangely serious on his return was successful in business, and about three-fourths of a milliout of which was actually given by the other boys also shifted in gravious businesses and profes

about a half million dollars had noted by Madero in the Mexical as spent it cheerfully. The family gether, is supposed to be worth at on pesos in ready funds, while in the about fifty millions. Beside of Francisco's own money in the mily has lost, by direct and intigest three millions. But with it hers have not complained at what done. Neither has the father avo represented the recontinuary inted States, while Rand, support age, has fought as a nearly army.

### ane Given to the Cause

MADERO, Jr., married nine year wife, dengher of a Mexice Critis balance wheel. While not intricepation in politics, and later is that balanced the man, given his god his household on the cutta him when he was juiled as a pour of the company to the attack or Junet, year of the man begun in a mar



urrecto Troops Nest Auricia him is General Ocuros, who facelhomited Provisional Minister of Welpointed Provisional Minister of Wel-





# LARTER SHIRT STUDS 6 LARTER VEST BUTTONS

Use a set of Larter Shirt Stude in a soft or negligee coat-shirt or any other style thert. They are much more distinctive and dressy than the or-

"dressy" than the ordinary pead buttons shirt manufacturers sew on. This is also true about the Larter Vest Buttons in any kind of vest. Both are inserted and removed with perfect case without the many troy

A Larger Shire Dise

with perfect ease without the many troubles of other kinds of shirt studs or yest buttons with old style backs.

Every Latter Shirt
bears his trade-mark
Guarantee. If an accident of any kind
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The booklet rictures and describes many of the great variety of Laster styles and designs and suggests which should be worn on different occasions.

If your jeweler can not supply you with Larter Studs and Buttons, please write us for the name of one who can.



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New Flexo Panama
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\$5 Extra Quality
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Made to retail at \$10 in all hat stores—

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Another "Money Back" Hat if not satisfactory.

This is one of our best hats—Extra Fine Weave—can be worn in any shape—Very Stylish—with that Snurri Metropolitan appearance so desirable. Order Today—Stating style number and exact size. Catalog of 15 other styles of men's and women's l'anamias sent on request.

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They keep the feet cool and comfortable on the hottest days. The ventilation has the same effect as light underwear. Ask your dealer for them.

If he cannot supply you we will send you Style No. 1, shown here, either in black or tan, upon receipt of price.

Sizes 6-12 for Men \$3,00. Sizes 21<sub>2</sub>-6 for Women and Boys \$2,50. Sizes 9-2 for Boys and Girls \$2,00.

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Worth their Weight in Gold to any Auto If it chievenity when partit loaded, but bumps when fully bunded or on turnin south. Broklet CZT PRES.

"SUPER-COILS," 1926 Broadway, N. Y. City

way. Madero assisted in a political fight in the municipal elections at San Pedro. Coahuila. He worked against the appointee of the Governor for municipal chief of the town. The official candidate won, and Madero claimed that his man had been robbed of a victory. This appeared to open his eyes to a condition previously seen but not observed. That was only six years ago, the beginning of it.

Then Madero mixed into State politics, working mostly through the press. wrote many articles which aroused the approving notice of the people and the venom of the authorities. He assisted in the establishment of two independent newspapers, one at San Pedro and another at Torrean. In this work he was assisted by two independent political parties, operating only in the State. Through his efforts the two parties were joined, each group presenting a nominee for Governor. Madero's choice, Dr. D. Garcia Fuentes, was defeated in the nomination, but Madero put all of his power in working for the opposition candidate. It was this demonstration of fair play which thrust Madero into prominence and popularity among the independents. The independent candidate was not elected. and Madero became more and more ardent in his bitterness against the political system of the Diaz régime.

### Madero as Author

HEN Madero wrote a book. It was called "The Presidential Succession," and, dealing directly with antireelection, handled Diaz without gloves. It was published in 1898 and caused a furor. Members of the Madero family were snubbed, and the writer was generally denounced as an enemy of the Government. Following the circulation of the book. Madero interested himself in the task of joining the many independent factions of the country into organized political resistance to reelection of the President. The task was difficult. Foremost among the factions was the Reyes party, followers of Bernardo Reyes. the military idol of the army. Madero was not a Reyes man, but up to that time had not advanced himself as a leader of anything.

The San Pedro Antireelectionist Club was organized in Madero's residence, and similar groups of men were meeting in every part of Mexico. In 1909 Madero went to Mexico City and assisted in making a central antireelectionist club. He was elected vice-president of the club, and at once became popular with those at the capital. In September of the same year a general convention was called at Mexico City, and about two hundred delegates from all parts of Mexico attended. Madero was made the popular candidate for the Presidency, with Dr. Vasquez Gomez as running mate. Many of those participating in that convention are actively engaged in the revolution, chiefs in the legislative department of the Provisional Government. After the convention, which lasted eight days, Madero made a tour of the country, speaking in principal cities and towns. The political atmosphere grew hotter. Madero became widely known.

Then came the elections of June, 1910. Madero was speaking in Monterey, and as he was about to board a train he was arrested by order of General G. Trevino, an old friend of the Madero family. It is said that Trevino, realizing Madero's ultimate fate, desired to do the arresting himself so that no harm would come to the exponent of the family. He recolutionar was charged with sedition, but soon released, only to be rearrested on the same charge and brought to San Jan's Potosi. He was held in jail a fortnight, but released on \$10,000 bond furnished by a friend of the family.

### Planning the Revolution

AFTER his release on bail, Madero would amuse himself by walking about the town, often visiting the outskirts which marked the walls of his imaginary prison. During this time he made political friends and formulated the plan of the open revolution of arms. Escaping from San Lapis Potosi in a coach, he made his way to San Antonio, where he was met by his wife and his closest associates. They told him that the people were demanding a revolution with war as the means. Madero's arrest was generally necepted as having been made to rain his political chances, since no man under arrest can run for any office necenting to Mexican law. The public indignation was general.

The revolution was planned to break on November 20, 1910, but the plot was discovered at Pueblo, and the only result was the riots more or less general throughout Mexico. It had been planned that the cities should rise in revolt, but only disorders resulted. Then the ranchmen of northern Chibnahua rose up in arms, and with this frail beginning the revolution had been made. The revolution was slow, instead of rapid, as calculated. But

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IF AND PRINT THESE ADTERPRISED PLACE MENTER COLLIERS

tunately, however, for the nation's purse, the great majority of England's kings and queens have been crowned with less expense than was George IV. In the early days of England's history a considerable saving was effected by the practise that prevailed of levying contributions upon farmers living near London for supplies toward the royal banquet in Westminster Hall that always followed the Abbey service. Some time before the event proclamations would be issued to the local authorities calling upon them to furnish a certain amount of beef, mutton, and poultry, while an abundance of wine could be had on demand from those provinces in France over which England then held sway.

The amount of money spent on King Edward's coronation in 1902 was very little less than that required when Queen Victoria was crowned. As before, most of it was absorbed in preparing and fitting up Westminster Abbey. This employed an army of workmen for several months. A special entrance porch had to be built, and the whole of the flooring raised. A new altar-cloth and reredos were also provided. The cloth was of crimson velvet, embroidered with fleur-de-lis, and the imperial crown and royal monograms worked in gold. A specially beavy item in King Edward's coronation bill was the cost of entertaining and housing the large number of foreign monarchs, princes, ambassadors, and other distinguished guests from India and the colonies who were bidden to the ceremony.

Apart, however, from the Government bill, huge sums were also expended in connection with the 1902 coronation by the various municipal bodies for decorating the streets and creeting stands along the line of route. Among the largest of these stands were the ones opposite the Abbey. in Whitehall, and Trafalgar Square, reserved respectively for peers and peeresses, for diplomats and Government officials, and for members of the London County Council, Some of the stands cost more than \$10,000 to build, and accommodated from one hundred to two thousand persons.

new sensation, to wit: seit-shaving refreshment. With the AutoStrop edge you actually enjoy the feel of the beard sliding off. That's what Mr. Wernicke means when he says "I really began to live." The AutoStrop Razor has made Mr. Wernicke an expert stropper. That is why he enjoys self-shaving.

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A sale is not a sale until the goods give satisfaction. If any AutoStrop Razor doesn't give head barber shaves, its owner can get his money back from the dealer,

\$5 for an AutoStrop Razor is your total shaving expense for years. The stropping preserves a blade often six months to a year.

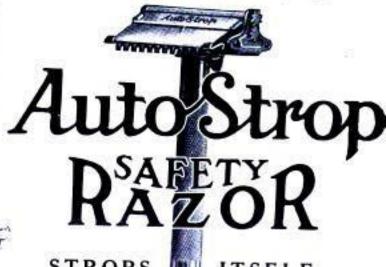
Consists of one silver-plated, self-stropping razor, 12 blades and

horse-hide strop in case, price \$5.

If you are experiencing shaving torture, eliminate it, get an AutoStrop Razor on trial today.

If it doesn't give you head barber shaves the dealer will refund your money quickly.

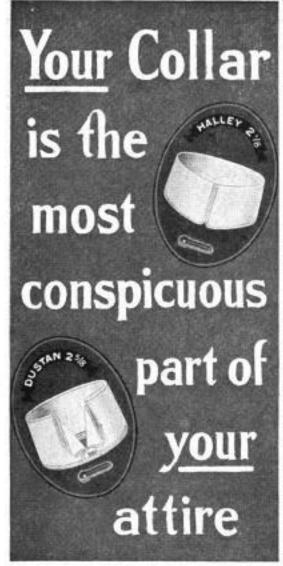
AutoStrop Safety Razor Company, Box 17, Station F. New York Toronto, Canada; 61 New Oxford Street, London



STROPS



IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S Digitized by Google



MALL things become big things when given prominence. For instance, one naturally looks first at a man's facethen the eyes just as naturally drop to his neck-dress. And in the size-up there



is nothing that counts so much in forming an opinion of his neatness or carelessness as the impression made by collar and cravat.



Collars that spread and set awkwardly on the neck upset the whole dress arrangement - and they are usually collars with ordinary buttonholes that pull apart and break out.

In all styles of



and in Silver Brand Collars only, you will get LINOCORD BUTTONHOLES that will not stretch

-that never gape or pull apart-and the collars always set as originally designed. They are eyelet buttonholes



easy-to-button and unbutton, and don't tear out.

Silver Brand Collars are made in every correct, fashionable and popular shape, and there's style for you and your every requirement.



Write for our book, "What's What." With this book you are correctly informed as to the proper attire for ефегу оссанов.

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IN ANSWERING THIS ADVENTIONABLE PLEASE MENTION COLUMNS

## The Battle of Aiken

(Concluded from page 21)

for the desperation of our last charge the battle must have been lost—"

> Damn the memory of E. Hewett 78+10=88 Couldn't Put Here Lies

G. Norris 78+10=88 A Fool and His Money Are Soon Parter

The little tombstones came thick and fast now. The fairway to the seventeenth, most excellent of all four-shot holes, was dotted with them, and it actually began to look as if General Bullwigg or Major Jennings (they were now on even terms) might be the winner.

It was that psychological moment when of all things a contestant most desires silence. Major Jennings was determined to triumph over his boastful companion. And he was full of courage and resolve. They had reached the seventeenth green in the same number of strokes from the first tee. That is to say, each had used up 95 of his allotted 98. Neither holed his approach put, and the match, so far as they two were concerned, resolved itself into a driving contest. If General Bullwigg drove the farther with his one remaining stroke he would beat the Major, and vice versa. As for the other competitors, there was but one who had reached the eighteenth tee, and he, as his tombstone showed, had played his last stroke neither far nor well.

For the Major the suspense was terrible. He had never won a tournament. He had never had so golden an opportunity to down a boaster. But it was General Bullwigg's honor, and it occurred to him that

the time was riper for talk than play. "You may think that I am nervous," he said. "But I am not. During one period of the battle of Aike" the firing between ourselves on this spot and the enemy entrenched where the club-house now stands, and spreading right and left in a halfmoon, was fast and furious. Once they charged up to our guns; but we drove them back, and after that charge yonder fair green was one infernal shambles of dead and dying. Among the wounded was one of the enemy's general officers; he whipped and thrashed and squirn.ed like a newly landed fish and screamed for water. It was terrible, it was unendurable. Next to me in the trench was a young fellow named—named Jennings-

"Jennings?" said the Major, breath-

lessly. "And what did he do?"
"He," said General Bullwigg. ing. He said, however, and he was careful not to show his head above the top of the trench: 'I can't stand this,' he said; 'somebody's got to bring that poor fellow in.' As for me, I only needed the sugges-tion. I jumped out of the trench and ran forward, exposing myself to the fire of both When, however, I reached the general officer, and my purpose was plain, the firing ceased upon both sides, and the enemy stood up and cheered me.'

General Bullwigg teed his ball and drove

Major Jennings bit his lip; it was hardly within his ability to hit so long a ball.

"This-er-Jennings," said he, "seems to have been a coward."

General Bullwigg shrugged his shoulder. "Have I got it straight?" asked Major Jennings. "It was you who brought in the general officer, and not-er-this-er-Jennings who did it?"

"I thought I had made it clear," said General Bullwigg stiffly. And he repeated the anecdote from the beginning. Major Jennings's comment was simply this:

"So that was the way of it, was it?"
A deep crimson suffused him. He looked as if he were going to burst. He teed his ball. He trembled. He addressed. He swung back, and then with all the rage, indignation, and accuracy of which he was capable—forward. It was the longest drive be had ever made. His ball lay a good yard beyond the General's. He had beaten all competitors, but that was nothing. He had beaten his companion, and that was worth more to him than all the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind. He had won the second battle of Aiken.

In silence he took his tombstone from his caddie's hand, in silence wrote upon it, in silence planted it where his ball had stopped. General Bullwigg bent himself stiffly to see what the fortunate winner had written. And this was what he read:

> Sacred to the Memory of E. O. Jennings 78+20=98 Late Major in the Gallant 29th, Talked to Death by a Liar

As for the gallant Major (still far from mollified), he turned his back upon a foe for the first time in his life and made off-almost running.

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r is built in proportion so car all the way through. hich 30 horse-power is ire smaller than ours and roportionately less. We

The subject is imporon a basis of 30 horseless.

I finds in the car all that its ot only has the rated horse quipped with top, five lamps, a and tools-ready for instant in ambiguous thing. A car to to \$200 to add the neceshell includes them.

ts is the powerful asset of ished, world-wide repairing cisson is complete.

horse-power . \$1,200 30 horse-power \$1,500

the foot of Time.

B. RACINE

LONDON & PARIS PL LIPTOR MERTING COPPIES

STREET, SOUTH LESS SEVEN CHINES,



An Assortment of Heart Shaped Deliciously Flavored Sweets

PACKED IN HEART SHAPED TIN BOXES, 30 cents per Box.

Bold by our Sales Agents everywhere and by Chinging 55 Retail Stores.

# UNDERFEED HEATING

Save 1/2 to 2/3 of Coal Bills

GET acquainted with the Underfeed coalsures clean, even heat at a saving of from enchalf to rece-thirds of coal bills. This commen sense method has unqualified municipal endorsement.

Warm Air Furnaces-Hot Water or Steam Boilers burn cheapest alack and pea or backwhost sizes of hard or soft coal that would smother ordinary heating plants. You sere the difference in coal cust.

Matsem Timber of Portland, Maine, writes: "I would put in a Pack-Williamson Underfeed even at BOURE the cost of a topfeed and consider it a good investment. I figure I shall are double the extra cost of the Underfeed the first year on my coal bill."

Heating plans of our Engineering Corps are FREE Fillin the coopen below and ration TODAY for FREE backless and inc-timils terfinonials.

I would like to know more about how to cut down the cost of the coal bills from 50% to 60%%. Seed me... if R.E.E. UNDERFEED former feetle

Addres

Entre Press	Name of year dealer,

. ....

ago everybody would have said Roosevelt. Such speculation is of no value, though it does no harm.-Brockton (Mass.) Times.

The current Collier's has an editorial on La Follette and in the adjoining column one on "Serenity." Colling's knows how to make a balanced publication.

-Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

The truth of the statements made by Collier's may be judged by the small number of the libel suits brought against the company and the results of the same. -Geneva (N. Y.) Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 21, 1911. The medical profession of America acknowledges a great debt of gratitude to your paper for the splendid campaign you have waged against the proprietary medicine evil. Your paper has been on the right side of all questions related to the advancement of the public health.

FRANK B. WYNN. Director, Scientific Exhibit, American Medical Association.

The chief of Mr. Ballinger's enemies in the public press extends to him its good wishes for his health and prosperity! Evidently the tragedy of his wrecked career was as wanton as it was cruel-and this in the name of progress!

-Rochester (N. Y.) Chronicle.

FT. WORTH, TEXAS. I think COLLER'S "Comment on Congress" is worth alone the subscription price of the weekly. H. C. HUBERT.

Collier's is the extreme development of sensationalism.

-San Francisco (Cal.) Evening Post.

Send to our nearest

agency for "Polarine

Pointers." It includes

hints on lubrication and

the causes of engine

troubles.

moving surfaces.

It flows freely at all spec all temperatures. It does too thin at high temperatus congeal at zero.



The Polarine brand covers:

Polarine Oil sold in sealed cans, ga half-gallon sizes; or in barrels and half

Polarine Transmission Lubricants consistencies for transmissions and diffi sold in cans of convenient size; also it and half-barrels.

Polarine Cup Grease and Polarin Grease, the latter of high melting po ticularly adapted for use on universa Sold in round cans.

Liberal use of Polarine Lubricants w you many embarrassing delays and I the life of your car.

# Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)

IN ANAMERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLINS'S Digitized by Google



# BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

The Kind that Keeps after it is Opened

MADE from solid, juicy, tomatoes, picked at red-ripe perfection; skins, cores and seeds removed just the right amount of just the right spices added to make the most savory, wholesome relish.

Contains only those ingredients recognized and endorsed by the U. S. Government.

> All products bearing our name are equally wholesome and delicious. Insist on our label when you buy soups, jellies, preserves, jams, canned fruits, vegetables and meats.

Visitors are always velcome at our factory.

> A useful little booklet "Original Menus," gives a host of suggestions for easy, delicious meals. Write for it.



The American Newspaper | Wer

(Continued from page 18)

knew that the "Journal" offered a page advertisement and a Brisbane editorial for a thousand dollars. It was remarked that Brisbane would not "boost," under this ar-rangement, any play which be did not like -but his tastes are catholic. Just as well was it understood that for five hundred dollars the "Journal" would give a halfpage advertisement, and a "special," with illustration by Nell Brinkley, together with liberal "news notices."

The "Journal" generally signed no contract for these transactions; it was just a gentleman's agreement between the solicitor and the manager. Of course, what the managers really wanted for their thousand dollars was not the advertisement,

but the editorial.

### The "Snapper"

MR. BRISBANE himself furnished the true climactic touch—what writers of fiction call the "snapper"—to this story. Liebler & Company, who produced "The Battle" and "The Dawn of a To-morrow, mentioned above, produced also Joseph Medill Patterson's newspaper play. "The Fourth Estate." Mr. Patterson hinged his drama on the control of newspaper policies by advertisers. To stimulate interest the Liebler press agent wrote to editors all over the country asking whether they believed that advertisers ever slanted or tainted the news columns. Afterward he made public some of the replies. And Arthur Brisbane wrote:

L"I have never found that advertisers tried to control the policy of any news-paper with which I was connected. There-fore, I have never given such a possible situation the carnest thought which it

doubtless merits."

Brisbane is an employee; whatever blame there is for this policy must rest on Hearst. And Hearst used others among his star special people. Owing to his emi-nence as an exponent of the "new jour-nalism," however, Brisbane's part has attracted more attention than that of Nell Brinkley, for example. The activities forced on that elever young woman by her employers have been far more productive of revenue, to judge by a study of the half-page theatrical advertisements in the "Journal," than the activities assumed by Mr. Brisbane. She has a great vogue in New York; and her bizarre drawing, if not her writing, deserves it. Her following is largest in that very class which patronizes the lighter Broadway attractions. For example, "The Follies of 1909" had a chorus of Nell Brinkley girls. Before the policy of constructive criticism came into the "Journal" she was doing a theatrical illustration and story at least once a week. The first suspicion that she was used in an advertising campaign ap-peared on April 18, 1908, three months after Zittel began his racing chart, in a five-column illustration and story entitled "Eva Tanguay the Human Firefly." Now Eva Tanguay had taken more advertising space on "Zit's" page than any two other performers; and she was always placed first in the racing chart. During the next year and a half she had "write-up" after "write-up" in the "feature" pages of the "Journal," sometimes by Nell Brinkley, sometimes by other stars. In fact, no United States Senator, no member of the Cabinet, drew so much space in the "Journal" during that period as Eva Tanguay. She made a graceful acknowledgment in the 1909 Christmas Vaudeville Number of the "Journal"-she bought a half-page advertisement which read:

"I take this opportunity to tell the publie I owe what success I have achieved and the position I hold in the theatrical field to C. F. Zittel. A Merry Christmas to

you, Mr. Zit!"

### Nell Brinkley's Job

BY the beginning of 1909 Miss Brink-ley's employers apparently held ber as close to the half-page advertisements as they held Brisbane to the full-page. Let us follow the coincidence a little way. In the issue of January 7, 1909, Annette Kellerman bad a half-page advertisement, the first of many. In the issue of January 16 Nell Brinkley had a five-column illustration and story, headed: "Annette Kellerman is a Sweet and Very Pretty Girl." Then, on February 2, came a story with illustration by Nell Brinkley about Vesta Victoria, who had taken no halfpage, but had advertised liberally in small doses. On February 15 appeared a Nell Brinkley drawing of Eleanor Robson as "Glad" in "The Dawn of a To-morrow." That play had already received a one-page advertisement and a Brisbane editorial. On February 13, Edna Aug in a half-page advertisement. On February 23, three columns of Nell Brinkley on Edna Aug. February 27, a half-page advertisement for Stella Maybew. March 3, three col-



to save t Scientifi



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Pebeco whitens at of the en:

### Enough test

With these

LEHN 8 Produce





imera you can make snay rk or cloudy days and in n indoors. You can make s of any duration, or actores from 1/4 to 1/1/1 of 1 can see the image right side will appear in the negative,

to the instant of exposure. The 3-A Graflex makes icture 3½ x 5% on 3A tak daylight loading film tridge.

9 Graffer Caralog fret at your dealer's, or A RESILIENCE DIVISION

comes out three and a half pounds. Cooked in the Ideal responses went. Five pound roast cooked in orest Steam Cooker it comes out five pounds. Mrs. E. Jarvis, Ill., writes "The Ideal is the delight of our family. We

are more than pleased. It goes far beyond aspeciations."

Mra. Thadeus. Mich., writes "I am using my ideal Cooker
overv day. Would not take \$35 for it if I could not get
another." And so it goes. All pleased. The ideal is simply
wonderful. Everybody likes it. Thousands sold. Everything can be cooked in the ideal. Steaks, bread, custard, beans, potatoes, corn-unything you want. Cook enstand and onlone on same shelf—custand won't be tainted. Cans 16 one quart jars fruit at one time-worth its price for this alone. Cook right in jars. The Ideal is made from finest quality material. No sharp corners or edges—as easily cleaned as an enamed bowl. Copper bottom—brass binges. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. The Ideal takes women by storm-just what they want,

Sent Anywhere, Only \$ 6 Each cooker tested before shipping. FREE with each Cooker, a fine 100 FREE page illustrated Steam Cook-Book. Order a cooker today. You won't regret it.

### HUSTLING AGENTS WANTED

Men and women who want to make more money. Who want to sell a high grade proposition-something they can believe

Men and women to manage county territory-take care of district sales appoint. Admits :canvace, take orders, collect -- advartise, etc. J. M. S. factory behind the " Have sold 2,850 cookers since take Ideal Steam Cooker

ing agency." No experience necessary-equal honesty, delermination and willingness to work as we direct. Then you'll be successful. Work all or part time. We help you-teach you how to gain big success. Think of the searmous field. Every home needs the Ideal. You should self at almost every house New houses starting every day. They need cookers, Hurry Get in year application. Name bocality you prefer to work. Don't wait. Write for appointment now. TOLEDO COOKER COMPANY

1803 W Bancroft Street, Toledo, Ohio

White Frost Refrigerators The delight of the homewife, because so perfectly sanitary, convenient, economical. Made entirely of metal. Enameled spodess white inside and outside. Revolving removable shelves. Entire inside can be taken out, cleansed and replaced in two minutes. Round in shape, there are no nasty corners, or cracks, for diet and germa to lodge. Refrigeration scientifically perfect, giving a cool, dry temperature with little ice. Handsomest and best Refrigentor in the world, Six ream success. If dealer does not handle we will sell at trade discount, freight prepaid. Write for book and prices. METAL STAMPING COMPANY 547 N. Mechanic

### How Zittel "Made" Morris TO summarize: in 1909 Miss Brinkley

used pen and pencil on theatrical or vaudeville attractions about forty times. Not more than six or seven of these stories and illustrations went unaccompanied by a half-page advertisement. On the side of the advertiser, not one half-page advertisement went unrewarded by a "special." Now and then the "Journal" varied Nell Brinkley by Lierle Johnson, Beatrice Fairfax, or "Tad"—all-star "special" people. After Brisbane stopped writing editorials to accompany full-page advertisements, Nell Brinkley was assigned to that part of the work. This remarkable cor. spondence between advertising revenue and artistic inspiration continued until the autumn of 1910, when the "Journal" temporarily dropped the whole policy. However, two of the coincidences call for special mention. On July 3, 1909, appeared a half-page advertisement for "The Mammoth Steel Palace Steamer City of Worcester." In the issue of July 10 Nell Brinkley had a five-column illustration and story, headed; "On the City of Worcester Down the Sound-a Worth While Trip." In the autumn of 1909 William Morris started the Piaza Music Hall at Fiftyninth Street and Madison Avenue, a long way from the regular theatrical district. He took a half-page advertisement on November 1, 1909. Also, he kept a large standing notice at the head of the dramatic advertising columns. He was recognized on November 20 in a five-column illustration by Nell Brinkley entitled "The Plaza Music Hall, the Showhouse Delightful," By this time the "Journal," lest any reader make a mistake, was putting the name of the theater at which the attraction appeared in the headlines over Miss Brinkley's articles. And the name of the "Plaza" came out in these lines again and again that winter. Finally, the "feature page" capped the dramatic season of 1909-10 by a "write-up" of Zittel and his racing chart. It told of the Headliners from Eva Tanguay down (all advertisers, by the way) whom Zittel had made. And it touched on the Plaza Music Hall. When that theater opened, said the eulogy, the crowds would not come. But "Zit" saw that it was a good theatrical project, and began to praise it. Now the audiences overflowed the theater, As a

# Send for New Bookle

We have recently issued a new and beautifully illustrated booklet, detailing the experience of many town authorities and road engineers with Tarvia.

It shows how in one case after another Tarvia was first tried on experimental strips, frequently in competition with other materials. Then after the experience of a year or so, all other dust layers and road binders were discarded and Tarvia was used more and more extensively.

Some engineers have adopted the broad policy of using Tarvia in all new macadam construction. Many road authorities go still further and aim to treat all the old macadam roadways with Tarvia to preserve them against the destructive effect of automobile traffic and prevent dust,

We want property owners to know that a dusty road is not merely a nuisance to them but is an endless burden upon

them as taxpayers,that the macadam is a surface blowing away

We want property that the road authoritie give them comparative adam roads at little or

We want road engithey can reduce their by bonding their roads that the saving in mair erally pay for the Tar

We therefore urge e to send for our booklet

### BARRETT MANUE

New York **'hitadelphia** St. Louis Pittaburg Kanaan City New Orleans

Canadian Offices-Montreal

Cleveland

Cincinnati

Minneapolis

## Invitations are out for graduations and weddings

See these splendid gifts. Nothing would make a better showing for money invested, for in each Simmons piece what you see is solid gold.

An exclusive process saves gold at center, greatly reduces cost of making. You get the practical equivalent of solid gold at one-fifth the cost.

Write for Style Book. Shows latest and most approved designs in Simmons Vest Chains, Metal and Ribbon Fobs for men. Simmons Lory ette Chains, Metal and Ribbon Fobs, Necklaces, Bracelets, Chatelaine Pins, Eye-glass Chains for women,

# CHRINS AND FORS

Ask the nearest protein in tagsife for with what was west trill have it or can get it for you quickly both a nearby poblet.' Look for "SIMMONS" in swivel of chain in catch of bracelet. Sold by ewelers only-not by department stores or mail order houses.





### Oklahoma to Inspect Stocks By J. D. LANKFORD

Bank Commissioner of Oklahoma

THE State Bank Commissioner of Oklahoma is undertaking an important and much-needed work. If you find that the stock in which you are interested is being offered for sale in that State, write to Mr. Lankford. In what he says below the explanation of his plan is given:

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY":

Sir-I am establishing a department in my office for furnishing information to those who ask for it with reference to the many stock companies that are now in-

festing Oklahoma.

I find there are many fraudulent stock companies operating in this State, which are robbing the people—especially the farmer, laborer, and wage-earner—of their savings. It is my purpose to get at the facts and protect these people when their inquiries reach my office. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be saved annually to this class of investors by the establishment of this department. I will not permit, if I can help it, the loss of hard-earned dollars by investments in the fake concerns which prey upon the very people who can least afford the loss.

As a rule the fake can be easily detected, for promises of returns to investors are usually unreasonable, and on the surface their methods are never clean or

business-like.

My plan is to investigate thoroughly as to the responsibility of the men who are organizing and operating these stock companies; their standing and general reputation for honesty, integrity, and business ability will be carefully looked into, and information will be sought as to their past record and also their present standing in the communities in which they live. Financial agencies will be consulted, and a clean bill of health must be shown all along the line. I am determined they shall either cease defrauding the people or retire from

### New Government Bonds

FIFTY million dollars of 3 per cent Panama Canal bonds, dated June 1, 1911, due June 1, 1961, are soon to be sold by the United States to the highest bidders. Bids will be received up to 4 P. M., June 17. A deposit of 2 per cent of the amount of the bid must be made. They will be available in pieces of \$100 and up; probably the bonds will sell on a basis of approximately 101, which would mean a yield of 2.96 to the buyer. Soon after the announcement of the issue, however, the bonds began to be traded in on the New York Curb market. Here they sold, "when issued," above 102. To prevent a break in price of previous issues (the market for which has been kept up by making them a basis for national bank-note circulation), this issue can not be used to secure note circulation, though they are regarded as legal security against the deposit of United States funds in national banks.

A yield of 2.96 is too low to tempt any one except the investor looking for absolute security. This class is not as big in this country as it is abroad. French rentes or national bonds are held to a great extent by small investors, and, to a smaller extent, British consols are a

popular investment.

From a recent circular of C. H. Boynton & Co. of New York, this comparison of yield during the last eight years on American, French, and British national securities is taken:

Year	Between Consola	French Bentes	United States Bonds	
1 401	1965	35	46 1995*	96 19304
1903.	and the second second	3.07	1.99	1.67
	2.84	3.09	2.09	1.76
	2.79	3.04	2.00	1.79
	2.84	3.08	2.04	1.80
	2.98	3.18	2.18	1.72
	2.91	3.13	2.44	1.78
	2.98	3,69	2.52	1.92
	3.09	3.09	2.75	1.94

\* Total inerc. \$319,499,900. \* Convolidated here, \$446,250,150.

Magazine Stock

FROM a friend in Boston comes the I letter printed below. It is used here to illustrate the methods of a growing number of promoters who are peddling magazine stock to the literate. Unfortumagazine stock to the literate. nately for the investor, two or three of our optimistic and successful magazine publishers many years ago formed stock companies that made big profits for shareholders. This was widely advertised, and the Post-Office Department, in its attempt to force a higher postage rate on the peri-odicals, added to the popular belief that magazine publishing is an extremely profitable business. Now, there must be a dozen magazines at work trying to sell stock. In no one of them is merit sufficient to justify purchase even as a reasonably good speculation. As investments, they can not even be considered.

The name of the magazine referred to in the letter is omitted because it is unfair to set it off from the others as exceptional.

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY":

Sir-I am betting with myself that you have more than a trace of humor in your innards, and am sending you a statement - which surely should bring at least one small grin to your face. Note that they have sold, or issued, \$52,285 of stock, and have the nerve to list against

that "subscription magazine" at \$42, one of those toy aff: valuable their good

I happen to know pies a little corner fact did not stop th ing a cut of the ent piece to the prospa great sign acro fact that the cor block.

I happen to kno ments of national and run in the prospective stock p perity of the publi big advertisers ha

This is a small | that companies of tention of the Pos as much as Burr

Anyhow, just a ment and advise As the late Mr. these mortals be! Cambridge, Ma

P. S .- Of cou Life" has failed lost the trifling Stock ducats. isn't it?

# Investment in Productive Acre:

By HERBERT W. EDWARDS, President of the P Company, Philip. South Dakota

The amount of productive acreage in the United States is lim to increase with the growth of population and the demand aged, it is a profitable investment aside from its growth in t wealth of the country. Choose wisely, put brains into the m

DRODUCTIVE acreage I consider to be about the best and safest form of real estate investment. I have had experience in several States, and have found that by watching the market and studying the population conditions, an investor can find plenty of safe chances to use his money in this way. While it may take considerably more capital in some places

than in others, it is possible to select acreage within the reach of even the modest purse. One hundred and sixty acres of good land in Iowa, for example, would cost from \$10,000 to \$32,000, acreage in that State running from \$65 to \$200 per acre, while in some of the newer States the same quality of land can be bought for one-third of these figures, or even less.

It is true that I can no longer buy first-class lowa farm land at from \$15 to \$75 per acre, as I could once. This fact, however, should be kept in mind: the United States is, geographically,

just so big. and the gain in population has been steady and, no doubt, will continue to be steady. This increase is sufficient to make the price of good productive acreage rise steadily for years to come.

A great many investors have a wrong idea about the purchase of land. They believe that they must buy outright for cash or not at all. I had that impression myself at one time, and it stood in the way of my ownership of considerably more land than I now have. My experience has been that if an investor has a good reputation for honesty and good habits, and can make payment of a fair percentage of the purchase price on acreage, he can secure liberal credit. Once having established the habit of saving, it will not be difficult for him to complete his payments. Like most other habits, this habit of saving is very hard to break off.

When a man marries be should have a heart-to-heart talk with his wife (this advice would be good also for many couples-

who have been n two should dee form of investm enough has bee first venture, m it as a first pe that is product of advancing in as it really see we were mari



Herbert, W. Edwards

habit was fort next time in point that o became worth We found the too high, and better bargai We found che webought at cash, we couwhat it cost seen turns 1 much increas

I do not in any way cated by an habit of the the inevitab several thou lines, but I e I put into 1 me better r ment, espec tive safety.

decided that the only new se s was to buy shares that paid a e of yield, and in return por ity nearly absolute safety. M nd the panic in 1907, I had sered dollars in the bank, and wise direction of an old and riend in Boston I perclased several industrial and high trouds. During the text he and the satisfaction of sering res increase in value, some d ost 50 per cent, and all of then nt. When they had reached a re the gain seemed all that an an ought to accept, I said the bought bonds of the very highall of them in the stronger railroads. This has proved of profitable, for at the time of peras told that the bood maries e lowest level for years odsik panic conditions. The book ly risen in value, and are still ly salary allows me to need a month-this cost and short r for life insurance. This, added 0 income from the boods min rear, approximately, which of

getting rich fast Me from Sadden Riches"

w as an annual belone. In

to think that the average broker a money every year, but I have those who do so, do it is the the small investor like gred. ontent to plod along and lay a each year, for it really seems hen I think of the operation of e airt of finance. On the she are the certain assersaor tist of my days of aselahes at a shall have at least enough to mile on pretty consecutive as anwhile I shall have obtain in and have seen then state (. 1 hope, taxfulness if as a

a leaves apply arms as as er studen riches and this an a prietty same to be altered

rectal of \$100,000, which, after paying forces, insurance, interest on martgage referred to alone, makes a fed spromise of \$20,500 on margage referred to atoms, haven a believedness of 400,570 per anomen. The owner of the property and makes of the atoms we offer in the House Really Company, a corporation with \$600,500 full policy capital. In this stocknowless comprise many of St. Louis properties and wealthiest critises. Principal and interest physics of office of Michanille Trust Company, St. Louis, France in Morigage.

### Write for Booklet Giving Full Details of This Issue

We come and offer the unself materities at pur and accreed inbrest to not perchase of. Materilles available Sept. I, 1973.

Real Estate Loan Department

# MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capital and Surplus, \$9,500,000



### The Jefferson County Building & Loan Association OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

pays on its shares this interest. No investment is sorer or more secure. Write for rarticulars,

P. M. JACKSON, President, 217 N. 21st St.

CHARLES AND VILLE VILLERANDA LITTURE MENLION COULTING

papers have finished with these. Still, as late as last autumn, John R. McLean published in his Cincinnati "Enquirer" a column of these advertisements which verged on violation of the law against mailing obscene matter. Pehaps McLean relied for his immunity upon the fact that he owns also the Washington "Post," the unofficial Government organ. Still more grudgingly publishers pruned their patent medicine advertising. Few, however, reject this matter wholly,

Forced by the public to a new policy, commercial publishers modified the rules governing the "bulletin-board." "Let the public post anything," they said, "so long as the matter does not injure public morals." So they began to refuse quackeries, obscenities, and assignations, but they continued to admit loan sharks, whom they knew to be swindlers, crooked mining stocks, "racing tips," and clairvoyants. These, you see, do not injure public morals. The editorial page, the news column, might be attacking the faker, while the adjoining advertising section promoted his little game. In New York, the "Journal" was denouncing the race-tracks, while taking money from touts and bookmakers,

### The Magazine Standard

to advertise tips on the races.

OF course, this rule of the commercial publisher is disingenuous. He can not fairly assume to conduct a censor of abuses while accepting revenue from these very abuses. It is true that the distinction between fair and false advertising is sometimes very fine. But certain advertisers, certain whole classes of advertising, are known to be fraudulent; and unless it reject them, the newspaper can not be consistent. As a matter of fact, only a few are. The New York "Evening Post" has always been highly virtuous in this regard, as in all others. Some of the excellent small city journals like the Springfield "Republican" draw the line bonestly. Of late, the Kansas City "Star," the Philadelphia "North American," and the New York "Times" approach what advertising men call the "magazine standard."

(Concluded on page 35)

One System

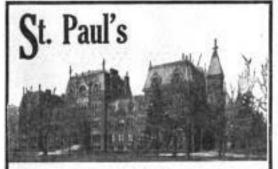
One Policy

Univer

DIVIDENDS have been paid for the past two years (quarterly) upon our Cumulative Preferred shares, which are a first lien upon all of our properties in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Oregon—in twelve young cities. These share's also are protected by a Sinking Fund deposit, with one of the strongest Trust Companies in Philadelphia, of land contracts (bills receivable), in excess of the amount of Preferred shares outstanding. Monthly cash payments received upon these contracts are held in trust for the payment of dividends and ultimate liquidation - at the option of the investor of our Preferred shares. We believe that this Trust Agreement makes our Preferred shares an absolutely safe 8% investment. Shares are \$100 each. Address

NORTHWEST TOWNSITE COMPANY 308 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.





A SCHOOL WITH INDIVIDUALITY

The Long Island (Episcopal) School for Boys

Location Beautiful and healthful Garden City, Long Island, 18 miles from New York.

Equipment - Fire-proof buildings; gymnastum; awimming pool; 38 acres of athletic fields.

Instruction - Roth class and individual instruction given. Prepares for any college or scientific school.

Also a lower school for younger boys Buildings now open. Catalog on request.

Walter R. Marsis, Headmaster, Box 10, Garden City, L. I.

# Belmont School Boys Belmont, California

Twenty-five miles south of San Francisco, is trying, and we think with reasonable success, to do for the moral, physical and intellectual welfare of its boys what every thoughtful parent most wishes to have done. Its location beyond the diversions and temptations of town or city, the fineness of its climate, the beauty of its buildings and grounds, the range and attractiveness of the surrounding country are most helpful aids. Ask our patrons, our graduates and our boys about us. Write for a catalogue and specific information.

W. T. Reid, A. M. (Harvard) Head Master



Lake Forest Academy

Founded 1857. Lake Forest, Ill. We train boys to meet the re-sponsibilities of life. Beautiful location on Lake Michigan, 28 miles from Chicago. Five build-ings. House system gives whole-some, natural house life. Each hour finely filled.

William Mather Lowis, Head Master, Box 100

# Peddie Institute

An endowed school. Strong teachers, splendid equipment, two hundred and fifty boys. Prepares for all colleges, law, medical and engineering schools. Through Business course. Music. Sixty acre campus, athletic field, gymnasium, swimming pool, Rates, \$400. Lower School for boys 11 to 14 years, Forty-sixth year opens Sept. 20. Catalogue. R. W. Swelland, A.M., Principal, Box 6M, Hightstown, N. J.

# SCHOOL for Boys Tarrytewn-on-Hadson New York

Only 25 miles from New York. In historic "Trying" country. Prepares for all colleges and scientific schools. Gymnasium, athletic field and swimming pool. Summer Camp, Bantam Lake, Litchfield Hills, Conn. 1100 feet sititude. Address

J. M. FURMAN, A. M., Head Master, Box 927

### MONTCLAIR ACADEMY



A bey's school for the thorough development of Christian scholars and gestiemen. Superblection in the Orange Mountains—600 feet slevation—and only 14 miles from New York. Sand for estations, and our little back "Your Boy and Our School," which will interest parents no matter where their sous are educated. This back gives the Headmanter's mature experience of more than a quarter-century of successful boy culture. JOHN G. MacVICAR, A. M., 21 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

SOMES SCHOOL As at a chool that by personal in-to the individual pupil, prepares boys with the highest success for college work, Number limited to thirty. Particular advantages for young boys. Abundant means for wholesome sports. 2600. For catalogue address ALSKET SOMES, A.M.

ROCK RIDGE HALL FOR BUYS. Local healthful, in one of New England's most beautiful residential villages. Instructors abic, experienced, mature. Thorough preparation for college. Unusual attention given boys under seventeen. Large, airy gymnasium with swimming pool. For catalog, address DR. G. M. WHITE, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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Established 1838. Prepares boys exclusively for
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
and other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT. Principal.

RINCETON SUMMER SCHOOL 15 University Place, Princeton, N. J.
Propares for Princeton Entrance examinations, both
final and preliminary. 20th season opens July 10th
Per information, address (Meatics Californ),
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RANDOLPH - MACON ACADEMY For Boys A Branch of the Randolph-Macon System. In the Valley of Virginia. Equipment cost \$100,000. Large gifts make rates \$250 a year. Prepares for College or Scientific Schools. Gym-masium and Athletics. 20th Session opens Sept. 18th. Address CHAS. L. MELTON, A. M., Prin., Box 400, Front Royal, Va.

Mercersburg Academy
Thoroughly prepares boys for College, Technical School
or Business. Our catalogue and booklet "The Spirit of
Mercersburg," will prove interesting and beneficial to the
parent confronted with the education of his boy. Address

WILLIAM MANN IRVINE, Ph.D., President, Mercersburg, Pa. Two-Year Practical Courses in Applied Electricity,
Applied Chemistry, Steam and Machine Design.
One-Year Courses in Machine Construction, Carpentry
and Suiding, Tanning, Leather Chemistry.
Low Tuition, Examinations for admission,
June 10 and Sept. 20. Write for catalog.
PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Dept. C.)

Franklin and Marshall Academy Founded 1753. Enters about 40 boys to colleges each year. Modern dermitories. Laboratories, symnasium, athletic field, \$125,000 in recent improvements. Good health record. Terms moderate. Catalog. T. G. HELM, A.M., E. M. HARTMAN, A.M., Prins.

MILITARY E





# STAU MILITARY

An Ideal Home Scho

380 Boys from 45 States last session United States. Boys from 10 to Universities, Government

1,800 feet above sea-level; pure, dry, b proverbially healthful and beautiful Vieral spring waters. High moral tone, develops obedience, health, manly carrequipped gymnasium, swimming pool encouraged. Daily drills and exercises culture and refinement only desired, our tuterial system. Standards and tyears old. New \$125,000 barracks, fu Charges \$360. Handsome catalogue free

CAPTAIN WM. H. KABLE, A. N

Increase the value of your boy's education by giving him a broader training than your public school can offer.



# **PORTER** Military Academy

will give him a thorough preparation for college—with Military Training. Also Commercial Courses. Large Buildings. Gymnastam with swimming pool. Ath-letic field. Board, tuition, etc., \$250. Two from one family \$450. Lower School, with separate dormitory for boys from 10 to 14. For catalog address

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# New York Military Academy

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

In the preparation of boys for colleges, technical schools or business, this school is without a superior. Certificates accepted by all leading colleges. It offers a particularly strong and practical course for the boy not going to college. Separate department for boys under 14. Beautiful location in Hudson River Highlands, four miles from West Point. Four new fire-proof buildings, 29 acres of grounds. Athletic field, gymnasium, cavalry, military band, rifle range. For catalogue, address

SEBASTIAN C. JONES, Superintendent

An Army Offi-become cleaner c through attendar

St. John'



American Rugby

Verbeck |

# Mar

DESIGNA as Dis '06'07'08'09 paid by U. 2 ful application paration for this high gr tive and th duces result character as in such deg schools.

WM. Y



### RIVERSIDE MILITARY ACADEMY, Gai

The most modern and up-to-date private Military School in the Southland for boys |
Nonvenience. A natural pack of 1500 acres, surrounding heartiful Lake Warmer, with
grounds. Ideal location on Rius Ridge Excarpment, 1800 feet above sea-level. Courses
and Business. For handsome catalogue write and Business. For handsome catalogus write



California, Los Angeles In the Land of Sunshine Harvard School

FOR BOYS (Military) Boarding and day pupils Fits for college and business. Fins Buildings. Fourteen Mas-ters. Chemical and Physical Laboratories. Machine Shops for Manual Training. Ten-acre campus. Cement Tennis Courts. Quarter-mile track and 230 yd. straight-away. Two Gymmasiums. Shower Baths. Indoor Ride Bange. Detailed U. S. Army Officer.

(Seed for Elizatrated Catalogue) Prin, Gunnville C. Kouny, Litt. D. Late Marter in the Roston Latin School



### OHIO MILITARY

Founded in 1833

An academic, military and physical training school. Se for young boys. Located at College Hill, unusually breast suburb of Cincinnati. Buildings well equipped. Gyn athletics under careful supervision. Military subordinate ing. One instructor to every nine cadess. Certificate a No hazing. Moral and social influences of primary consid.

Write for catalog to

A. M. HENSHAW, Commandant, Box 18, College Hill.

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A thoroughly modern military home school, University or Business Preparatory, School work of highest order. Pine equipment, beautiful campus, delightful situation, bealthful climate all year round. Military and athletic training. Character development, Teacher for every ten boys. Number limited, Terms 225, For Catalogue address,

Col. Walter Kohr, Prin. Box 100 Mexico, Missouri.

Augusta Military Academy (Roller's School)

In the famous Shenandosh Valley. A actual with county location of modern equipment, Electric lights. Seam best, Gynnauson cou-ning bewing alley, swimming pool, etc., Experiment mem-ry play at successful work. For entaining address Ft. Defunce, Va.

St. Charle St. Charles, Mo. home life, Lorevery ten boys. Address Col. H. P. Inches San

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ATIN CAMPS for BOYS service Groods Proper Westers (and 31) Address The Secretary, Morse Ta.

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and Record of Graduates apply to President or Secretary.

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# UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Summer Session 1911

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Special edenotages. We occupy our own building. We offer two private fewore a week. We offer fourteen clear leavens a week. Scholarships yielding \$130 yearly. foreished to seedy and meritorious students. Ten of the ablest instruction in America giving their entire time to the school. For catalogue A address

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Exhaustrary equipment complete. Obstrat faminies outure prompt. Principages' reader. Por detailed internation address. C. Hilbury Witzeld, Boatstrar, 2129 Reset's Ave., Chicago, III.

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Training School and School of Colture for Young Women, A broad education, a limitional and a proportation for the home. MARY F. Law, M. C. Prin.

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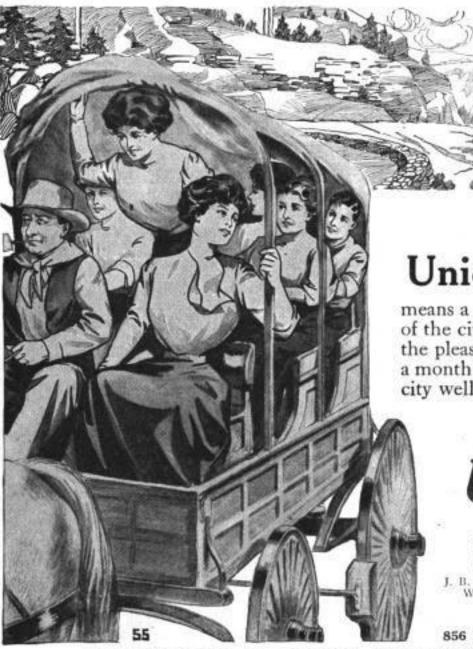
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The BIRMINGHAM S FOR GIRLS

An expellent action for pick, offering 



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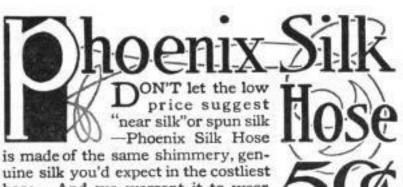
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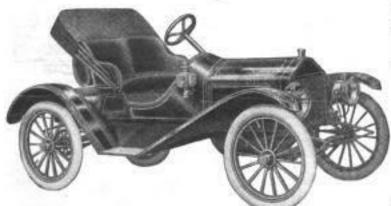
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Every four-pair box contains that guaranty. If any of the four pairs show a hole within three months, Women's you will be given new hose free. Box of four pairs \$2. Twelve colors. We'll fill your order direct if your dealer can't. Same guaranty. Nine colors

Phoenix Knitting Works Broadway Milwaukee Makers of the Phoenix Muffler and Phoenix Registered Hose



# Metz "Twenty-two" Water Cooled



Completely equipped \$600

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Four cylinder motor twenty-two HP, valves and all moving parts enclosed and dust proof.

10,000 Miles on Set of Tires

Ask for Book "C" with hill Climbing guarantee

GOOD DEALERS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY

May Deliveries. Capacity 10,000 Cars per year

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION

# METZ COMPANY, WALTHAM, MASS.

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The lipriced la railway lishrewd i mer tract way. The best char bors 400 by Amer we offer the Provitinenttion and The eye where condition at \$12

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etin-board" policy is as short-sighted hen he stultifies and gags his writers use he will not face down advertisers. ng the national manufacturers of conties for the people only two per cent the newspapers as a means of saleship. What of the other ninety-eight wat! If they advertise at all, they ally use the magazines, where the d in respectable company. Were the papers clean media, these advertisers d use them. Whether they would adse enough to replace the receipts from ke, poisoners, thieres, and swindlers. can say. Perhaps the experiment is trying. And that ninetreight per will not enter the newspapers in bulk ng as they must associate with poia and theres.

pital is timid; and the business of epresents capital. Journalism should cuve. Let it be intellectual if you but first of all the tribuse of the de must have courage. This advertisquandary is another expression of atornaly in modern American journal--the imperfect mixture of two artagtic elements, and the frequent prevae of the less admirable. Upstairs just sts, willing to risk life itself that they "get the story," to hazard friendship personal esteem that they may attack ial privilege and vested injustice-for is the spirit and eastern of the malt. nstairs—usually—a publisher fright at the loss of a handred dellars is rtising.

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I what phantoms, what shelt on sticks, does be cower! When the pubest demanded suppression of "susage ore and assignation advertisements, business managers responded that quajers could not exist without then the public and the editorial staffs riled. The personals west: and to super failed. The business offer said pare patent medicine advertisement cut after the expose of 1906, public ng and new laws forced these sales of poisons out of newspapers in the e of columns. And so one failed in contrary, general experience spaces the opinion of the national adorg expert. Where one need case up was over. Finally, and used perBut 'most all the men are settling that question, settling it quick.

Why, millions of 'em have tumbled to the new deal in pipesmoking, the tobacco that has everything you hanker for and can't bite your tongue,

# PRINCE ALBERT

"the national joy smoke"

If you haven't learned what a joy smoke is, hook up your jimmy pipe with a tin of P. A. NOW. That's the joy-full combination. That's what matches were made for.

Say, why do you suppose Prince Albert is now the largest selling pipe tobacco in the world. Because the men are getting hep fast. They're finding out that a pipe smoke doesn't need to be a tongue-scorcher. That you can get a fragrant, cool, long and perfectly satisfactory smoke with no comebacks. Many a jimmy pipe has been rescued from long desuetude (look it up

in the dictionary) since the owner learned the joys of smoking P. A.

But anchor to this main fact. Prince Albert is produced by an exclusive patented process that takes out the bite and leaves all that's good. We control this process absolutely. Prince Albert is like Prince Albert only. Pass up substitutes.

P. A. comes across at all live smoke places. 10c in the tidy red tin, 5c in red cloth bags lined with weather-proof paper and tied with a string you can hang over your little finger while you roll 'em. Also in handsome pound and half-pound tins and pound crystal glass humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO. Winston-Salem, N. C.



# All out-doors invites

Let Kodak keep a picture record of your every of phase of photography—pleasure in the taking, pleasure in possessing pictures of the places and people that you

KODAKS, \$5.00 to \$100.00.

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Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail.





# How To Man An Automobile

any other staple article of necessity, the real variety of passing judgment on yourself. If you want your home, your first move would be to write seve them to make bids. These bids you would analyze a and at what price. You would check each list of sp. If all the propositions specified about the same star you naturally would give the job to the lowest bide quality it would come right down to a matter of dol.

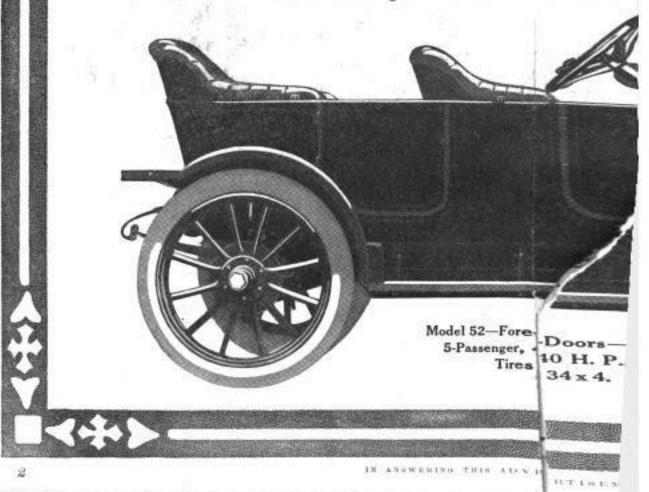
Analyze an automobile in the same way. It's merely a case of simple comparisons. Merely a case of seeing what is offered you at a given price—just a simple checking up of the specifications—of finding out something about the concern that made the car—whether or not they are large manufacturers or just assemblers—whether or not many of their cars are in use—if so, how many? And get some facts about the car's record, about its ability to "stand up." In other words, put the facts of one car against the other, and then you can determine for yourself which is the best to buy at a given price.

A comparison of the Overland Model 52 at \$1600 with any \$2500 car on the market will show you how sixteen hundred dollars will go as far as twenty-five hundred. Just take the specifications of any \$2500 car. Start with the wheel base and go on through with the motor—horse power—size of wheels—transmission—trimmings, etc. Check up the whole equipment and see if the \$1600 Overland won't balance with the \$2500 machine. A car should not be judged by its price. It's the worth of the car you are paying for—the actual facts determine its intrinsic value. Facts are the only things you can base your valuation on.

Yo faciliti finishe larges world men auton Here reduc other enor build that proc the thou

Do hon out cou so ! Ov you an wa

# The Willys-Overland Con



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will gladly mail you
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Woderate Weight The Locomobile Six, with possibly one exception, is the lightest seven passenger, six cylinder car. We have attained this progress and refinement by seven years' study and development of the finest alloy steels. One brake horsepower is provided for every fifty-seven pounds of weight.

Fuel Economy

The Locomobile Six has frequently been driven twelve miles on a gallon of fuel. This is well in advance of ordinary six cylinder performance. A customer writes that he drove his Locomobile Six over the mountains from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara with seven passengers, averaging eleven miles to a gallon of fuel. Another customer writes that he drove his Six Torpedo over fourteen miles on a gallon of fuel. Such economy is due to our special carbureter design and to moderate weight.

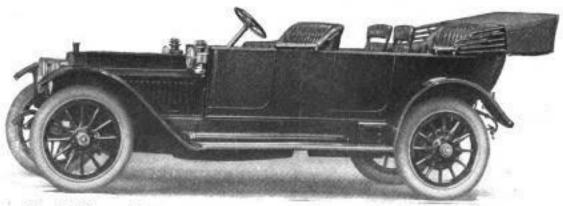
action of the differential when turning a corner, thus preventing any grinding action on the rubber. The Locomobile differential never binds under any conditions of road operation.

Strength of Construction stead of aluminum is used for the motor base and gear box. It is three times as strong as the aluminum ordinarily used for the purpose on other cars. The axles and steering gear are very strong and safe. The car throughout is built from carefully designed parts made in the Locomobile factory from material specially selected for each part. The Locomobile has always been known for its safety and strength.

Riding Qualities The Locomobile Six has wonderful riding qualities—perfect comfort and iteadiness. No swerving from side to side when traveling at speed. The

provided with a hand hole, affording ease of inspection of the driving gears. Rear axle tubes are alloy steel, without brazing—a superior construction peculiar to the Locomobile.

Other Special Features The Multiple Dire Clutch is very simple and may be removed as a unit without disturbing anything else. A self-contained Oiling System provides perfect motor lubrication. Grease Cups at all wearing parts on the chassis eliminate dirty oil cups and insure perfect lubrication. The Transmission provides four speeds and reverse and the construction is so durable that gear trouble is absolutely eliminated. Universal Joints run over 5000 miles without attention to lubrication. The Bonnet is very short, saving room and obviating the clumsy appearance of other Sixes. Extra Tires are carried at the rear. Running Boards are clear on both sides.



The "48" Locomobile, Six Cylinder Touring Car. Price \$4800. Interchangeable Tires.

The "30" Locomobile, Four Cylinders. This reliable and convenient five passenger shaft drive car will be marketed for 1912 without change excepting increased attention to details of finish and equipment. Price \$3500.

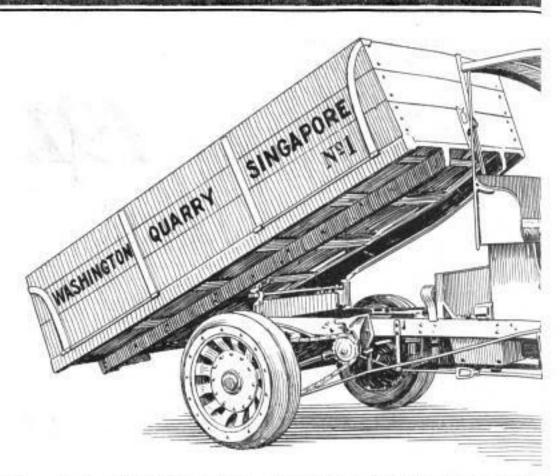
All 1912 Locomobile Models are equipped with High Tension Ignition, Demountable Rims, and Top. The customer is given his choice of color. More complete information on application.

The Locomobile Company of America Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Chicago, Washington, San Francisco



June to

IN ANSWERING THIS ADTESTICENEST PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



This Commer Truck works for the Washington Quarries of Singapore, East India. It has seen over three entered service, Malay fanatics believed it some supernatural monster. The Washington Quarrie

# Actual Resident Actual Residen

URING the negotiations for the American rights to the Commer Truck, we were shown photographs and testimonials graphically illustrating service performed during the past seven years by different Commer Trucks under every conceivable condition of road and load

—over the rutted roads of Africa, India, Siberia, and South America as well as over the smooth streets of big cities.

In this advertisement we show two Commer Trucks which work under unusual conditions. We show them because the final value of a motor truck rests upon the actual work done. The trucks illustrated here have delivered the sturdiest sort of service under most trying conditions. Many other Commer Trucks have seen seven years of service and over two hundred thousand miles of duty.

The facts decidedly show a g Trucks ju

How sig makes ge fronting

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# The Comm

21/2-TON

31/2-TON

But we do not expect you to buy a Commer Truck solely because of our statements. Before selling you, we prefer that you test it in actual service for our mutual protection. If you buy, the truck will be guaranteed as follows:

If, in the opinion of the purchaser, after ninety days' trial, any Commer Truck does not deliver the service as requested by the purchaser and accepted by our expert, we will agree to take back said Commer Truck and refund the purchase price of same minus a reasonable charge per mile.

We will back our agents in making the guarantee.

We can make this commercially sound selling agreement because the Commercially sound. Its worth has been so positively proved through the past seven years that every possible element of risk in its construction has been eliminated.

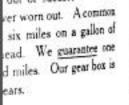
The

The Commer is the world's best high-duty motor truck.

Agents in the larger cities will find the Commer T backed as it is by guarantees and aggressive advertisir

# WYCKOFF, CHURCH

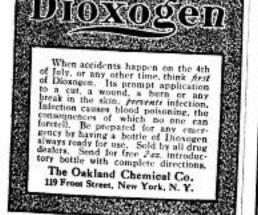
BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET, NEW YORK





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tor Service in America





# Surbrug's ARCADIA MIXTURE

The tobacco with a regret.

The regret is that you have wasted so many years before you began smoking ARCADIA.

The great brotherhood of pipe smokers, who appreciate a soothing and medicative pipe, and are trying to find a tobacro that satisfies perfectly, will find their ideal in ARCADLA MIXTURE.

If you have never had the hixury of smoking ARCADIA

Send 10 Cents and a single

THE SURBRUG CO., 81 Dey Street, New York



EAVE your call with Big Ben and sleep soundly, trustingly, every minute of the night-he'll call you on the dot at any time you say.

And if you roll over and try just one more nap, he'll remind you gently that it's break-

fast time and keep on calling until you're wide awake.

Big Ben stands 7 inches tall, slender, massive, handsome. He's easy to read, easy to wind and pleasing to hear.

The Western Clock Co., of La Salle, Illinois stands lock of him. - They will gladly tell you where you can find him.

\$2.50

Sold by Jewelers only Three Dollars in Canada

bridge - model struction of its me ment-a type of o struction shared o by the highest pri time-keepers.

Your jeweler v be glad to show this modern prod of efficient man facturing meth which have crea a high class tir piece at a moder price.

Watch satisfacti is now yours for t price you kno should command

The Ingersol Trenton watc movement and cas is fully guarantee

Robt. H. Ingersoll & B. 58 Ashland Bldg., New Yo



# Berry Brothers' Varnishes

FOR ALL KNOWN PURPOSES

The Manufacturer's Name on the *outside* of the varnish can is your only way of telling what is *inside* the can.

That is why you need to know a name and label you can always trust—one in which you can place unlimited confidence.

The Berry Brothers' Label—a trademark of 53 years' standing—is a sign of honesty inside the can and honest judgment in the purchaser.

If you fully realized the satisfaction and economy that this label represents you would always take a personal and active interest in seeing it "on the job," whenever you are paying the varnish bills.

Here are four varnishes that will supply all your needs for the finishing of homes and other buildings.

# LIQUID GRANITE

For Snishing floors in the



For the finest rubbed or polished finish on Interior wood-work.



For sills, wainscots, etc., exposed to wetting or severe wear.



For front doors and all other surfaces exposed to the weather.

Start your active interest in varnish by sending today for a copy of "Choosing Your Varnish Maker."

Berry Brothers' Architectural Varnishes for painters, decorators, architects, owners of homes and other buildings can be obtained from any painter or dealer.

Our representative will call on manufacturers and other large varnish users who are interested in better finishing and reduction of finishing costs.

Write as about your various problems,

### BERRY BROTHERS, Ltd.

Largest Manufacturers of Varnishes, Shellacs, Air-Drying and Baking Japans, Lacquers, Stains, Fillers, and Dryers

Facestar: Detroit, Mich., Walkerville, Out, Evenific: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cinciniati, St. Louis, San Francisco.

# Weekly letter to rea on advertising

CAYS one of Collier's Advertiser:

"Our trade-mark stands for the "materials, the best of workmans! "isfactory service to the buyer.

"We can not afford to have it mea

Strong, consistent advertising hat that trade-mark known. Honest of manufacture, the finest material effort to turn out the best possible has established that trade-mark.

No amount of advertising can harity for an unworthy commod advertiser can not afford to have mark mean less than a guarante

These are the kind of advertise carries—and is glad to carry.

atta D. S. F

## Ash the man who ou



THIS truck has been operated on a rigid ber 1, 1910. It has replaced four test to do the same amount of hauling. To cost us \$20 a day. The one Packard truck Yawman & Erbe Mfg.



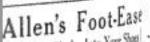
AFTER using one Packard truck si & Erbe Mig. Co. bought anote cent of all sales of Packard trucks ordered by previous purchasers. I used in 122 lines of trade and in owners are extended Packard servithe same as that provided for ov

Write for catalog and importan

Packard Motor Car C.

that of manufacture and army proud, we'll avolutes. Always task for the 5-th on order facile frames and can dies possibly. A secthe hand the S. G. trademat's new complete goods. Specify how from the place of

STEVENS & COMPANY, Inc. Providence, E.



# Shake Into Your Store

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FREE TREAT PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF







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Semanicator Agents Wanded in Kerry Boaring Community Detroit Engine Works, 1998 Sefferson Ave., Betralt, Mich



I TEACH BY MAIL WEITE POR MY PREE BOOK How to Become a Good Penman" and beautiful specimens. Your

good of you enclose share. Write lodge, Address name elegantly written on a F. W. TAMBLYN, 416 Mayer Side., Kansas City, No. In translation drives to an annual states we also converge

carea that a man of such caliber was too great a find to be allowed to escape.

# The International Polo Matches

Seldom has an athletic contest been followed with the interest which was aroused by these games between the pick of English and American poloists. Gouverneur Morris has written a picturesque description of the matches which will appear in next week's issue or the one following.

# This Is Pleasant Reading for Us

"The Daily Graphic," London, May 2, 1911.

No journalist in any country should neglect to see your editorial, "Sparks from the Anvil," and no English-speaking newspaper man should miss Mr. Will Irwin's articles on the Journa'ism of To-day and To-morrow. Collier's, which I have read for years with pleasure and profit, is to me not only "The National Weekly," but "The International Weekly." Collier's is the bright bouquer of all the journalistic virtues. In your own vivid vernacular phrase, Collier's is the goods.

Yours faithfully, G. F. R. Anderson, News Editor,

To Our Correspondents

■ We receive many letters, worded approximately as follows: "I have several photographs of the disastrous cyclone at ---," or, "I have a number of exclusive pictures of ---," or, "I have an interview with the King of the Cannibal Islands; can you use it? How much will you pay?" For the benefit of our interested friends who make these offers it is necessary to say that Collier's can not tell whether a photograph is available or not until the picture has been seen. Therefore, it is a waste of time to write to ask if Collier's can use a photograph which the editors have not yet had the opportunity of examining. It saves time to forward the photograph or article at once, without wasting precious hours or days in preliminary querying. Frequently the news value of a photograph is entirely lost in this manner. Neither can Collier's tell how much will be paid for photographs until the editors have seen them, or for an article from an unknown correspondent until the manuscript has been read. Collier's does not bid for articles or pictures, as at an auction, although it is always glad to receive unusual photographs of interesting events, and if they are accepted payment will be made promptly and generously. If they are unavailable they will be as promptly returned. But it is useless to write or telegraph to the editors asking how much Collier's will offer for either illustrative or graphic material.

Summer Session

Learn

Books Used. No Toole to !

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practical work; figing

field. Beltreades required.

AVIATION TRAINING SCHOOL P.

Write-no-day for full purchalum.

Graduate and undergraduate oc Graduate School, Law School, ters and Science, Engineering, Opens June 26, closes August 4, ex (September 1). For illustrated 1

Registrar, University, Mad.



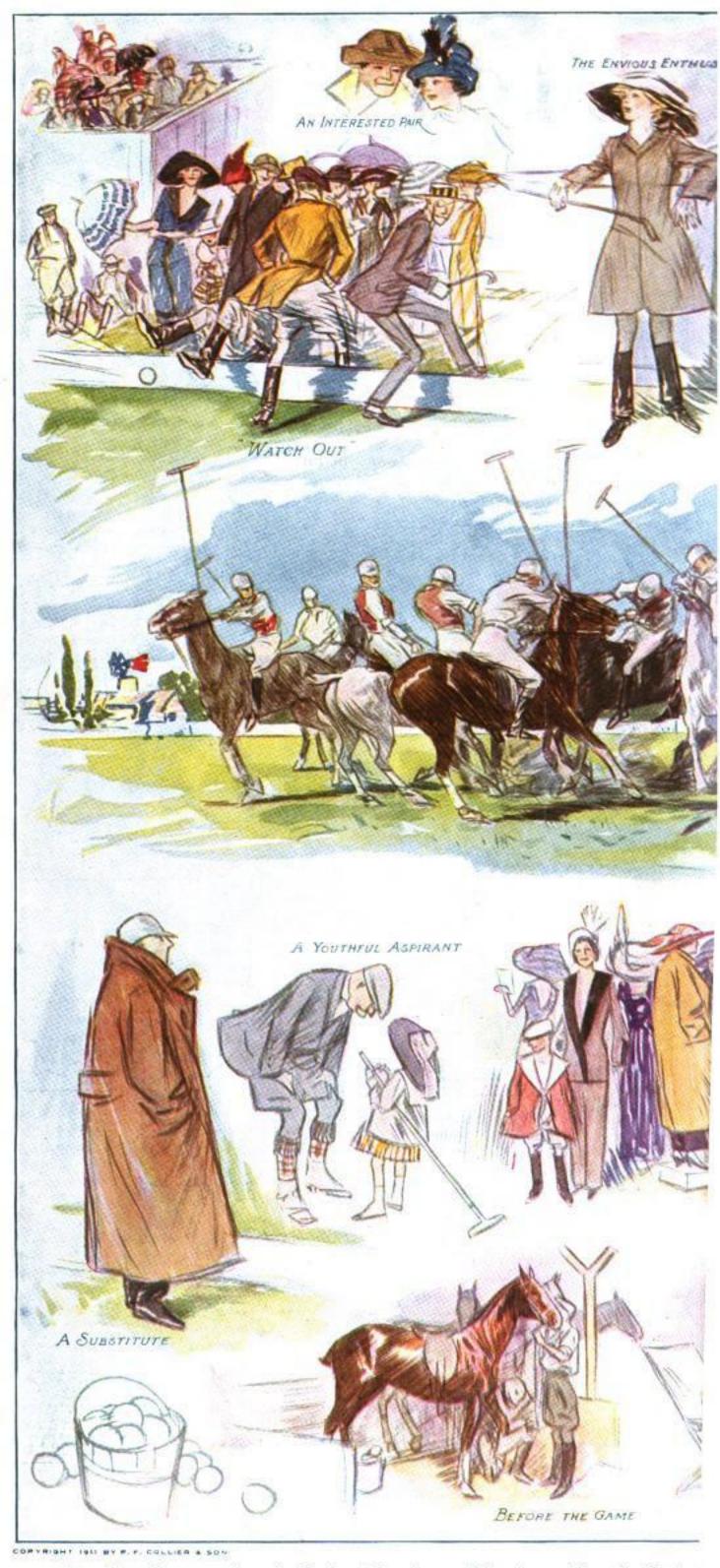
is now productions service #1 or the full particulars FILE. OTTAK SATIONAL Y

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Votice M. Gran & Co. 14 Ashland Mrs.

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8

At the International Polo Matches, Meadow Brook Club,



COCIETY

ON THE FENCE

plans the battle as he would play chess, this idea is of enormous aid. In Mexico a unique feature has been added to the rôle of this instrument in that the opposing generals were connected by telephone. They were furnished with service through an exchange of five thousand subscribers during the course of the battle at Juarez, Madero and Navarro signing contracts at the regular rental rate and being listed on the records as regular subscribers. They directed many of the maneuvers by telephone, by recourse to "information," to furnish them the numbers at the various Juarez addresses. The officers were able to submit their reports by telephone during the course of this battle by the simple means of breaking down a door or battering in a window. It was toward the close of the battle that General MADERO called up his antagonist and demanded the surrender of the town. Again, when Navarro's life was threatened by the excited Revolutionists, Madero used the telephone to give strict orders to protect the opposing general. It was through the telephone, also, that a temporary armistice to take care of the dead and wounded was arranged. The telephone company records show that Mademo used the instrument one hundred and sixteen times, to seventy-four for Navarro. The instruments in Juarez were handled for the combatants in the same manner as a private wire, but COLLIER'S has no knowledge about what happened when the operator reported "Busy," or "They don't answer."

# The Man on the Spot

THE MEXICAN REBELS under Figueroa were attacking Iguala, a little city of twelve thousand people in the State of Guerrero. They had penetrated to the central plaza and cornered the small garrison of Federals in the cuartel and in the towers of the cathedral. The staccato notes of the Winehesters and the shrill crescendo of the Mausers were broken by the dull diapason of dynamite bombs, and then -we quote from the special correspondence of the "Mexican Herald":

Amid all the sounds of the battle, the plaintive cries of the wounded, the hourse epithets of the combatants, and the agonizing screams of wounded horses, there rang one sweet, clear note that seemed almost more than earthly. It came from the repeated striking of the steel-shod bullets on the silver bells of the cathedral. In long, rippling waves of sound it rolled out over the doomed city, and many a rebel, holding his rifle in one hand, made the sign of the cross with the other and muttered a brief prayer for the repose of the soul that might leave his body he knew not how soon.

Here is an incident which a writer of fiction, who had never been in Mexico or in a battle, might never think of in a thousand years. One of the fascinations of the reporter's work is that he continually stumbles

and the pare tood law was passed by a vote of 72 to was reported as absent or not voting. Another bill, in the to strengthen the law, passed by 70 to 0. Among those alvoting was MILLER. The votes on other bills show that he when these laws were passed. In 1911 he voted against a pu which passed by 66 to 7. In 1907 an act to prevent adulte branding, and imitation was passed by 67 to 18. MILLER W. as absent or not voting, although the record again shows present on that day. In the same year he voted against an guard the public health by regulating the sale of patent and medicines. He voted in the same year against a bill to throwing or depositing of medicines, as samples or otherwise or public places, the bill passing by 67 to 11. In 1909 he vo a bill to strengthen the law relating to the sale of poison, the by a vote of 71 to 5. The records show that he opposed bill the use of pure cream, clean fruit, and sound nuts in ice er bill against sample packages of medicines left on porches ar was largely caused by the deaths of children. The League f Freedom announces officially that it made "ILLER one of it

#### Habit

N ENGLISHMAN is usually tenacious of custom. A A the Consular Service, stationed on a remote island, w touch seldom, arranged to have the back numbers of th "Times" come to him once a year. He was thus enabled t newspaper with his breakfast. On July 4, 1911, he will, if read the "Times" for July 4, 1910. He will be just as happy up to date had one year's different meaning in the infinity of

### Beyond Human Power?

DRESIDENT TAFT is the kind of a man who needs to sides of a question presented adequately to him in order best work. If he had from the start been surrounded by an ed ber of able men from the two great divisions of society, the Sta and the Liberals, he would have made a remarkably successful l As we have already pointed out, his arbitration treaty, his se about Mexico, his reciprocity treaty, which is valuable in spite in some respects unsatisfactory, and his appointments of Messr and STIMSON, have done much to diminish the force of the o to him. That opposition is reasonable. It is based on courage democratic philosophy. The only way for the President to me go further himself in the direction of popular sympathy and sti

tion to illigit domands of mariating

because of his record in the Iowa Legislature,

strengthened wherever it can be strengthened without being killed. The explanation, we believe, of the unfairness to the farmer is to be found largely in the personality, mind, and experience of Secretary Knox. He is not a tariff reformer. He can not understand that in granting a concession to Canada we may be doing ourselves good. The idea of allowing Canada to send in manufactured articles without our securing a corresponding privilege for our manufactures would strike him as absurd.

### Land Values

THESE WORDS were uttered by the Hon. COE I. CRAWFORD in the course of a speech in the Senate:

I say the farmer in Iowa who owns 160 acres of land worth \$100 per acre could sell it, take the \$16,000, and buy 800 acres of land in Alberta—just five times the quantity be had before. . . . Is it not perfectly plain that the result will be a depression in the values of lowa, Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin land and a great boom for the Canadian farmer at the expense of the American farmer?

This is meant to be an argument against reciprocity. How long does Senator Crawford hope to maintain the price of Iowa land by artificial laws? Canada is not the only place where there is land just as good as Iowa's at one-fifth the price. The Iowa farmer can go to Texas or Virginia or South Carolina or Georgia, and do exactly the thing that Senator Crawford pictures. And he will do it. The slow shifting and gradual redistribution of population within the boundaries of the United States is one of the most interesting phenomena of our times. Its consequences are going to seem painful at first to some of the communities affected, but will be thoroughly wholesome in the end. The same movement is going to restore the South to its ante-bellum prosperity and prestige. Did Senator Crawford or any patriotic citizen of Iowa ever pause to search his soul for the reason his State was the only one that suffered a net loss in population during the past decade? Now that the reckoning is near, the first instinct of the Standpatter mind is to pass some kind of a law—build a wall around the State, or forbid any man to sell his land at less than \$100 an acre. This country has for sixteen years been in the hands of a party whose tradition is to combat natural and economic laws with statutes.

### Immigration

DEPRESENTATIVE SULZER of New York, who usually represents Mr. Hearst on all public questions, is attempting to have Ellis Island investigated, and the Hearst papers have already begun a campaign of unbounded vilification of the very excellent Commissioner now in charge of the Immigration Bureau. That this is a good business policy for Mr. Hearst's property interests we do not question. Also it is very easy to play on human sympathies if one cares to do so without conscience. Take the individual immigrant, put him in the limelight, and dramatize his unhappiness if he is sent back, and you have a human-interest story ready made. We doubt, however, whether the plea for free immigration and looser inspection, which lies under all this rhetoric, will have the sympathy of the American people. It is well known that the commission which has been studying immigration favors stricter methods. If Messrs. Sulzer and Hearst foam at the mouth over the gentle powers which lie in the hands of Mr. WILLIAMS and his associates, what would they do if they considered the firmness with which Canada selects the immigrants she chooses to admit?

### Business and Morals

THIS EDITORIAL is not paid for, a fact which we announce in advance in order to save to our readers a few sarcastic post-cards and a number of two-cent stamps. It is written because one good example is worth more than a hundred complaints. The Francis H. Leggett wholesale grocery firm is among those manufacturers and sellers of food products who believe in keeping ahead of the law, not behind it, and it expresses its views in a most interesting series of announcements. It has appealed to the club women of the country to use their power (which in a matter of this kind is vast) toward strengthening the upward movement in food manufacture. It has printed articles by Dr. Willey and other well-known men. "The Premier Enquirer," as the Leggett monthly publication is called, goes even into such matters as a National Department of Health-indeed, into all aspects of the great central questionand treats them all with searching intelligence and thorough information. It has published, from its own expert, Mr. Alfred W. McCann, some very remarkable essays on the reasons for seeking the best quality in food. For instance, take this answer to the woman who says prunes at ten cents a pound are good enough for her, so why pay fifteen?

She does not stop to think that in the ten-cent prune she is getting one hundred prunes to the pound, whereas in the fifteen-cent prune she is getting about forty-five prunes to the pound. For ten cents she gets one hundred wooden pits and one hundred skins. For fifteen cents she gets forty-five wooden pits only and but forty-five skins, and if she goes to the trouble to make the investigation for herself, she will find that in purchasing the better prune at fifteen cents she will have about as much actual fruit as she would get in two pounds of the ten-cent article.

Of course, as the public becomes educated, the task of the highest grade merchant becomes easier. "The big successes of the future," says one of the Leggett advertisements, "in the grocery business, will be under the banners of pure food." The firm publishes a piece of fiction in which it makes a son say to his father: "I'd rather be a good grocer than president of the Union Pacific."

Some Personal Source of So

Mr. PILLSBI indignantly, no does say about ! the "Union's" the Rockinghan those topics, if did have a little

Your estimate and untrue," as I that he undertook undertake. If his should be valued will be short-lived

This opinion apperats, as well as Representatives

And, by the amount of assist effort to secure task with which lative program? ernor's council doubtless knows

OLLIER'S / ROOSEVELT ISAAC RUSSELL ( to one of the fo without naming ings from "McC VELT'S letter th special reference which accused C forth his indig Alive," was bro undeserved. To tingly, would b magazine not on original leader in so rapidly incre. arose between "McClure" art Russell's gener from the polyga difficulties, are although we do quite as monoga details given wit point of view of specific points of HENDRICK was e standing, integri use of our colum that our own vie statement of fac noted and which is to do succes: famous. As to O'Higgins, the 1

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ble to a rather extraordinary degreet it, is Mr. Pillsbury proof of the has given to Governor Bass in in ity commission—the nost difficit need since the passage of his legisubtless understands that the fordipatters to two Progressives, and ts influence has been really east. Clure's "Magazine

un the New Hampshire House d

#### Clure's "Magazine April 15 a letter from Presilet

in the same issue no article by Mr. Mr. ROOSEVELT referred openly have recently discussed Menors. , in the make-up of our page bed such juxtaposition to Mr. Boosurally assumed that the Colon liodical. It was another means f a political deal and thereby calcion, "Dead Apostles Picturel a ambiguity of language, and us to "McClure's," however uniful to us, as we look upon the of the American people, but is the spirited magazine effort which in c years. Certain questions wird Mr. HENDRICK, the author of the It to settle absolutely. Wri I:

progress—we are in supair, apostles referred to have no bed. We share his view that considering the not fairly represent the norm of people. In our opinion, as son ged Mr. HENDRICK's accurate feel that a man of Mr. Brasil good causes ought to have its it desirable to state emphasis pick has been able to show that

e Mormon leaders wish to get any



# WHAT THE WORL

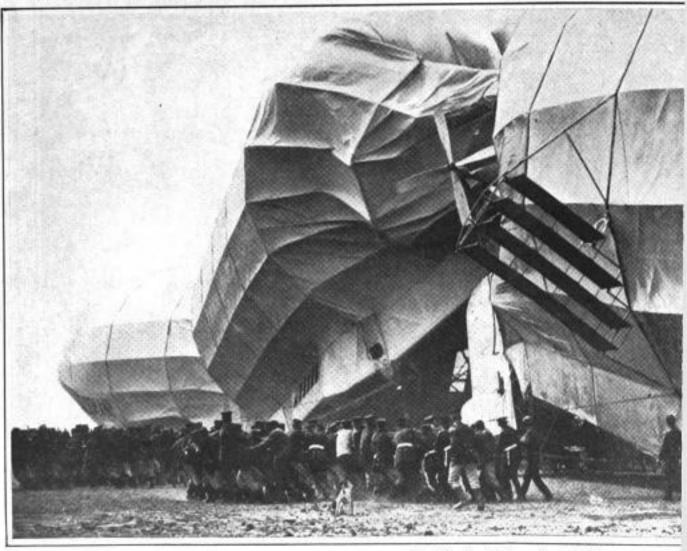


Dreamland, Coney Island, before the three-million-do



The Ruins of the Fire Which Burned Over Ten Acres of New York's Ocea

The fire which started early on the morning of May 27 destroyed two and a quarter million dollars' wort one million dollars' worth of property to the east and west of this big section. In the ruins were scores of shows; several that had escaped from their cages were shot by their keepers and the police. Six ir



The Wreck of Count Zeppelin's Newest Dirigible

After a career of six weeks, the dirigible passenger balloon, The Deutschland, was wrecked on May 16 at taken from the hangar, and the eight passengers had mounted to the cabin, when a gale of wind stru-



agment in Decamined itself and our which had been connected with aims second from the flames by the sons



Prussia. The balloon had just bet we her against the wall of the the



The only women seen in tears at the parting

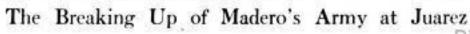
Madero's farewell to his soldiers was an impressive sight. On all sides were the blackened walls which had been pierced by the destructive fire of the Federals and Insurrectos. Madero proceeded from his headquarters accompanied by his cabinet, and ascended the steps of the monument of Benito Juarez, where he was hailed with continued cheers of "Long live the Liberator of Mexico!" Among the soldiers was a twelve-year-old boy who, it is said, has been in eleven battles. Madero's closing words were: "Soldiers, good-by. You have fought bravely. See that in your homes, and in the peaceful pursuits with your fellow citizens, you are as brave and loyal as you have been in the war with me"



Americans attached to Orozco's com



Leaving the Scene of Their Triumph
The departure of 1,500 troops from Juarez to join the main body at Casas Grandes





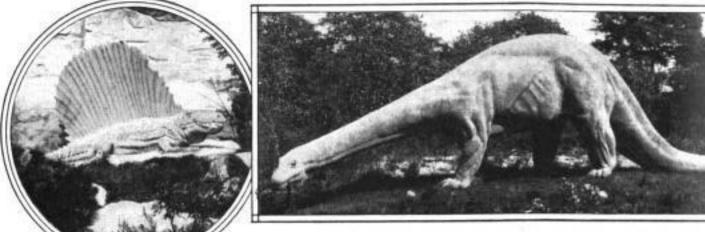
General Orogco and Colonel Villa They command the Insurrectos at Casas

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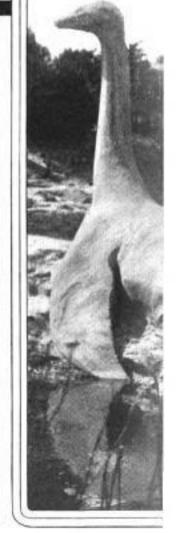
# WHAT THE WORLD



The Diplodocus lived in the formerly tropical regions of the States of W



A Pteranodon, a gigantic flying dragon



The Iguanodon, whose habitat was in Europe

The Plesiosas

### Reproductions of Mammoth Beasts of Prehistoric Ages in Hagenbeck's

These stone reproductions were carved by the sculptor Pallenberg, and every means was employed to in stones and the bones of these animals in all the museums. Exact measurements and models of all of the of these animals flourished in ages which are now only approximately fixed by scientists in terms of geolo with the surrounding objects is the only way their immense size can be appreciated. The exhibit has pro



Hamburg, Germans

but minute study of the major, of authorities on paleonicies arison of the stat of these mon students of zoology and group

other game, we have all three. And this is why, in the old days when the pole championships were decided at Prospect Park, the crowds poured into Brooklyn, Sometimes they numbered lifty or sixty thousand. This is why the crowds pour out to-day to see the troopers play at Van Cortlandt Park, why in England, France, and India a multitude gathers wherever a high-class match is to be played. And this is also the reason why the rapidly growing popularity of the game should not surprise us. For ours is a nation which loves not only golf, lawn tennis, and the games of pure skill, but the warmer-blooded games of baseball, football, and boxing

also. And the claim of polo for the approval of the nation at large is based on the fact that perhaps more than any other game it tends to cultivate those qualities which in times of peace keep a people sound and

vital and best fitted to survive.

Thirty-five years ago polo was unknown in America. To-day there are forty clubs registering nearly six hundred players, enrolled as members of the American Polo Association. There are thirty-two United States Army clubs which are honorary members. Unconnected with the association chiefly in Colorado, California, and Canada there are about fifteen more, making a total of nearly one hundred polo playing organizations on the North American continent. Moreover, the international cup which went to England in 1886 is again in America: and the champion Meadow Brook team, which captured it in the summer of 1909 at Hurlingham, is rated by experts as the best polo team the world hasever seen. Last year England failed to challenge for the cup, but the British team now in America was chosen with great care, and is supposed to be the strongest four that it is possible to select from the ranks of British players. The forthcoming contests, to be held at the Meadow Brook Club on Long Island, May 31, June 3 and 7, promise therefore to be the greatest polo games ever played.

The importance already attaching to American polo may be further suggested by the measure of the dollars invested in it. The pony census of the Polo Association indicates that there are in use to-day, exclusive of army mounts, 2,000 polo ponies, of a gross value of \$1,000,000. Sixty-five polo fields, exclusive of those used by army teams, represent an investment not far from \$500,000. The maintenance of the ponies



A team from northern India-the home of pole



Limbering up the ponies before a match

used in civilian polo alone is an annual charge of not less than \$350,000. For match ponies of the highest type more is paid than for horses of any other description, excepting only race horses. They find a ready market at from \$1.500 to \$3.000, and are hard to get at any price. Exceptional ponies have been known to fetch even more. Mr. Harry Payne Whitney's stable of twenty match ponies could not be duplicated for \$50,000. The increasing demand has likewise raised the price of ponies of the second class. Good-looking, handy cow horses without notable speed, which twenty years ago sold for from \$50 to 875 on the ranch, to-day bring from \$500 to \$800 in the eastern markets.

As the best ponies are fabulously expensive, so the best polo fields are costly affairs. In order to have a field quickly dry after rain, it must be thoroughly

money rather than the and skill which are requ polo horses, but any ma a fair degree of borsema his own ponies. The \$80 Island rarely costs the de \$150 in the rough, as sui old horses can be bought Western markets for fro hundred dollars, and us And it is always possible dollar pony with right become a thousand-doll ponies are enough to k well exercised three t if he does not play impo

prices

prefe

a match

and if he makes them ought not to cost him more than two fifty dollars apiece, and possibly less.

As for the home-made polo field, any so lot will do to begin on. While to obtain highly expensive, a serviceable ground nomically obtained by a few days' rolling roller. Elaborate stabling is of course un running a polo stable cooperatively, pon properly fed and decently cared for at a ceeding seventy cents a day. This figure, h low for the great seaboard cities of the forage is thirty per cent higher than in W

Mallets cost from two dollars upward, be made at home for much less and in more satisfactorily. The local planing n the heads out of seasoned apple wood for apiece. Malacca canes can be purchas twenty-five to fifty cents, and any har make and leatherhind the handle.

With five hundred dollars' investment for for saddle, bridle, and horse clothing; a hu for three months' stabling, and twenty assessment for the rent and care of a field of a club membership of ten, satisfactory assured. And this is actually less, barr, of ponies, than many men spend at golf. pleasant to have the money to buy the mallets, and grounds ready made, it must bered that one of the great ends of sport self-reliance. The man who makes his our is really more in the spirit of the game t hove it, just as the man who sails his ov rides his own steeplechaser gets more sport than the man who hires skipper

Concluded

# The Fake Homest

While Politicians and the Interests Rage, the Forest Ranger Guards the Til

PROPHET is not without honor save in his own country." Ask the average American about the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, and he tells you enthusiastic yarns about the finest troopers the Western frontier has ever known. Ask him about the United States Forest Rangers, and the chances are his face goes blank; or else be refers to some vague charge a Senator made last year about the rangers interfering with a poor homesteader. What he does not know is that the poor homesteader is one of many dummies acting for the big interests at \$300 per, to get timber limits worth from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a section, and that the Senator is acting for those interests. and that the United States ranger, without the authority which the mounted policeman has to back him up, is

constantly fighting not only forest fires but timber pirates. To see forest rangers away from the reverberating eloquence of friends and foes you must go out on the

By AGNES C. LAUT



### A Tree Nursery in the Wasatch Planting Station, Utah

One of the great problems is to reforest the arid regions. It is frequently said by enemies of the Forestry Service that the rangers do not plant trees. From this station, millions of little trees are sent out yearly. The period of excessive destruction, which the American forests have passed through in the last thirty years, has brought the country face to face with the problem, which is now being solved, of providing for a timber supply for the future

timber line and see the work for yourself. In Colorado you travel up and up and up till the engine stops for breath at the top of a mountain—Corona, 11,600 feet above everywhere. Then the train sets off down hill on the other side of the Divide, and just where you come down from cloud-line to the region of the lodge-pole pine and spruce, a tiny log-cabin appears in the lap of some upper mountain valley. While the train takes a drink at the water tank, you get off to be met by a man in a Norfolk suit of sage-brush green. He is the ranger; and the first thing that surprises you is—he is not Eastern at all, but Western. As a matter of fact, when you come to investigate, you find that nine out of ten of the Forest Service are Western men.

### Taking It Out on the Rangers

RIDE or a walk-in Idaho and Oregon, it will be A two days' stage driving—and you come to the ranger's cabin, a raw little log affair, where moss is supposed to chink up the holes. For years the rangers have been asking the Government at Washington to let them have a little farm area round their cabins so they can bring their families in and settle down and lessen the expense of living by raising their own truck. Why have not they been granted this? Because somebody has been taking a little spite out of somebody else, and the recommendations for granting this right go round and round the red-tape circle of departments without arriving anywhere, like the three snakes swallowing each other in a circle.

Other bigger surprises wait you on this ride to the ranger's home. You have been told so often that the national forests lock the timber up from public use; yet here, everywhere, are sawmills puff-puffing, and piles of logs with the United States stamp on them, and heaps of brush, that would act as a fire trap, gathered to be burned the first snowfall. The timber is not being locked away. It is being used-used properly. Here is a forest floor like a park, no stumps higher than eighteen inches. every rotted and diseased tree taken out, not a foot of waste! On the other side of the trail is public domain. and here stand stumps three feet high, timber slashings lie in a criss-cross of dead trees and brush all ready with ideal conditions for a forest fire. Across the gully on a mountain slope is more public domain. Up this the fire has run in a burricane of flame, destroying in two days half a million dollars' worth of timber. "And the waste is not the worst of it," explains the ranger as we jog our ponies to a trot. "The fire burns up the seed. Then the spring rains wash the soil down to bare rock. At this altitude growth is very slow. It will be 100 years before a deforested area in this dry country is the same again."

"Do you have homesteads in the national forests?" I

counties in California voluntarily donate funds to the Forest Service at Los Angeles. Where water is a desperate need men are handing over funds for growing forests. This is, perhaps, the best answer to the theoretical argument that forests do not conserve the water-sheds

Forest fi It is est this way in the w much as timber w makes fo-

asked, thinking of the wild howl in Congress about t evicted homesteader.

"There is one," said the ranger, pointing to a k house we were passing. "Wherever there is agricultur land it is surveyed and thrown open to homestead. Colorado 60,000 acres were homesteaded in 1909. Pro ably 1,000,000 acres altogether will be taken for fare in the national forests of Colorado. No bona fide hor steader is thrown down.'

"How about timber?" I asked, thinking of Judge Ha ford's address before the Alaska Exposition about se tlers being fined for taking a single stick of wood. "Ci they have all the timber they need for personal u

"Yes, all they need, all that miners need, that church need and schools up to a certain figure free; but the for profit. If they go into the timber business they ha to pay for it."

"Who gets the revenue? The State or Washington "The State. The expenses are deducted and the 1 mainder banded back for use in the county where t timber was cut."

"Then there is no drawing away of revenue to Was ington from the Western States?'

Only for expenses, and that is made up a thousan fold by the fire protection. This county alone gets \$4,00

this year for its roads and schools." "Where is the cut timber used? Does it go East I was thinking of the charge so often made the the East, having wasted its forests, had seized those the West.

"It stays right here. Every stick cut in Colorado used in Colorado."

I afterward found the rame true of every nation forest except in Washington and Idaho, where, becauof small local market, shingles are exported East.

### The Kick About the Poor Homesteader

WHAT does all this outery about the poor hom steader mean?" I shall not give the Colorac man's reply to that question. I shall give the answer of the Washington ranger and of a Montana superviso The Washington man drew out some photographs. The showed tiny cabins on a cleared slanting stone patch i the midst of a dense forest.

"Does that look like farm land to you?" he asked. "Not unless you farm on the perpendicular out here but it ought to be a good skid or shoot for logs.

"Exactly! If they sat down on these bush tracks an tried to farm them, we could not object, though the might slide plumb down; but they don't! They used t sit down on these little patches of clearing for fourtee months (the term now, five years), then sell out t



### Outside the National Forests

much timber as the at his cridone to the forest each year it 00,000. The amount of timber left thods of lumbering is probably at market. Not only is there a drest about becomes as dry as under and sweep over the land scotter or late.

It man. The big mining computer man in to homestead 500 acres, on e mill and begins diligently offits imestead, but on the public domin nors. The companies actually use a the contract declaring they would at consequences. All the same wist to taken into the national lorests tie that kind of theft-"linker freque solite name for it; and suffer that of in court, the mining company tol. unillion dollars; but the statio ranger knows a back in an a demand estensible from the people the other section of national level in the public domain.

uine Homesteader's View was began to roice that demand the estrader took alarm and pather. Washington Generators, and the



Babcock of Columbia, winner of pole vault at 12 ft. 8 3-8 inches, a new intercollegiate record



Jones of Cornell made a world's amateur record of 4 min. 15 2-5 secs. in the mile run



R. C. Craig of Michigan winning the 220-yard dash in 21 1-5 seconds, a performance only equaled by Wefers fifteen years ago, and by Craig himself in one of last year's trial heats at Franklin Field. He also won the 100-yard dash in 9 4-5 seconds-in both instances equaling the intercollegiate records. Behind his left elbow is Ford of Cornell, who won second place. On his right is Cook of Princeton, who was third



C. A. Chisholm of Yale, winner of the high and low hurdles in 15 2-5 and 24 3-5 seconds

Horne

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# Work Horse Parades

A Movement which is Helping to Improve the Horses and to Add to the Owners' Profits

ORK horse parades, the first of which was held in this country at Boston eight years ago, have now become quite general in our large cities. New York was next in line in 1906, and the first parade of the Pennsylvania Work Horse Parade Association of Philadelphia took place in 1907. Buffalo, Detroit, Minneapolis, and other cities have given parades. Chicago held its first successful parade last year, and San Francisco, at the other edge of the continent, has held two parades which were remarkably successful. In Canada the Toronto work horse parade dates back for several years.

Now that the work horse is being relieved by electricity and the automobile truck of much of his most arduous labor, the opportunity is at hand for those who love the equine race—and its friends are still many and faithful-to render his lot still happier and to better the conditions under which he works. The only trouble lies in the fact that there are so many different ways of

### By ALFRED STODDART

In this country conditions are different. We have comparatively few well-bred heavy draft horses, and, on the other hand, there are so many horses of other classifications engaged in various lines of industry in our large cities that it was found necessary to broaden the scope of the parades here. Then, too, work horse parades in this country have been very generally promoted by humane societies, either directly or indirectly, and consequently they have been largely dominated by the humane idea. Thus we find in most parades that great importance is attached to the old-horse class, a competition based upon general conditions considering length of

service. This was made a feature of the Boston parade, upon which all our other work borse parades have been mod-

eled more or less faithfully. It may be well to give credit here to the promoters of the Boston event, headed by Mr. Henry C. Merwin, for the tireless enthusiasm and unfailing courtesy

which they have shown in aiding the organ-

terra incognita to most people, the B soon became the target for a fusila every sort from equipe sympathizers whom the general idea of a work hors very strongly, but who did not know organizing one. To all of these the Bos turned courteous and helpful replies. of the benefit which they derived fro rience, and it is not putting the case that seventy-five per cent of the cree parades in America belongs rightfu

Work Horse Parade Association. When it was no longer possible to inquiring organizers individually, the printed a pamphlet containing much necessary for the management of these together with other literature, including etc., it has placed freely at the dispointerested in the subject. There has forming it National Work Horse Para unless the Boston Association wishes t paternal responsibilities, which wou spirit in which they are discharged, to or merchandise to be carried in the wagons, and also by limiting the number of entries from any one exhibitor. Every effort has been made in this connection, to put the poor horse owner on an equal basis with the wealthy one. Newness or quality of harness or vehicle is not considered, the only stipulation being that it shall be comfortable to the horse and adapted to the work in hand. The Pennsylvania Work Horse Parade Association,

The Pennsylvania Work Horse Parade Association, which manages the Philadelphia parade, is unusually well equipped so far as membership is concerned, being composed entirely of veterinarians, all of whom are closely affiliated with the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The recent untimely death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, who was dean of the last-named institution, and who was largely instrumental in organizing the Philadelphia parade, is a severe loss, not only to both of these undertakings, but to the veterinary profession generally. Dr. C. J. Marshall, who succeeds him, was actively interested with him in the work horse parade, and with him the cause of the laboring horse is in sufe and willing hands.

It has been stated above that the humanitarian feature has predominated in work horse parades in this country, and it is a question whether, from a horseman's standpoint, it has not been given too much prominence. The thinking student of equine welfare, although he gives full credit to the humane societies for their noble work, will argue that the best way to improve the horse's condition is to improve the horse himself. In other words, by paying more attention to type and breeding, to educate horse users and the public generally, so that eventually a better class of horses would be seen on our streets. It an undeniable fact that a well-bred horse, of the typ suited to the work he has to do, can accomplish a gred deal more with far less discomfort to himself than poorer individual, leaving care and kind treatment of of consideration. It is obvious, therefore, that a process of education, which would ultimately result in the climnation of undesirable specimens through the survival the fittest, would benefit both horse and owner. This the result which has been accomplished in comparative few years among pleasure horses by the horse show Work horse parades will do as much, if properly may aged, for the humbler working horse.

### The Work Horse Versus the Motor Vehicle

AMONG other useful publications, the Boston Wor Horse Parade Association has issued a valuable bulletin entitled "The Motor Wagon and the Work Horse, which presents the result of a careful investigation as the probable effect that the machine will have upon equin labor. "The conclusion reached is," to quote the repor "that the motor can not compete with the horse in the short-haul delivery work and trucking of the city; but if the long-distance service of suburban and outlying delivery, the machines are more efficient and economics than horses can ever be."

One of the most valuable features introduced by th Boston Work Horse Parade Association is the system of stable inspection, which has now been in operation for several years and which has proved most successful Under this plan all stables which are entered for thi

# The Outdoor Markets of

Where the Small Tradesmen and Pushcart Hawkers Congregate

OUBTLESS the immense quantities of vegetables sold from pushcarts on Saturday nights at the curb market on the West Side up in the Forties come from the Gansevoort Market. Originally the produce comes from New Jersey, Long Island, and some from Westchester County. Most of it, however, comes from Long Island, and very early in the morning the wagons containing these vast supplies of garden truck may be seen crossing the 23d and 34th Street ferries—a strangely different sight from the customary crowd of suburbanites. Some of the wagons come in as early as midnight, or even earlier, according to the distance they have to travel, and it becomes a matter of speculation as to how the drivers get their sleep, for when the market is over they must return to the farm without delay. Many of them snatch an odd hour or so after arriving at the market. It is not altogether an enviable career; in fact one farmer with whom I talked said: "I've been here since two o'clock this morning, and may be here till noon. If I get six hours' sleep a day it's a trent."

Almost an exact duplicate of the Gansevoort market may be seen in the neighborhood of 102d Street and the East River, where the Harlem Market holds sway during the early hours of the morning. This is the section of New York popularly known as "Little Italy," and as a natural sequence the buyers at this market are all Italians. The side scenes and unexpected happenings are likewise distinctly Italian.

A very different kind of market to the Gansevoort and the Harlem is to be found in Orchard Street on the

A very different kind of market to the Gansevoort and the Harlem is to be found in Orchard Street on the East Side, sometimes called the "Petticoat Lane" of New York. There is no other section of New York like

York. There is no other section of New York like it. Orchard Street has an atmosphere—many atmospheres—all its own. It is a city in itself. Every single inch of the two blocks on Orchard Street, between East Houston and Rivington, breathes becziness—becziness keen, becziness furious, becziness grasping. As in the case of "Petticoat Lane." you may look in vain for any man, woman, or child, old enough to reason, who is not engaged in some sort of becziness—if not his own, somebody clse's.

At seven o'clock on a Sunday morning Orchard Street is a great seething mob of men, women, and children, half of them try-

ing to sell, the other half hunting for bargains, and all shouting, arguing, gesticulating. And what a beterogeneous collection of things: Surely there is nothing mortal heart could desire which can not be bought on the one block on Orchard Street between Stanton and Rivington.

Lace curtains, carpets, underclothing, blankets, sheets, wall paper, pictures, "cheep" brooms, bats, ties, towels, and pants festooned over the shoulders of nomulie Hebrews, stockings, shoes and "shoe-lacis," sweet-meats galore, all sorts of groceries—potatoes "drei for a cent"—hardware, crockery and glassware of every description, and goodness knows what else. Everything is "cheep—very cheep." Seldom does an article exceed five cents.

As I crept slowly along through this dense crowd, what should I see but a Yiddisher gentleman half buried in ladies' chemises. Thus equipped, he paraded up and down, like a small, portable dry goods store, stopping

### By ALFRED WILLIAM CUTLER

occasionally to take up one of the chemises, hold it under his chin and spread it temptingly over his chest—an irresistible bait for the lady in need of such an article of attive.

An old soul with a basketful of gewgaws besought me to buy a box of matches. "Meester, meester, swei cent," she piped, at the same time thrusting the article toward me.

Seeing my hand go to my pocket she fairly trembled with eagerness at having made a sale. And thus I became the possessor of five hundred matches for the astonishingly small sum of two cents. One wonders how these people can possibly make a living, much less a profit, at such prices. Further on a long, cadaverous looking Pole was selling silver(') salvers, with wonder-

ful patterns on them, and of a very passable appearance, for "a neckel, a neckel, a neckel." He said it more times than this, but three is sufficient here!

But by far the most ingenious merchant was a man weighed down with bunches of whips, which he brandished at each and every passer-by with an almost flendish expres-



A seller of towels



Early morning in New York's great Gansevoort Market



In the Harlem Market

t whole of the Markattan appear g Bridge, amid the toke an itstcate, a scene of the wilder anonly to the Stock Exchange form may be witnessed any norms; a review. It is the Jewish Schmade, reciples, whielded by carries ranges, ied are sold to the poor popularfor the student of that place of the tieb brading of "human ideas, mich in possibilities. But its size scriting features, for right len, if photographer meets he Warries unitions, even the best of moin me faul to secure a satisfarmy inity the most fascinating light of a

sh market in the ninh of not be Fulton Street fish maket of

while from the strict standpoint of least in terest it hours to room? we with the one minter Williamsburg Bridge, 118 well worth a risk and a must be an early call in the Faltes Street fel mit bet in in tall switt atto 'clack in the merits' it this hoer it is almost in possible to more that it is mediate ricials of its market for the their of wen transfire abor to rels of Sex and reput things insumetals of hand trucks, or others regard in the persons labors which the sale

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treet deser market own to had need the New York stock he's need the New York stock he's glereak to minuse the names testing and proving the steadiness and accuracy of each Warner Auto-Meter. If the Warner Auto-Meter that is being tested (each one is tested individually) varies 1/100 of 1½ in accuracy, the operator lessens or increases the space between the speed disc and the magnet in the Auto-Meter, until its performance is perfect.

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and so on through the list-each has a substance and flavor of its own. Perhaps you have said you do not like bakery biscuits-then we invite you to nibble these dainties-we know you will be surprised.

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A No. 1 HE signific. glish polo was its r quality of Throughou active practise, in itors met various can players, it dev the Meadow Broo two other teams fighting chance for —chosen from an Rene La Montagne colm Stevenson, R. din, Joshua Crane. Cowdin. C. C. Ri Brown—assuming equally well moun out the visiting Cheape, Edwards, I beaten by an Amer Stoddard, La Mon-tagne, Keene, and Stevenson, 10%, goals to 1½. And the Meadow Brook team subsequently defeated this same American combination by 13 goals

The impressive feature of the preliminary play, in fact, was the obvious superiority of the Meadow Brooks to every combination they met. And, though I am writing this programs before paragraph before the playing of the first game of the international match, the successful de-fense of the Cup by the Meadow Brook four seems to me certain; not because of English weakness, but on account of the highly skilful team-work and the individual and quickess. The Meadow mounted, perhaps, it a more handy and of ponies; but there in this respect, and have shown themselve

### English

Outside of W.S. of his generation tute probably the st England can muster. Lloyd is one of Great ers, and was a membe glish team in the se Lieutenant E. W. Pal Cheape, and Captain Army players and, somewhat famous Tig finals for the Champi inglam last year to who won the cup v No. 3. Captain Herl at the top notch and of being on the tea Meadow Brooks the o on their triumphant Noel Edwards, the ot of a reputation than is regarded a fine fo player of possibilities.

In my opinion the American champion fo men lies in their swi changing play and in individual excellence to think and to act and yet show team-wsistent and frequently combination play.

### The Histori

THE trophy for wh came to America origin in 1886, in a su Messrs, E. D. Morgan bilt, Frederick Beach Raymond R. Belmont, Roosevelt, and W. K. the first match record and American teams it was won by the home team composed Thorn, Raymond Belm and Thomas Hitchcock

only a millionaire may play no seper-otent harding, let me arm knowledge of the game is at less tate in the highest days at legs at flown puries all the rated toy at " writed, and that doe regio a in purse; but far prieral play accepted can be had on manufactors only turnited dollars each, and was store two or three at that. It is in that I'm tion the game has been excelled the is wholesone, for it is from the inmust look fat the support ful iron cracks jarks and keeps the ship atoms

A sarry spectacle is a that there is he so little pale is the area on of the lack of interest on the part of the or officers, but to the back of paint #10 Apprican Government.

## International Athleis

THE likelihood of a continued family Yale touts accepting for artificit to theford Cambridge for a pust me! Lors for early in July more may a teresting match in this jet a mil tional competition. The definite of warryly have chosen my not proto their chances, for this seep 3 see occupated of season with left first and Tale. Judged by public princip to clade, we one at either of the land othere is likely to person to just a trone carrying of all the run fold imp, the headles, and prior their It is, by the way, a significant lot is in all three of the mather been set oppositing the low stands ord (agains, have introle at 2 all mile, the one nic. and the curl cretis, and on one proper. Lecuted the quarter tale and the in-

The first conting between Extent American universit ma a al. tiched in 1884, abet 189 and ond's invitation and up leads and on for five events to time, and a he high jumps which the sel went. The following the a large CALL MAN & ROLLIN AND TO THE U.S.

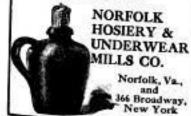
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If you want to be cool and comfortable this summer wear "Dryskin." Every pair of "Dryskin" Drawers has the new Adjusta-Slide, permitting instant adjustment at the waistband.

Allstyles-athletic, sleeveless, half sleeve and regulars. 50c. single garment, \$1.00 union suits. At your dealer's or sent direct. State size and style wanted.



to consistent their obstantisticant braves mention contracts.

and one equased the hundred yards of Carey, the Naval Academy sprinter, who did a hundred yards in 9 4-5 seconds in the games against Pennsylvania.

The rowing matches furnished several surprising results-mostly accounted for by exceptionally good work, and one, in the case of Vale, by surprisingly poor form. Annapolis, having beaten the Pennsylvania Varsity, was in turn defeated by Columbia, while Pennsylvania won over Yale by six lengths in two miles. But the surprise of the season was provided at the opening of Princeton's artificial Lake Carnegie, where the first crew Princeton has had since 1884 rowed second to Cornell, and heat Yale by nearly a dozen lengths! Incidentally, this regatta to celebrate the renewal of Princeton rowing was quite the most pleasing event of the college year. It was free from lemonade and frankfurters and the borns and indiscriminate noise-makers of excursionists, being inatend a gathering of college men and their friends, where sportsmanship and an open spirit of comradeship were most agreealdy on view.

There seems, indeed, an athletic renaissance at Princeton this year. If the form displayed by its baseball nine in defeating Harvard is any criterion, Princeton may count safely upon both its Yale and Harvard series.

#### The Worth of Play

O'X a Saturday afternoon last month eight thousand children of the girls' branch of the Public School Athletic League, representing sixty different schools of Manhattan, danced around forty-five gaily bedecked poles set up over the fifteen acres of Central Park reserved for the occasion. It was the modern May Day festival, as much for celebrating the coming close of the school year as for showing the public how their children are being benefited in conduct and appearance and health by outdoor play. Many among the eight thousand came from the lower East Side tenement districts of the city, and had never seen green grass before the



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Adds beauty to the car-always effective and never offensive-instant in opera-tion at all times-practically no cost of operation-starts and stops instantlychanges from mild to loud on same pressure-all parts enclosed in handsome brass tubing.

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League made the experience possible.

philanthropic and active women of the

It was a most impressive spectacle, be-cause of the graceful, picturesque postur-ing of the children and for the great number of interested spectators.

#### Converted Parents

THIS Girls' League is patterned after the Boys' Athletic League, which has done so much for the youngsters of the New York public schools, only athletics are replaced by dancing, one of the very best of exercises, by the way, and by games and calisthenics. It was hard to get the League started, but after the first struggle with the parents success came

It is one of the curious phenomena of the uplift work among this kind of people that the greatest difficulty is had with the parents; first, in persuading them to permit their children to engage in mild forms of athletics, and, second, in restraining them from undoing the good work through excess after they have witnessed the joy of the children and the interest of the people.

I refer to the success of the New York League to emphasize the worth of the right kind of play and with the hope that it may be followed elsewhere, as, indeed, is being done in some of our cities where child work is most advanced, notably in Chicago and Philadelphia and Boston.

#### The Playground Movement

T has become an accepted maxim that the playground is as needful in the moral and intellectual upbuilding of children as the classroom. For evidence study the widespread interest in the so-called "playground movement." which really includes all of the outdoor awakening as expressed in playgrounds, "Boy Scouts." pressed in playgrounds, "Boy Scouts camping, and general athletic diversion.

At a recent meeting in Washington, where playground experts from all over the country assembled, the secretary announced that thirty two cities are now employing 640 active workers, and that 83,000,000 had been spent in 184 cities during the last twelve months for the improvement and the establishment of playgrounds. We no longer discuss the wisdom of playgrounds. We know by results from the East to the West Consts that play is beneficial; and that in cities having a At a recent meeting in Washington, is beneficial: and that in cities having a large foreign population it is imperative in the making of desirable citizens.

#### Dance-Halls Out of Business

THE settlement workers in Chicago and New York will tell you that one of the most effective aids in combating the malignant influence of the dance-hall and the saloon is the playground. Mrs. Charles Henry Israels found the dance-halls in Chi-cago to be largely controlled by the liquor interests; that 190 out of 328 halls had saloons opening into them, and that liquor was sold in 240. One hall in Chicago had a standing prize of \$100 for the girl who, at the end of the month, had the largest number of drinks placed to her credit! In some of these dance-halls it is impossible to the standard of the solution of these dance-halls it is impossible to the standard of the solution of these dance-halls it is impossible. to get a drink of water! When we consider that until quite recent years the chiefest diversions of thousands of the young of both sexes of the working peo-ple in the cities was the dance-hall, we may well wonder that so many escaped lives of degradation.

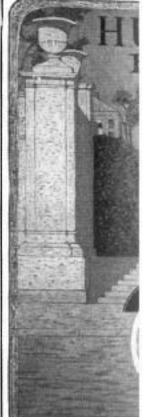
For years settlement workers have sought for a substitute for the dance-hall as a means of entertaining young men and women of the laboring classes in a great city; and this the playground move-ment, widely extended to comprise rec-rection centers and piers, has supplied. You can not make people amuse themselves to suit you. You must consider their wishes and their environment. It is for this reason that meetings, such as the one at Washington the other day, are held, so the workers from the different sections may exchange views and discuss

Support the playground movement in your own town, no matter how small; it needs one.

#### Beating the Gang

THE defeat at Albany of the bill to re-A store spring shooting of ducks in New York shows what can be done when the friends of protection take a tip from the other side and get together to present a united front in the battle. The bill was one desired by the market hunters and introduced by Assemblymen who sought to pay political obligations regardless of the wish of the people or the destruction of the fowl. It was supported by the "gang." which in New York means power; yet

This success should give courage to the friends of protection who in other States are struggling against odds for the same



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When you have contrasted the Speedwell with its costlier compeers you will begin to understand the country-wide reaction against a price higher than \$3000 for the most perfect motor car.

This reaction, of which you are, perhaps, only dimly conscious at this moment, is blanketing the nation, State by State, in its progress. It is attracting to the Speedwell a distinction of ownership whose transfer of allegiance represents the most significant sign of the times in motor car development.

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Many razor blades are made wholesale. A dozen or twenty are ground, then honed, then stropped, at the same time. Actually, some of them need more work, others less. As a result few are perfectly finished. The blade you buy may be, or it may not.

STAR razor blades are made individually. Every blade from the first forging to the final gentle stropping, goes through twenty-one operations. Each blade travels this road separately. It is tempered, ground, or honed according to its individual needs. So we say that the blades you use have been made for you. For they are bound to be perfectly finished, ready for your face.

STAR Blades are made from the finest razor steel known. Each blade is taken from the heart of the tempered metal. This, together with our special carbonizing and magnetizing processes, gives the STAR Blade wonderful durability, elasticity. It takes the keenest cutting edge easily—then holds it.

You can't get a good blade for a few cents. Buy the STAR Safety Razor and use blades that are made for you. If your dealer doesn't sell the STAR, write us.

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IN ASSESSMENT THE ASSESSMENT PLACE SHARE A SELECTION

#### Polo the Best Game

(Concluded from page 15)

For the benefit of those who have never seen polo, it may be said that the description of it as "shinny on horseback" is fairly accurate. Four players on a side, mounted on ponies not more than fourteen and a half hands high, line up, facing one another in the middle of the field. Each carries a mallet with a wooden head shaped like a big cigar cut off square at both ends. The handle is long enough to enable the player to brush the ground with the mallet head as he sits on his borse. When play is called the referee throws a white painted wooden bull, 3½, inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight, down the imaginary line dividing the sides. The player that succeeds in striking it with his mallet as it passes, knocks it toward the goal which he faces, and rides on to strike it again. His object and that of his side is to drive it between their opponents' goal posts and to prevent its being driven between their own.

#### Polo Came from India via England

POLO is a very ancient game. No one knows who invented it. From prebistoric times it has been played in Persia and northern India. In 1869, English officers who had been stationed in India brought it to England, and in 1871 it became established at Hurlingham, the famous country club in the suburbs of London. Five years later James Gordon Bennett introduced it to New York, and in
1877 it was played regularly at Newport.
In 1886 the first international match took
place. The American team was composed
of W. K. Thorn, Raymond Belmont, Foxall
Keene, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. They
were defeated largely owing to the back
stroke used by the Englishmen which was
then unknown in America.

Polo became more immediately popular in England than with us, probably owing to its larger leisure and semi-leisure class, and until Mr. Harry Whitney's Meadow-brook team won back the cup last summer, it was supposed that American players were outclassed by their British opponents. While the Americans astonished the polo world, defeating England's best team decisively in two successive matches, it is probable that England has many more high-class players than the United States. And as there are more first-class players in England, so there are more first-class ponies. English polopony dealers and trainers take more pains with the development of ponies, and buy only fast, well-bred horses as raw material. Small thoroughbreds from the racing establishments are eagerly sought for, and great pains are expended upon their education. The best ponies of this kind not infrequently sell for from \$2,500 to \$3,500.

#### The Ponies in War

O NE of the most important aspects of polo, to the United States at large, is the possibilities which it offers for developing horsemanship and soldierly qualities among our cavalry officers. The War Department has recognized this fact and has taken steps looking to the introduction of well-bred, strong, short-legged horses as cavalry mounts which can also be used for polo. The wisdom of adopting this class of horse independently of the question of polo was abundantly proved in the Boer War when American horses of this type were found to carry more weight, make better time, and travel longer distances than heavier, coarser, and larger mounts. It was also vindicated by the experience of Custer and Crook in our own Indian campaigns.

Indian campaigns.

One of the best prizes with which life rewards successful work is the leisure and means to play out-of-door games. And for the strong and adventure-loving no game is so well worth the denial of other luxuries as polo. That a man is no longer in his first youth is no insuperable barrier. One well-known American player made his own fortune in the West, and never mounted a polo pony till he was past forty; yet he became a high-class player, and at sixty is still an enthusiast. To polo and hunting the late proprietor of Collies's attributed the vigorous energy of body and mind, which enabled him to prosecute his life of labor and usefulness to the end; and to the end be followed his favorite sports.

#### As an Antidote

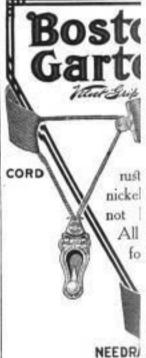
THOSE who fear the danger of polo, and deny the game to their sons on this account, should remember that even a broken neck is preferable to a diseased liver. They should remember, also, that the best antidote for the luxury and idleness which threatens the new generation of Americans is found in those games which call for sound physical condition and disregard for physical danger.



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SUMMER heat d rising for the da and comfort by wear Drawers and Unior and lessening perspi The light quoten fal





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he mistaken and not know what we want, but as our desire seems to be universal in this vicinity, we are willing to take the consequences should we be in error." Do National Forests Reforest?

#### HAVE beard enemies of the forest

I ranger say that never a tree had been planted under the Forest Service nor a seed sown. People making such statements have not only not investigated, but have not tried to investigate; and I do not suppose the truth megaphoned into their ears would make them hear. They are the people who say that conservation means locking up from public use. In heavily forested regions, like Colorado and Idaho and Montana and Washington, reforestry consists of two things: (1) Preventing the fires that burn up the seed; (T) sowing seed broadcast before the snow melts, so that the melting will carry the seed down into the lumus. The story of fighting the fires is one by itself, not to be told here; but when you hear the wife or mother of a ranger tell how smoke hemmed them in the mountains for three weeks, and "the boys did not come home." and the women gathered all belongings in bugs ready to flee if the wind changed, and how night after night watch was kept through the thick, burid darkness, and more than one hundred men lost their lives in one fire, you can get an idea of that kind of reforestry being pretty strenupua. The broadcast sowing is simple enough; but where does the seed come from! In many cases from the squirrel caches at the bottoms of big trees; for the squirrel is an expert judge of healthy, undiseased cones; and I don't suppose he objects to the rifling of his hidden treasures, for he doubtless scrambles after the scattered cones on the snow. Anyway, it is for the benefit of his grandchildren. In the dry States of California and Utah and New Mexico the problem is chiefly getting growth on the south slopes of the mountains to protect watersheds; and millions-millions upon millions-of little trees are sent out from the nurseries of Utah. The south slope of California mountains is a difficult matter, and it remains to be seen whether imported specimens will overcome the difficulty. But the ranger is at work; and the southern counties of California testify their appropriation of that much be morely



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Holeproof Hose are for you 5,196,267 men in this country who have no wives to darn for you. These are the genuine Holeproof Hose, the softest, most comfortable, best fitting, most stylish hose ever worn. Six pairs are guaranteed not to wear out for six months,

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They are close-fitting. The colors are guaranteed fast,

They have every advantage that cotton hose can possess,

#### From Egypt

We use yarn made from cotton grown in Egypt; also from cotton grown in the Sea Islands. These are the finest parns in the world. They cost us an average of 70c per lls.; the top market price for

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original. It bears the name "Holeproof" on the toe. Also the trade-mark shown in this ad, and the signature-

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Six pairs of men's "Holegroof," guaranteed six months, cost \$1.50 up to \$3, according to finish and weight. There are



AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO.

Thermos Building, New York

IN ASSESSED THE APPROXIMATE PLANT MAYER COLLEGE

### Baseball of the Urchin

(Concluded from page 20)

for the world's championship. Their lunchcons, wrapped in newspapers, waited on a near-by window sill. Likely you will find yourself wondering, first, at the incongruities in such animated pictures, and then go home debating whether the boy's danger from being run down by the traffic is not a better risk than the peril of being run in for the mischief he may find to do if his life is without good games.

By no means, of course, is the street the only place that the modified baseball game is popular in outdoor Chicago. The street is where the interest is most tense for the spectator; but for the player the vacant lot is more to be desired. The tiny but can not knock the big, soft ball far enough to require much space, so some of the smallest of lots serve as ball grounds.

#### For the Office Man

In a larger plot the indoor game's chief virtue is that it allows of many more contests at one time than are possible with field baseball. From noon until two o'clock on any sunny day of spring or summer the fascination of the revised form of the national game draws droves of office men and clerks and boys from adjacent buildings to play in Grant Park—Chicago's downtown athletic field and public outdoor noonday club headquarters. This strip of land lies between the Michigan Avenue hotels and shops, and the railway tracks that border the lake front. It is only a step or two away from their desks for hundreds of office employees. The gases from locomotives kill the grass and shrubs, so the park commissioners could find no valid objection to giving up some of the north end of the strip to the noonday athletes. The available space is large enough for perhaps two league baseball diamonds, or to give exercise to three dozen active players. But when the indoor game has the use of the grounds almost two hundred (that is an estimate) can play; and it is not at all unusual to find a dozen games in progress at once.

#### Little-Farm-Well-Tilled

(Continued from page 21)

as to the way in which a graduate of a college of agriculture may properly ex-pend himself if he is to become a farmer. Judging from my correspondence, persons seem to think that our students are waiting anxiously for the opportunity to take up a worn-out farm and to work it on shares as farm laborers. We must consider that a graduate of a college of agriculture deserves as much remuneration for his efforts as the graduate of any other college or as any man of equal training. Yet the public thinks it can secure a graduate of a college of agriculture to run, as salaried manager, a 40-acre or 80-acre farm of the ordinary kind. In general, it probably will not pay any man to secure the services of a graduate of a college of agriculture unless he has an investment in his productive agricultural enterprise of at least \$15,000. It would not pay the small store-keeper on a back street to se cure the services of a high-priced man-ager; nor would it pay the ordinary farmer to secure the services of such a man. In figuring the investment, I eliminate at once all fancy buildings, pleasure parks, conservatories, architectural bridges, ornamental fences, game preserves, and the like. We must distinguish between barns that are built to satisfy the tastes of a city man and those that are built for cows.

#### Extravagant Housing

ONE of our men brought to my attention a few days ago a stable built by a business man at an expense of \$40,000 to house forty cows. That is to say, every cow was expected to pay the interest and depreciation on a thousand-dollar investment wholly aside from the feed, labor, and other costs; this is a greater housing cost than obtains in the members of most farm families themselves. The application of plain business sense will show that such an enterprise can not be profitable, and that the best college man can not be expected to make such a farm pay interest on the investment.

The investment in a farm enterprise must be such as will produce agricultural results. If the owner wishes to build, be youd this, very expensive and fancy stables and other buildings, he should charge them up to pride and to personal satisfaction, not to the cows and to the land; and from a country home, as such, one does not expect to secure a financial profit.

I must not be understood as saying that a college man can not expend himself profitably on a 40-acre or 80-acre farm. I have been speaking of hired managers. If the man is his own manager, his income



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ADDRESS THESE ADVENTORMENTS PLANE MERTICA COLLIGIO

is the earnings of the place and there is no superior officer or owner to support, or to receive a profit on the investment,

Americans have been giving much attention to the production of crops and of live stock. We must now give careful study to the organization of a farm. In the colleges of agriculture, the study of the principles of business management of farms is beginning to crystallize out as a separate department, whereby the expert practise of the crop grower and of the stock grower may be brought together in such a way as to make a good system that will work in practise, relating all the details to soil, climate, size of farm, available capital, market, labor, and the like. We are likely to criticize the farmer for not growing larger crops and keeping his place in better order; but when we come really to study his business we may find that by hard experience he has settled himself into what is really the most economical system for his talents.

When we determine the business laws that govern in the interplay of all the parts of a farm enterprise, we shall be able to give much clearer advice as to what particular parts of any farm need most to be strengthened and redirected. The size of the farm will be only one of the factors to be taken into account; and we shall probably reshape our conception of the proper and profitable land area in farms for the greater number of the people.

#### The School in Our Town SO THAT EVERYO

In Collier's of February 25 were printed the three prize-winning let-ters in "The School in Our Town" contest. In the issues of March 5, March 18, May 13, and May 20 were printed other letters received in that contest, and below is another contribution, received from a pupil of a South Carolina school, which was accompanied by the following comment: "My little daughter, who is eleven years old and weighs forty-two pounds. reads your Weekly. As soon as she saw your offer to write up the sekool in our town, she went to work, unaided, and wrote the enclosed and asked me to send it to you. L. S. MEESICHAMP,

HE Williston High-Graded School is a right nice little school for such a small town, except two boys. Well, these boys are in the same room, and I think they have been going to the school for about four years. One of the boys' name is Joe and the other one Irvin. The first year Irvin went to school his teacher whipped him, and he hollered, ran all over the room, and cut up awfully: then the teacher sent for the principal, who took him by the collar and led him out of the room. I do not know what became of him after that, but I do know that he got a whipping, for I heard him crying. Joe is very different, for when he got a whipping be would not shed a tear, but would go to his seat laughing.

This year they have a teacher who has certainly improved them both wonderfully. She hardly ever has to whip them, but when she does whip she does not playshe hurts them and means to hurt them, too. Joe does not go his seat laughing, he goes crying, and Irvin knows better than to cry out loud, for if he were to he would get it more and harder than ever.

I never have seen such an improvement in a school before. I have been going to school for six years, and there has never

been a better teacher in that room before. That school has had a very had name. and it was just those two boys that gave it. There are more pupils in that room than in any of the other rooms. Our teacher this year is giving badges-one to those who have good lessons, one to those who behave well, and one to those who are prompt every day; and when you get all three of them, if you can keep twenty days, you get a larger one still, and then you have to give up all the others and keep that one for your own. Any one that can get the larger one she offers a gold or silver badge. If you get ninety-five on your report and haven't misbe-

haved, you get an honor-card.

We have a little society that meets every other Friday, and we have speaking, reading, riddles, songs, and just such things. We have examinations every other week, and if you get an average of ninety or over on all of your test work, you go up to the next grade without standing final examinations; but if you do not get an average of ninety on all, you stand on those that you did not make ninety on.

There have been several boys that went to school here who have grown up to be smart, intelligent men, and, after all, this

is a very nice school. Williston, S. C.

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The National Reserve Association is Not a Central Bank

By-CHARLES G. DAWES, President Central Trust Company of Illinois, and Former Comptroller of the Currenc

A matter of the very greatest importance to the average man is the proper settlement of the problem presented by the present defective monetary system of the country. For decades the effort has been made to solve it, and gradually students of the question, originally far apart in their views, have become more united until now they are practically a unit behind the principles of the Aldrich plan for a National Reserve Association. But after the economists and specialists have united, there comes the most important step of all - to reach the understanding and to secure the support of the average man for the plan. If the Aldrich plan is to be adopted, the average man must be made to know in the most unmistakable way that it is not a central bank plan. In their arguments in support of the measure, many of the specialists are overlooking the fact that the people are not so much interested in details as they are in fundamental principles, and little effort has yet been made to emphasize in their minds the radical differences between the Aldrich plan and the Central Bank plan



Charles G. Dawes

plan for a reserve associa-tion is designed to secure to the business interests of the United States the advantages, without the disadvantages, of the central bank. While I have opposed the central bank as imprac-ticable in the United States, I strongly favor the general prin-

MIE Aldrich

ciples of the plan for a reserve association with only slight modifications. The reserve association is not a central bank like the First and Second Banks of the United States, which were banks designed to transact business with the community

The reserve association, since it does not accept deposits except from the banks and Government, and does not pay interest on deposits nor make loans to the business community in competition with the independent banks, may be regarded as the agent of our present great competi-tive independent banking system. Public services of vast importance to our people, similar to those rendered in Europe through central banks, can be performed by the reserve association without in any way impairing the present functions of our independent banking system. While pre-serving all the powers for good of a central bank, it does not gain them by weakening the present competitive system. It serves as a means by which this system, in its present form, can better serve the business community. The advantages of the reserve association plan over the central bank plan may be stated as follows: 1. It is a development of the present

independent banking system of the United States, and not a departure from it.

2. The reserve association will tend to maintain the present system of independ-

ent banks and to increase its importance instead of lessening it.

3. The fact that stockholders of the reserve association will be the national banks, widely distributed in ownership and location, and the method of selecting the boards of the local reserve associations insures, of necessity, a proper supervision and conduct of the branches of the central reserve association, whereas it was the incompetent conduct of the branches of the Second Bank of the United States which at one time nearly wrecked it and at other times materially interfered with its highest effectiveness.

4. Because of the distribution of the stock of the reserve association among local banks, and the fact that the local banks are represented on the boards of the local associations and the central reserve association, and interested in its business, the association will not be subject in the same degree to the demagogic attacks which were the great menace to the old central banks. The most powerful enemies of the old central banks we e the competing independent banks. Every Congressman inclined to demagogism will have to deal with an interested local constituency favoring the reserve association, where in times past the local banks encouraged radical attack upon the competitive central bank.

The reserve association plan will secure to the country the following benefits:

1. In general, it will enable the system of independent banks to exercise collectively, and therefore much more electively the precautionary measures which each properly managed independent bank en-deavors, for the protection of its customers and itself, to exercise at present, with additional powers for the betterment and facilitation of general business possible only through united action.

It will provide an elastic currency consisting of notes of the central reserve association, which can be secured by the local associations through the rediscount of commercial bills receivable of short maturity.

3. It will provide a delegated, but a central, power with the opportunity to regulate in a general way the expansion and contraction of this currency to accord with the necessities of business and commerce by alteration of the discount rate, and through its sole control of the right

4. It will provide an opportunity for the reserve as ociation to regulate the gen-eral conditions of Lanking and commercial credits in a helpful way by supplying credits itself and by checking tendencies toward too great a disproportion between bank-ing credits, including bank-notes and eash reserves, including its own, and to prevent depletion of bank reserves by supplying its own notes when otherwise the reserves would have to be paid out, resulting in a corresponding larger contraction of commercial credits.

5. It will have, in these purposes, the assistance of governmental financial relations, and will render the Government in its financial administration reciprocal and

equivalent service for this assistance.
6. It will provide an opportunity to practically protect, by means of its discount rates, the gold holdings of the country from exportation, since, by raising rates of interest, it tends to lessen the incentive for shipment of gold to points where higher rates of interest prevail.

7. It will mobilize the bank reserves of the country, so that they can be used at critical times where most needed, and with a power for good impossible under the scattered reserve system, without the power of cooperation which the reserve association provides.

#### Real Estate Securities

THE first definite plan to control trading in real estate securities and secure their proper distribution has been formulated by the Real Estate Auction-eers' Association of New York. It will be effective within a few weeks. From the statement of the association's secretary, this is taken:

"Under present conditions, two facts are perfectly apparent. One is that a real estate mortgage is not a liquid, or readily convertible asset—and this difficulty is steadily becoming more serious with present tendency toward lar ations. The other fact of real estate securities gages on high-class Ma are not available for except indirectly throug or through the morty already undertaken o small scale, and in a vestor lacks a market convert his assets into and advantageously.

"Nobody questions the of real estate, investi-whether in fee or mo drawback has been the li believe it is this feature average investor to buy road when he might p cured by a first mortga; York realty—and it is t the new market is goin

In effect, the auction tablish an exchange wh on real estate will be p judged to be sound, lis selling in the same wa curities are investigate New York Stock Exch. at least, the market w securities will probably York City property. ( the idea can be extende the investor will find a ings if the auctioneers. sentative real estate de choose their securities

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married some thirty years previously, but had long ceased living with her busband. Not only was it found that there was no basis for the accessation as regards the Government officials, but incidentally it developed that the investigators were unable to find a single case of polygamous marriage entered into since the practise had been professedly abandoned. I can not, of course, on this point speak generally; there may or may not be foundstions for the charge of which I knew nothing; but I can speak positively as to this investigation made to thoroughly compatent and upright Government efficials in Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah."

#### New Polygamy

DRESIDENT SMITH'S admission, at the April conference of his Church, has been made, of course, since the writing of Mr. Encarvelt's letter. But there were already "foundations for the charge" of which the ex-President might have been expected to know. On January 26, 1903, he received a protest from some citizens of Utah against the seating of the Mormon Apostle, Reed Smoot, in the United States Schafe as Senator from Utab, and this protest charged, among other things, that polygamy-new polygamy-was recrudescent in Utak. The protest was referred to a Senate Committee on January 27. 1501; and the committee sat in hearing, intermittently, from January, 1964, to June, 1906, and received a mass of testimany to support the charge (among other charges) that there was new polygamy in Ctah, and that the president of the Marrison Church, Joseph F. Smith, and the fellows in authority were guilty of converraging new polygamy and protectand it. After bearing testimony and argument sufficient to make four printed volmoss-of about a thousand pages to the column -a majority of the cummittee held that the charge of the reerudescence of pullgrossy in Morasondom had been proved. throng other charges), and that Presi-

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by both precept and example," were encouraging "among their followers the orac-tise of polygamy and polygamous cohabi-

No doubt it would be difficult for Mr. Roosevelt's Government agents to prove cases of new polygamy. These marringes are, of course, secret. No marriage certificate goes with them. The offici-ating priest is usually concealed from the contracting parties, and there have been cases reported in which the latter have masked their faces from him. The husbands deny their wives; the wives deny their husbands; and both are shielded by their loyal Mormon friends and neighbors. It is practically impossible to prove polygamy except by the way in which the Senamy except by the way in which the Sen-ate committee proved it in the Smoot in-vestigation—by the testimony of one of the parties to the marriage. But it was so proved. It is impossible to doubt that fact after reading the testimony taken before the Senate committee. And the Mormon Church admitted the fact by os-tensibly deposing two apostles who tensibly deposing two apostles who had been implicated in some of the cases that were proved to the committee.

#### Old Marriages

MR. ROOSEVELT'S letter in Collier's was accompanied by an explanatory note by a Mormon named Isaac Russell, in which Mr. Russell conceded that the Mormons had not made "a perfect score" in 'cleaning up their polygamy problem": but he inveighed against the practise of proving new polygamy in Utah by "printing the pictures of homes established long before the manifesto was issued" (in 1890), by which the Mormon Church withdrew from the practise of polygamy. Mr. Roosevelt, in his letter, made the same distinction between the new polygamous marriages and those contracted before 1890. And President Joseph F. Smith, even in the speech in the last April conference, urged the Mormon men to be faithful to the plural wives whom they had married be-fore the manifesto of 1890.

Curiously enough, this antipolygamy manifesto of 1890 not only forbade new polygamy after 1890, but was interpreted at the time by the Church authorities to forbid any further polygamous cohabita-tion on the part of those polygamous nusbands and plural wives who had married previous to 1890. It was so interpreted by Joseph F. Smith himself in a court pro ceeding before a Federal Master in Chancery in Utah in 1891. Joseph F. Smith swore then that the manifesto had pro-hibited further plural marriages and that it required a cessation of all plural mar-riage living. It not only forbade new po-lygamy, but it forbade the continuance of the old polygamous relations.

#### The Agreement

IS testimony to that effect, along with similar testimony from other leaders of the Church, was cited in the petition for amnesty for past offenses which the Mor-mons sent to President Harrison in December, 1891; and President Harrison, in granting amnesty to old polygamists for past offenses, expressly stated that he par-doned them upon condition that they "shall in the future faithfully obey the laws of the United States, and not otherwise." During the whole period from 1890 to the granting of Statehood to Utah in January, 1896, neither Joseph F. Smith nor any other Mormon leader made any public distinction between the old polyg amy and the new. Both were equally contrary to the law of the land—of the United States, of the Territory of Utah. and of the subsequent State of Utah—as well as contrary to the "law of God" as given in the "revelation from God" which President Woodruff promulgated in 1890 in the so-called antipolygamy manifesto.

Moreover, President Joseph F. Smith, on the witness stand in Washington during the Smoot investigation, admitted that by continuing his old polygamous cohabita-tion, he was violating not only "the law of the land" but the "law of God." He could not make the distinction between old and new polygamy-which he now makes and Mr. Roosevelt makes and Isaac Russell makes—because the Senate committee had before it the testimony of 1891, in which Joseph F. Smith and other Mormon leaders declared the continuance of old polygamous relations to be as much forbidden by the Church as the contracting of new polygamous relations.

#### Smith's Children

THEREFORE the printing, by "Every-body's Magazine," of pictures of polyg-amous bomes "established long before the manifesto of 1890" is not as unjustifiable as Isaac Russell declares. The maintenance of polygamy in those homes is still contrary to "the law of the land and the law of God," according to President Smith Lim-





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D PRINTED LESS VELLERMENTS L'AND RECES MATTER,

was circulated in pamphlet form, he admitted that the pamphlet did not "state in terms" that the manifesto was a twolation.

His whole testimony on this point was evasive to the point of being self-contradictory. Taken with the testimony of numerous other witnesses, it satisfied a mafority of the Senate committee that the Mormon Church still taught the doctrine and practise of polygamy as a law of Godand necessary to salvation. He did not convince the majority of the committee that the new polygamy-the existence of which he did not then admit-was upanthorized or outside the Church. He is the prophet, seer, and revelator to all his people. He speaks to them with the tongue of God. His orders are as final to them as the decrees of Providence. If he really wished to stop polygamyinstead of merely wishing to save his Church from the consequences of responsibility for it-be could stop it with one authoritative and sincere word.

#### Will He Do It?

THE machinery and discipline of the Mormon Church make the most perfect and autocratic Church control of which we have any exact record. Because of this perfection of control, the new polygamy has been successfully hidden for these many years. Because of this perfection Joseph F. Smith is able now to declare publicly against his system of plural marriage and still foster it secretly. He is able to depose publicly an apostle who has been proven guilty of performing plural marriage commonies, and yet seeretly continue him in favor and dignity with the Church government. He is able to decrive the people of the United States and of foreign countries, as the Mormon Church has so long deceived there; and naturally be is going to take advantage of his opportunities.

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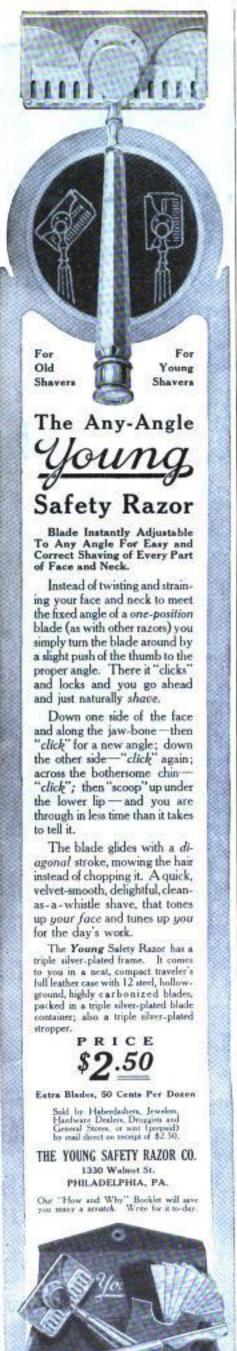


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#### The Result of a Jolt

In Collien's for March 25 was printed an anonymous article entitled "The Rewards of Writing," which was the confession of one who might be considered a modestly successful author. The article aroused much interest among our readers and inspired several letters in reply, one of which is printed below:

AM a gumdrop pedler. For a score of years I Lave been going up and down, to and fro, through the State of Minnesota, selling candy for a "Twin City" concern.

I am known as the "Senegambiam Kid" by about half the town-dwelling children in southern Minnesota. When a youngster spies me coming down the street, he is sure to notify his confederates that the "Senegambiam Kid" is in town.

I acquired this name honestly, not on account of color or previous condition of servitude, but because it is my habit to carry in my pocket about a pound of little licorice nigger babies, known to the trade as "Senegambian Kids"—ten for a cent. I have given away more nigger babies than an orphan asylum, and I am proud of it.

If the popularity of the "Senegambiam Kid" could be suddenly transferred to the voting population of the State, a gumdrop pedler would be the next Governor of Minnesota.

Among the things I read while out on the territory selling "all-day suckers" and "eight-for-one jawbreakers" is COLLIER'S.

#### A Confession

In the issue of your paper of March 25 I ran on to comething which set me back with a jolt. I refer to "The Rewards of Writing" by "A Near Writer." It will seem mighty strange to "Mr. Near Writer"—should be chance to see these lines—that there could be one so in error as I propose to confess I have been.

I have great respect for "Mr. Near Writer's" contribution, and I mean to profit by its reading, because, it seems to me, his words have the ring of earnestness, together with a touch of something bordering on despair, and I have a profound respect for despair because I have handled a few buckets of despair myself, and the "Rewards of Writing" serves to increase my discomfort.

For some time I have been writing and filing away what seemed to me some pretty good yarns, which I had hoped some day to market with substantial returns.

Only last week I finished and filed away a story which I pleased to christen "The Striped Pig." It requires about five thousand words to tell the story of a notorious blind pig that flourished years ago in a certain Illinois town. When I filed the completed manuscript away I made an entry in my pocket memorandum which tells me that one thousand dollars would be cheap for "The Striped Pig."

Just underneath "The Striped Pig" manuscript is yet another story awaiting daylight. This story the writer has pleased to call "The Sandy Sow." "The Sandy Sow" is not quite so long as "The Striped Pig" and does not weigh as heavy, therefore a difference in valuation. I see I have marked this story as being very cheap at three hundred dollars. Not all of my manuscripts deal with swinch however, for lying comfortably next "The Sandy Sow" is a two-thousand-word story which bears the title "Mis' Gubby's Colt."

This story has to do with an old-time county fair horse-race away back in the days of the high-wheeled sulky. I find that I value this composition at two hundred dollars. I don't know exactly what reason I had for putting this story on the bargain-counter tabled to sell at a little measly two hundred, but it is too late to change the price.

#### Awake at Last

I HAD a neat little cottage picked out over on Marshall Avenue which I intended to buy with the net proceeds of my "live stock" sales. But the jolt is complete. I have read "Mr. Near Writer's" "Rewards of Writing," and I am awake.

When I get back to St. Paul Saturday, 1 am going to turn "Mis' Gubby's Colt" out to pasture, and I shall let "The Striped Pig" sleep and "The Sandy Sow" snore, according to the dictates of conscience.

But the "keeper of the swine" will go merrily along giving away nigger babies to the little "Gophers," and keep the candy slops on the territory as well supplied with "all-day suckers" and "eightfor-one jawbreakers" as the proprietors will allow.

St. Paul.

38

ASSURBBING THE ADTRETTORNESS PURSUE MENTION COLLEGE





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In the J We have s added more trimmings a finish—brov edged with same price

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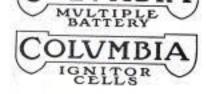


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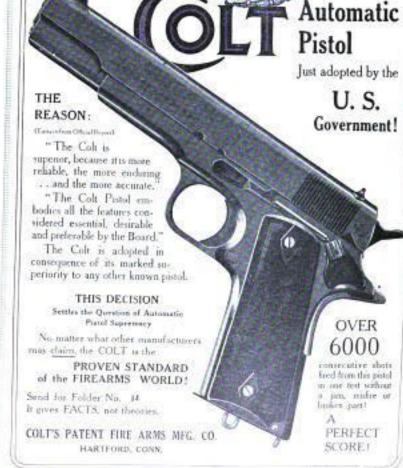
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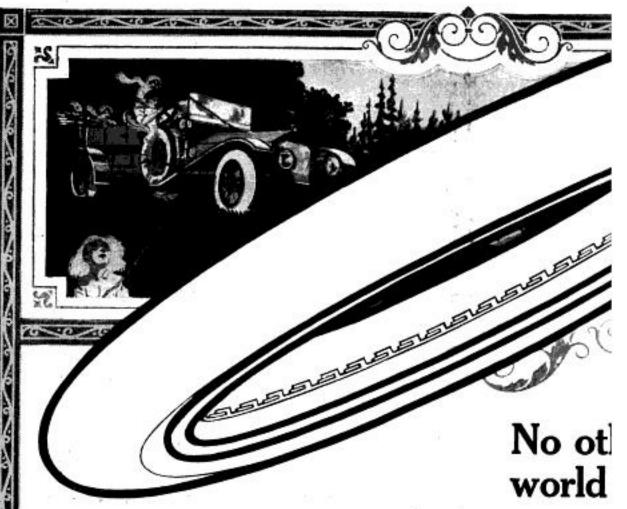
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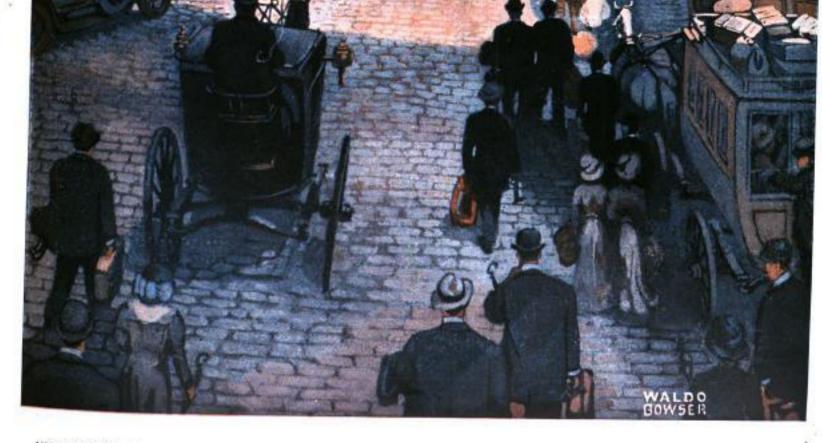
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VOL XLVII NO 13

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Mechanics, of course! But, this time, more particularly you household users of screw-drivers.

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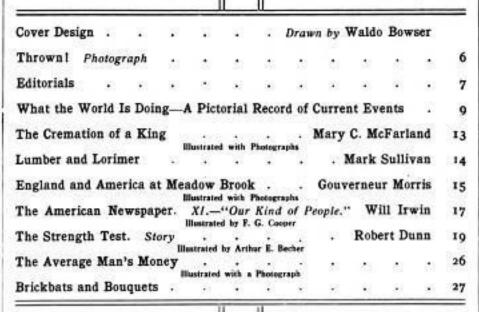


June 17 1

# Collier's

Saturday, June 17, 1911



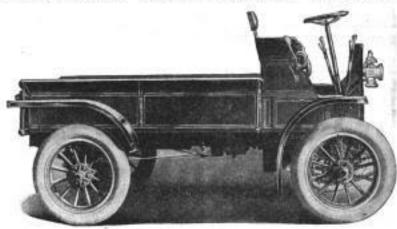


VOLUME XLVII

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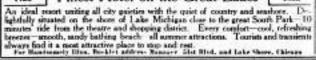
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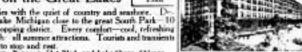
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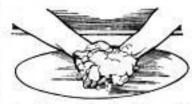




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After wetting the hair, work up the lather with the hands. Packer's Tar Soap yields a profuse lather, so but little of the Soap is required.



Apply the lather to the head and work it into the scalp with the finger tips, manipulating the scalp with a rotary or kneading motion. This gives the effect of exercise.



Thoroughly remove the foam with warm water, graduating to cold. The latter has a tonic influence and prevents you from taking cold.

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even in pursuit of an ideal.

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The sacrifice in money is large, but we more than make up for it

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To le Catterson.

Manager Advertising Department



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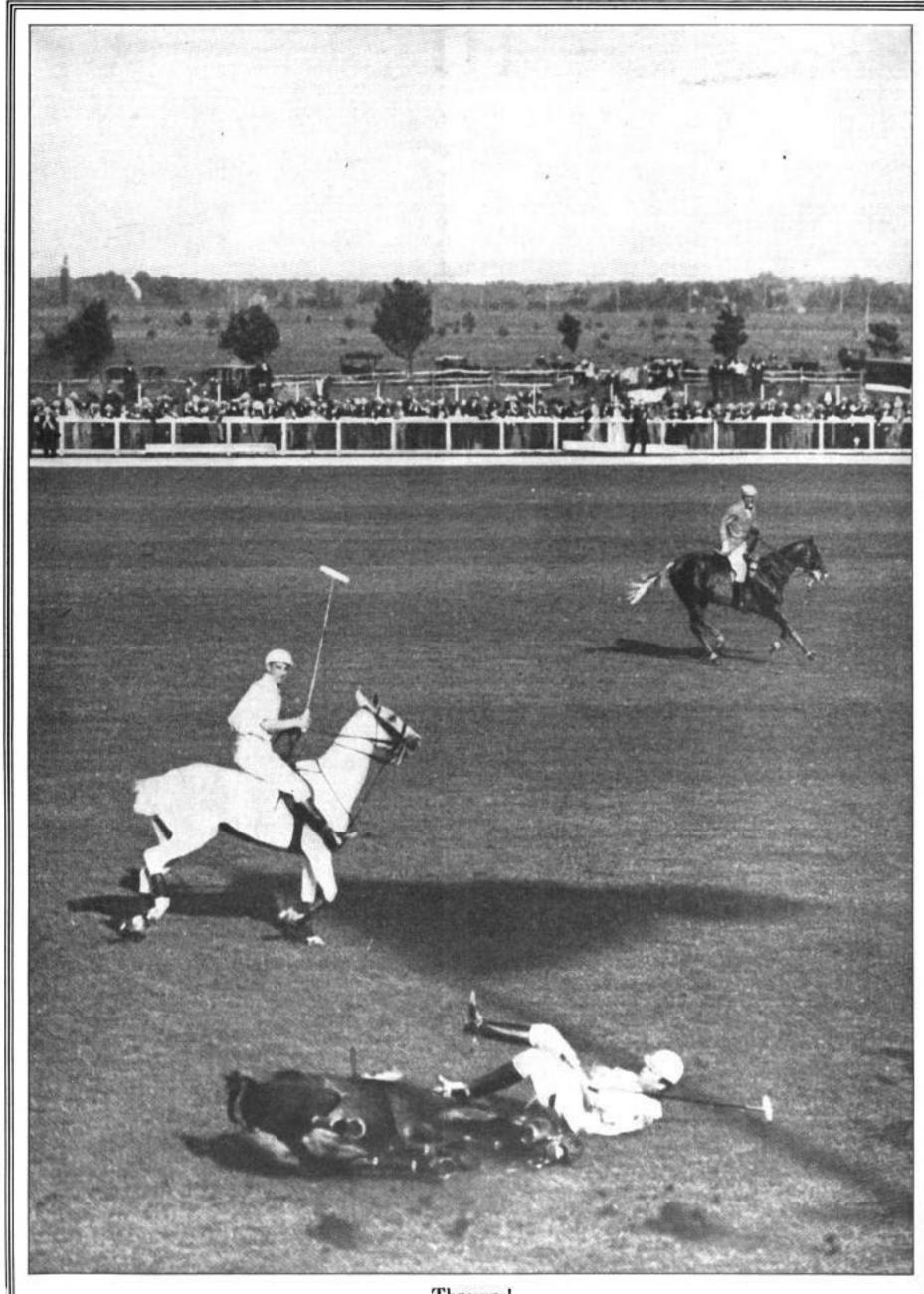
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(See pag- 15)



# Collier's

## The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

June 17, 1911

#### "Pinafore"

ITTING AT A REVIVAL, a retired actor, who had appeared in some of W. S. Gilbert's dramas, said to a friend: "Every line of Gilbert's contains so much that a piece of his gains every time it is seen. The hearer should be so familiar with the whole that he feels the point with the first word of the line. If he has to wait for the last, he loses half; for the next line is loaded with a new delicacy. to be missed while he is waking up to the last." In the operas also the exquisiteness of the lines is first among the many charms; and, indeed, Gilbert's talents as a playwright were an essential factor in giving to his librettos their place entirely apart. They are literature and they are drama. The situations, the characters, even the plot, have a peculiar felicity and build solid foundations for the subtlety and wit. On the day that Gilbert died "Pinafore" was revived, very excellently, in New York, to refresh the parched spirits who had been hopelessly wandering up and down Broadway, among Mauve Ladies and Summer Maids, Girls This and Babies That, Follies and Revues, seeking the mind's gaiety and finding only the mental relaxation of the undistinguished average; the art of the Greatest Common Denominator. That many thousands enjoy music wedded to humor, handled with taste, and highly civilized, was shown when the revived ''Mikado'' last year made the world happier, as "Pinafore" is doing now. More than half of the first-rate dramatic productions of the last two seasons in New York were made at The New Theater, under the patronage of the much-abused millionaires. Our largest city has an art museum that becomes noticeably finer with every month. Before long it will possess much the best collection in the world of the greatest sculptor now alive. The city possesses opera that is unequaled. If The New Theater, in its smaller home, maintains its quality and makes the advances to be expected, our drama will thrive, not only in that theater itself, but in others, forced upward by the presence of a standard. As to lighter music and comedy, may a long series of revived Gilbert and Sullivan operas create a taste too fastidious for the "girl shows" that infest Broadway.

#### Coming and Going

CENATOR GUGGENHEIM'S committee appointments were pointed out by us a few weeks ago. We now desire to call our readers' attention to the fact that Senator DU PONT, President of the Powder Trust, is on the following committees: Military Appairs, Chairman; Coast Depenses, Expenditures in the War Department, Pensions. Is that what is meant by getting the people coming and going?

#### North Dakota

THE ACTIVITIES of JAMES J. HILL and of "ALECK" MACKENZIE (MACKENZIE of the Alaska scandal, who was pardoned for his offenses because his "health was poor")—and other elements—promised to make reform difficult, but nevertheless North Dakota is one of the four States which are to have a primary vote on delegates to national conventions and on national committeemen. She now has a Corrupt Practises Act, and four resolutions are pending for constitutional amendments providing for the initiative, referendum, and recall. The State thus becomes one of the progressive leaders. The world harries on its course ahead.

#### Are They Dead?

THE QUESTION is often asked of us—to what extent was the patent medicine industry injured by the crusade against it a few years ago! It was made groggy, but it is coming back. We have already spoken of the large patent medicine element among the leaders of " The League for Medical Freedom," and we are now about to discuss "The Advertisers' Protective Association." It is sending circulars to newspapers and periodicals all over the country. How thorough it is may be inferred from the fact that among the periodicals on its list is the "Harvard Monthly"! The circular attacks Dr. Willey, of course; and "the Doctors' Trust "-also of course. Its frankness is what makes it pleasant. For instance:

The manufacture of valuable remedies in a form to provide inexpensive medicines for the people is a most commendable business

Many publications have, no doubt, felt the effect of these assaults by a reduction in amount of advertising patronage.

. [represents] an investment of \$400,000,000, whose adver-This association tising expenses are annually over \$100,000,000.

If this condition is not changed, it will result in greatly cutting down the support you receive.

We presume that almost any editor or publisher will be able to understand this circular. We imagine that there are very few advertisers of standing connected with this association, which finds it necessary to give no more exact address than a Post-office box.

WHEN "TOWN TOPICS" flew into the courts against Collier's it made the mistake of bringing criminal as well as civil action. It was able to let its civil eases drag for years, and never come to trial; but criminal libel is more rapid and more difficult to stop, so all the facts between us and Colonel Mann were soon presented to the world including a good deal more than we had printed. In our suit against Charles W. Post, resulting in the now famous \$50,000 verdict, we also gave much information which we had not used before. The same was true in the hearings before the Ballinger Investigating Committee - more was furnished than was promised. Mr. Hearst, as soon as he heard of our newspaper series, and before he had the slightest idea what we were going to print, threatened both criminal and civil libel. He, unlike Colonel Mann and Judge Deuel, was shrewd enough, however, not to bring the threatened criminal action, and so he can safely circulate his \$500,000 bluff, knowing he can wait three or four years and then drop his case. Probably he suspects that, following our custom, we have not discharged all of our ammunition in the first engagement.

#### Help Yourself

WHEN SENATOR TILLMAN in 1899 said on the floor of Congress: "If you are going to steal, I want my share," he was fighting for more money for a useless navy-yard as "recognition" for his bailiwick. His attitude toward the navy is that of almost every politician on the naval committees. The arrangement is this: The members of these bodies frame the bills authorizing increases in the navy. Like Mr. TILLMAN, each one likes to see a good share of the navy's money spent in his own State. A Secretary of the Navy hostile to these interests is likely to have his recommendations for new ships voted down in committee. The late Senator McEnery of Louisiana was a member of the Senate Naval Committee. His State supports the inland yard at Algiers, near New Orleans, which none of the modern battleships could possibly reach and where there is a million-dollar dry-dock which docked one of the older battleships twice. Here it cost, in 1907, \$97,178.49 to produce \$1,040.01 worth of goods, with \$308,332 expended in improvements. Two-thirds of the navy's money has been spent on land; one-half of this has been pure waste; and altogether the American navy supports cleven navy-yards. Great Britain, possessor of the world's strongest and biggest fleet, has but six of the same class. These eleven yards cost in maintenance in 1909 over forty million dollars. Secretary MEYER has placed the useless navy-yard on a starvation basis. Having authority to discontinue the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, he recently ordered it to be dismantled and its machinery and few tools transferred to Guantanamo, which is to be the great naval base for the Panama Canal and the Caribbean. This insignificant station at San Juan employed eight artisans and about a dozen laborers; it has repaired during the past year nothing larger than a coal barge. Nevertheless, the Secretary's order brought forth an indignant protest from San Juan. The Chamber of Commerce added its official lamentations. By doing away with our useless navy-yards the military burden of the country could be reduced by some ten or more millions yearly.

#### Reaping the Crop

MOSE REFORMERS who hailed Governor Dix as another Cleve-LAND, and defeated STIMSON to punish ROOSEVELT, steadily, month by month, have the privilege of seeing the Tammany grip grow tighter on the Empire State. J. Sergeant Cram, one of the most prominent of the Tammany leaders, was selected for the Public Service Commission, to replace an excellent man, and incidentally to make more unlikely the solution of the subway question—one of the most complicated municipal problems

#### President and Senate

SPEAKING OUT is the fashion. President TAPT, in stating just what he believes to be the most active opposition to reciprocity, has gained with the country. In showing willingness to face the privilege-loving reactionaries of his own party he has also set himself a strengthening example, which, let us hope, will bear fruit as long as Mr. Taft is in the public service.

#### A Tribute

F ALL PLUMBERS had a passion for diamonds and bought the best and largest that their incomes would afford, then the size of the stone on your plumber's shirt front would be a reliable barometer of the community's standard of hygiene. Where the friendless plumber is a prosperous and highly respected citizen, the people of his neighborhood—or village—live in comfort in modern houses, and usually understand first principles of healthful living. That was a wise culture center which, instead of advertising itself as "the Athens of southern Kansas" boasted of the number of its bath-tubs and sleeping porches. For all his deliberate manners, short hours, and incurable forgetfulness, the plumber has managed to accomplish a tremendous amount of useful labor. What a record of achievement he might have to his credit if he had worked all of the hours in which he was going back and forth from the shop after tools that he forgot to bring with him! It was only about twenty years ago that "completely modern" houses began to be the property of citizens of average means. In so progressive a State as Kansas, a plumber in Salina twelve years or so ago was publicly derided when he exhibited a modern bath-room equipment in his front window. Now that same town is boasting of the amount of money it has invested in all sorts of plumbing.

#### Fiction in Washington

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY of the District of Columbia shows, in its last annual report, that in the last five years the proportion of fiction circulated has run down from eighty-four to sixty-two per cent. The report for the fiscal year, which ends on the 30th of this month, will show a still further drop, as each month so far of the present year, as compared with corresponding months last year, shows a drop of from one to three per cent. The decrease is not only relative but absolute. We congratulate Mr. Bowerman and invite information from other libraries.

#### The Way It Is Done

A FRIEND has sent us a "prospectus for a goose farm." It is one of the most perfect and convincing promoter's arguments we have seen. And all so brief and direct: Number of stockholders, 3; shares of stock, 3 at \$100 par value; 300 geese at \$1 each; 3 eggs per week per goose, 900 eggs per week—900 times 52 equals 46,800 eggs a year, and 3 times 46,800 equals 140,400 eggs in 3 years; 140,400 eggs incubated, allowing for 40,400 bad eggs, means 100,000 geese; 3 pounds of feathers per goose, at \$1 per pound, will bring \$300,000; 100,000 pairs of goose livers, at 60 cents a pair, will mean \$60,000; 2 buttons from each goose bill, at 1 cent each, means \$2,000; 100,000 dressed geese at \$1.50 each would bring \$150,000, and the estimated operating expenses total \$190,000. Here is the balance sheet:

INCOME	Expenses
Feathers\$300,000	Capital invested \$ 300
Goose livers 60,000	Operating expenses 190,000
Buttons	
Dressed geese 150,000	Total\$190,300
Total\$512,000	
Expenses 190,300	
N	
Net profit	±3:

To each stockholder would be paid a net profit of \$107,267, or an annual income on his \$100 investment of \$35,755. Where the flaw is may be discovered by those who read prospectuses sent out by the Sterling Debenture Corporation and other happy possessors of "sucker lists."

#### Agriculture in Florida

THE "FLORIDA GROWER," an agricultural journal, is making an energetic appeal to prospective farmers to investigate personally land offered them before purchasing.

To the man who can come down here to Florida to view its beauties and pick out the spot that suits him best, this State holds forth much. The pity of it all is that, with so much good land available at low prices, people who have determined to own a home in Florida are being stung by irresponsible real estate and colonization promoters. They are buying land that they have never seen, that is claimed to produce anything under the sun, and which, as a matter of fact, is worthless, or nearly so. Pictures are shown of productive farms probably miles away from the scene of the colony. Houses are pictured where there are no houses.

When the big freeze of 1895 destroyed the orange groves, a few men planted vegetables. Few expected good results in soil that had always been thought unfit for them. To the surprise of the growers, however, the crops were abundant and easily disposed of at good prices. They used the simplest farming methods, yet in 1908, when the State was only five per cent developed, garden products were sold for more than \$18,000,-000. Development companies scented a fat feast. With literally millions of acres of land selling at \$5 and less per acre, the prospects of profit were tremendous. Some of the land is good, much is swamp, and much is useless white sand, but it is all classed together. The reputable companies court investigation, and the Department of Agriculture will analyze soils.

#### Cost of Graduation

MANY BOYS AND GIRLS drop quietly out of their classes before commencement day and sacrifice their diplomas because their parents can not afford the dress worn by the other pupils at the exercises. A superintendent in Illinois in a recent report said: "Too often

our high school commencement exercises are robbed of all their true significance and dwindle into a mockery - a cheap peacock parade." This sharp comment was made after he had received reports from twenty-five graduates of the largest high schools in the country, showing that the boys spent on an average for clothes and invitations \$35.40 and the girls \$58.18. The State Superintendent of Illinois says that the brightest and most ambitious girl in one high school feigned ill health and dropped out because her father could not afford money for the display connected with graduation. The dress becomes more costly each year. One of the expenses which is often practically obligatory is the class photographs, and photographs become more and more costly. The personal invitation to the exercises is also a fairly recent added expense. Even persons quite outside the family of the graduates have to share the increasing cost because the custom is growing up of giving presents in return for these invitations. One of the most conspicuous evils in girls' schools throughout the country is the large portion of the conversation of every day, month in and month out through the year, which is devoted to clothes. Several expedients regarding the graduating exercises have been resorted to. One is caps and gowns, which can be rented or made at home. Another is that the gowns be made in the school by the pupils.

#### Changing Wonders

THE TELEGRAPH, the telephone, anesthetics, photography, X-rays, are taken for granted, and "wireless," sky-navigation, and talking machines, must soon be as casually accepted. There is for us little more magic in a railroad train than in a wheelbarrow, but it was not so when Emerson wrote in his "Journal" in 1834:

One has dim foresight of hitherto uncomputed mechanical advantages who rides on the railroad, and, moreover, a practical confirmation of the ideal philosopher that matter is phenomenal, while men and trees and barns whiz by you as fast as the leaves of a dictionary. As our tea-kettle hissed along through a field of May flowers, we could judge of the sensations of a swallow who skims by trees and bushes with about the same speed. The very permanence of matter seems compromised, and oaks, fields, hills, hitherto esteemed symbols of stability, do absolutely dance by you.

To some minds life teaches that there is nothing new under the sun. To others, with better moral appetite, nothing is ever old. The locomotive does not lose its wonder, but shares it with water, air, and fire, with the fact of living, and with every plant that breathes.

#### Guidance

OSTON IS SETTING AN EXAMPLE which will undoubtedly be followed by the rest of the country, in what she is doing in the field of vocational guidance. To help young people secure the kind of work which is fitted to their abilities is obviously of the first importance, but it requires such knowledge, general intelligence, and special fitness in those who are conducting it that as the movement spreads there will undoubtedly be a lot of adventurers who go into it for their own profit. The Boston work, under the lead of MEYER BLOOMFIELD, is being conducted in the highest possible manner. One of the recent steps is to publish a series of pamphlets on such subjects as "The Grocer," "The Architect," "The Baker," "Telephone Operating," "Bookbinding," "Stenography and Typewriting," "Millinery," "Dressmaking," "Straw-hat Making," "Confectionery Manufacture," telling the boy or girl about the conditions of the work, the requirements, the pay, and the opportunities to get ahead. It would be impossible to estimate the loss to a community in efficiency and happiness which grows out of the number of young people who go into the wrong occupation. Following the Boston example, the Poughkeepsie Board of Education has issued a booklet for free distribution to the schoolgirls of the city, called "Choosing an Occupation," and showing the kind of work open in that city. In more than a dozen cities and towns throughout the country there are vocational guidance committees or bureaus at work. As Professor Hanus says, in the preface to Mr. Bloomfield's book, called "The Vocational Guidance of Youth":

Vocational guidance does not mean belping boys and girls to find work, but to find the kind of work they are best fitted to do well. It does not mean prescribing a vocation. It does mean bringing to bear on the choice of a vocation organized information and organized common sense.

For the first time in the history of education Harvard University will have a course on Vocational Guidance at the Summer School in July.

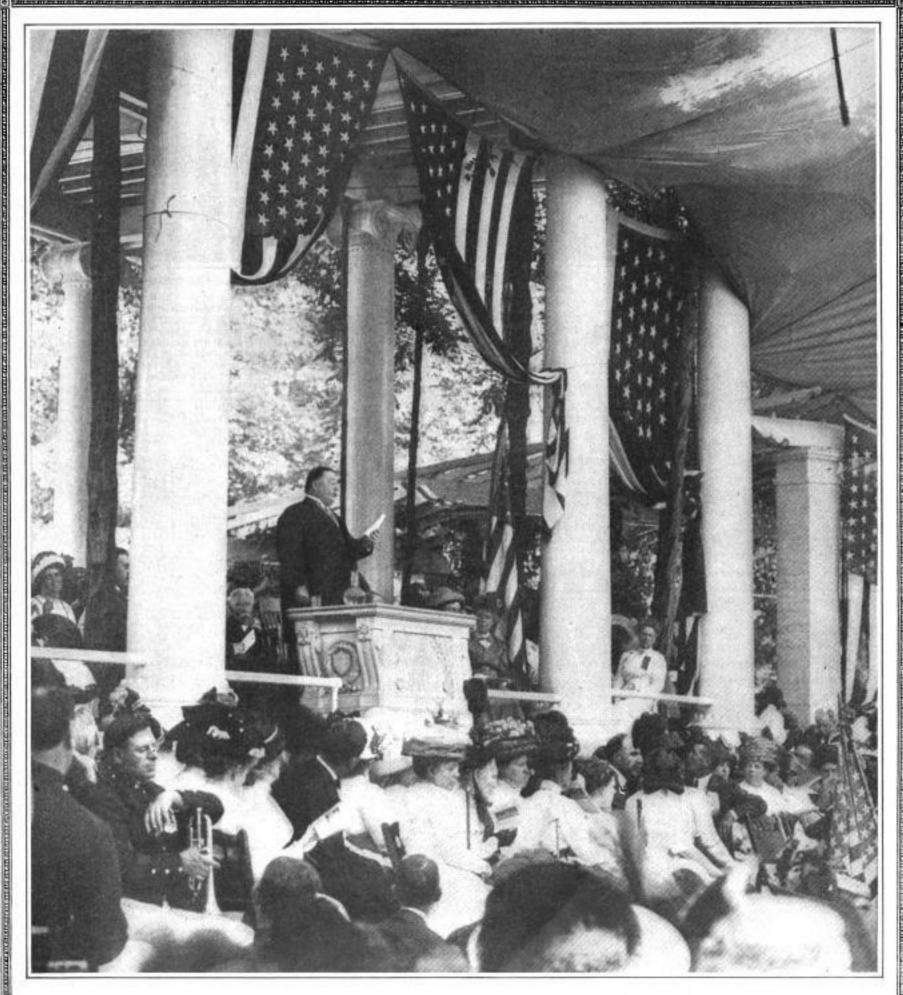
#### Big Brothers

M ANY CITIES throughout the United States have now taken up what is known as the "Big Brother" movement, a very effective step in the general effort of civilization to give the child a better chance. The "Big Sister" movement is the same thing applied to girls. Personal service is the essence of this work, and nothing in the world counts for so much as personal service. All realize now that it is absurd to blame the child who comes before the juvenile court. The business of society is not to blame but to help. We hear every day intelligent men and women of some leisure say that they wish they had some useful labor for their spare time. Anybody of reasonable tact and intelligence can be a "big brother" or a "big sister," and thereby spend time and strength as valuably as it can be spent. If you want to make your life of worth to your fellow beings, just look into this matter in your neighborhood and make yourself a part of it.

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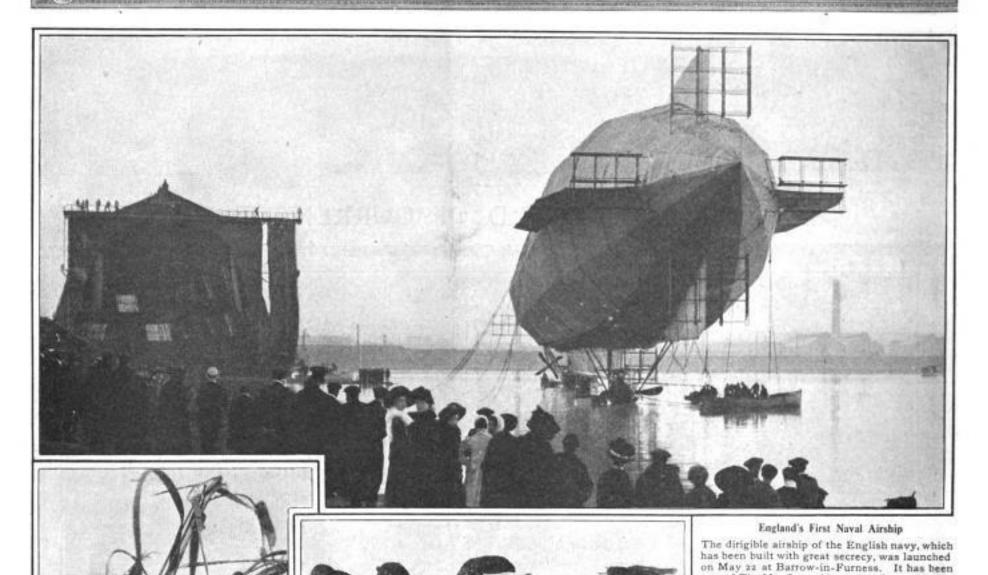
## A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



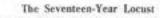
President Taft Reading the Memorial Day Address at the Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Among the graves of over twenty thousand men, whose lives were sacrificed in the Civil War, President Taft delivered an address extelling the ideal of universal peace

## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The 1911 variety of the seventeen-year locust



This insect, whose scientific name is Cicada Septendecim, has appeared in enormous swarms in various sections of the country. The grub burrows out of the ground, where it has lived by sucking the juices from the roots of trees and, emerging from its shell, files to the shrubs and trees where the adult female lays her eggs in silts which she makes in the twigs and branches. Although these scars never heal, the injurious effects are confined chiefly to young trees in orchards, the weakened twigs trequently being broken by the wind



The main entrance

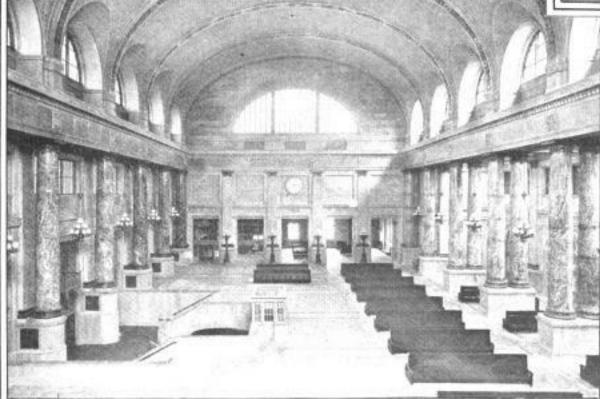
named The Mayfly, and is 512 feet long, 48 feet in diameter, and has a gas capacity of 700,000 cubic feet and a lifting power of 21 tons. She is driven by two 200-horsepower engines, carries 22 passengers, and is equipped with a wireless outfit

#### A New Railroad Terminal for Chicago

A new twenty-three-million-dollar station was opened to the traveling public in Chicago on Sunday, June 4, and the latest step in the perfection of travel and comfort offered to the patrons of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. More than half a decade has been consumed in the construction of this transportation terminal, and the exact amount expended is given as \$23,750,000. The new station, located at Madison and Canal Streets, is, with one exception, the largest railway terminal in the United States. It has a capacity of more than a quarter of a million passengers. Scarcely out of the Loop District of Chicago, the station occupies about thirteen acres between Kinzie, Madison, Clinton, and Canal Streets, of which ten acres are devoted to floor space. The total cost for building and train shed was \$6,380,000. The dimensions proper are 320 x 218 feet

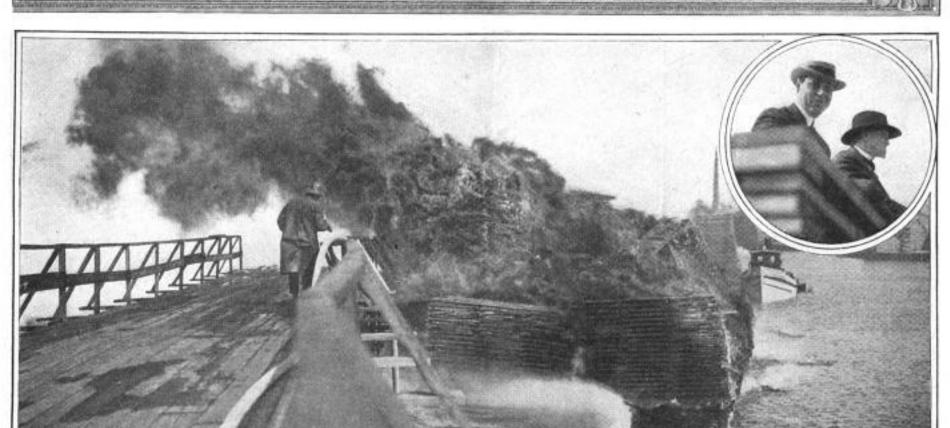


The train shed



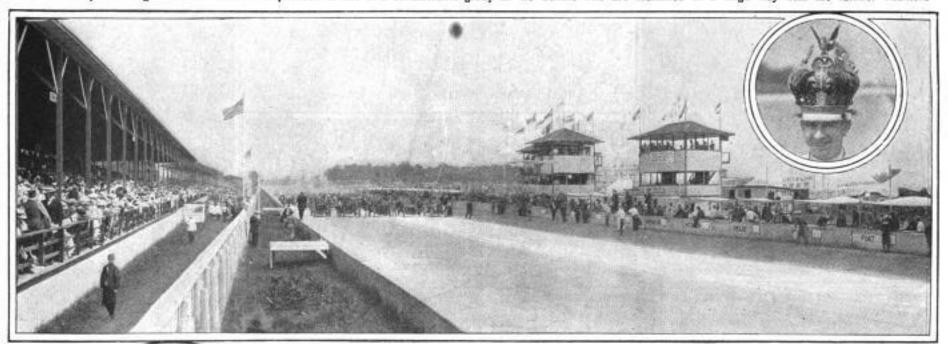
The waiting-room of the new Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Station at Chicago

## A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



A Fire Which Destroyed \$60,000 Worth of Lumber

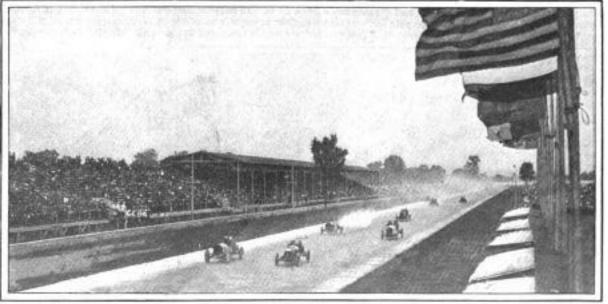
A photographer in Marinette, Wisconsin, has sent us this picture of the destruction of a \$60,000 pile of lumber in the yard belonging to Isaac Stephenson, the aged United States Senator from Wisconsin. The small picture in the upper corner shows Senator Stephenson and his son-in-law, Ralph Skidmore, seated on a pile of lumber calmly watching the fire. Senator Stephenson is one of a considerable group in the Senate who are identified in a large way with the lumber business



The start of the 500-mile International Sweepstakes at Indianapolis, on Memorial Day



Lytle's Apperson car overturned by Knight's machine

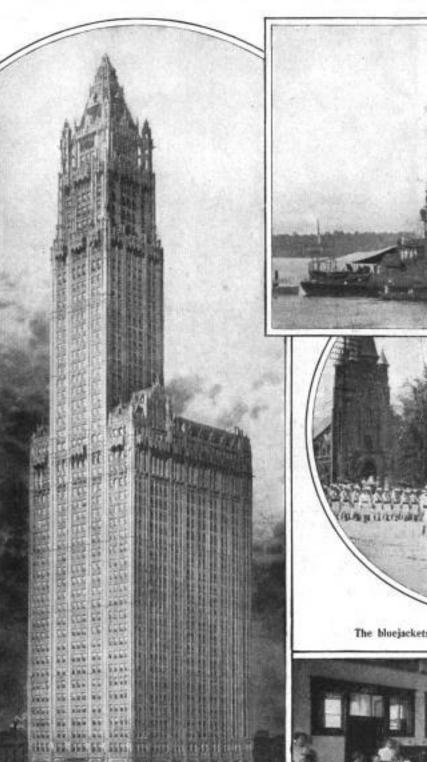


A view of the grand-s;and stretch toward the end of the race

#### The Five-Hundred-Mile International Sweepstakes at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway

Ray Harroun, driving the Marmon car, won the 500-mile automobile race on Memorial Day in 6 hours 4t minutes 8 seconds. Over 80,000 spectators watched the contest between the forty drivers who started in the race. Dickson, the mechanician of the Amplex car, was killed and five others seriously injured. Before the race Bob Burman was presented with a solid gold crown bearing the inscription, "World's Speed King." He has traveled faster in an automobile than any other living man

#### WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



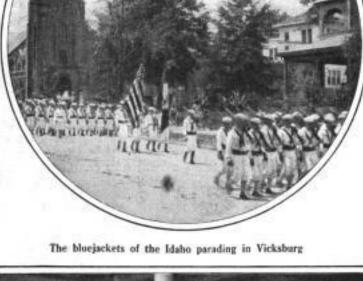
The Tallest Office Building in the World The new Woolworth Building to be erected on Broadway, New York City, will be, with the excep-tion of the Eiffel Tower, the tallest in the world

A Class in Table Etiquette A spontaneous demand for a course in table etiquette was recently made by the young men of the

Kansas State Agricultural College, and classes have been formed in conjunction with the girls' classes in domestic science. In-struction is given at five noonday meals each week, when four persons, one of whom is a teacher, sit at table and take turns in carving and serving. No verbal instruction is given and no one is corrected at the table, but all follow the example of the teacher



The Officers of the United States Army at the International Horse Show, London From left to right they are: Mr. Grant (trainer), Lieutenant Graham, Captain Henry, Lieutenant Johnston, Major Foltz, Captain Vidmer, Lieutenant Chaffee







A Parade of Confederate Soldiers A reunion of the Veteran Confederate Vol-unteers at Little Rock, Arkansas, May 18

visiting the important river towns, and its officers were entertained by that Southern city

The Battleship Idaho at Anchor Off Vicksburg The people of the States bordering on the Mississippi recently had a view of a real battle-ship. The Idaho went up as far as Vicksburg,



The Rebuilding of San Francisco The Down Town Association has arranged to commemorate the rebuilding of San Francisco by a monument, to be placed on some unoccupied spot on Market Street, probably at Fourth Streets. To that end a competition was held, and the prize was awarded to Haig Patigian, a sculptor of San Francisco. The figure at the base of the shaft represents Labor, with task completed, leaning upon the tool of accomplishment. A bronze

Phenix is to be lighted by the crystal globe beneath it. The shaft will be of gray granite

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Under the umbrella stands the present king; in the foreground, the ancient Jamruet band

## The Cremation of a King

Ceremonies That Followed the Death of Chulalongkorn, Late Ruler of Siam

By MARY C. McFARLAND

ING CHULALONGKORN, well-beloved ruler of Siam, died on the morning of October 23 last, and his funeral, six months later, was made the occasion of a most impressive and splendid ceremonial. His death occurred at the summer residence, and that same night the body, placed in a sitting posture in a copper casket enclosed in one of gold, was borne in procession back to the palace.

Weird and impressive indeed was this last return, through the still darkness of that tropical night. The city lights had been extinguished, and all telegraph wires on the line of march cut, that nothing might mar the absolute stillness. At 9.30 the procession started, on foot and in total darkness, save for lighted tapers borne by each person in the procession. Thousands of soldiers hended the line, then princes and high officials, and, for the first time in the history of the nation, ladies-wives of the noblemen-walked behind their King's body.

As the funeral palanquin bearing the jeweled easket reached the palace gate, all the bands pealed forth, simultaneously, the national anthem. According to Simmese belief, a person is not really dead until after the completion of the seven days' religious ceremony—hence the joyous welcome. It was

their King returning home. Carefully the selemn procession wound its way to the Dusit Maha Prasaht, a chapel within the palace enclosure. Here it was placed, and subsequently there was erected in the large central hall a magnificent altar for its reception, where, surrounded by all the insignia of rank, the King lay in state until the day appointed for the final rites. During the six months that intervened, Buddhist services were held daily; and here representatives from all nations came to visit the bier and present their tributes-

floral offerings, magnificent gold and silver wreaths, and golden trees were brought. Meanwhile preparations were being made for the erection of temporary buildings in which the cremation would take place. Ordinarily these buildings for a king's cremation are very large, occupying years of labor and the expenditure of immense sums of money. His late Majesty had left a request, however, that while the ceremony should be marked with a mag-



The Funeral Chariot, and (above) the Casket Lying in State

For six months after the death of the King, his body, enclosed in a golden casket, lay in state on the splendid altar in the palace. Then it was borne in procession to the Phra Meru, where the cremation took place

nificence befitting his rank, there should be no unnecessary waste of money, and that the money thus saved should be used for the educational advancement of his kingdom. His wishes were followed, and as a result every church, hospital, and school in the kingdom, regardless of creed, received useful gifts

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# Lumber and Lorimer

By MARK SULLIVAN NE of the most common terms in the political vocabulary of the day is special interests." (It is not a new term; Woodrow Wilson used it in a book that he wrote twenty years ago.) The most fundamental distinction between the Republican Congress that made a tariff in Washington two years ago and the present Democratic Congress is that the former was dominated by special interests, the latter is not. In a broad way, the same distinction applies to the parties as a whole. Of course, just in proportion as the Democratic Party becomes more successful, special interests will try to get a foothold in it, and the greatest danger to the party today is that men may seize places of power in it who are like the late Gorman of Maryland, whose work in keeping a high duty on sugar in the last tariff made by Democrats was denounced by Grover Cleveland as "party perfidy and dishonor." But the purpose of this page is merely to illustrate one case of "special interest"; the term is often used vaguely, or as a mere epithet, so that when a concrete case arises which is a perfect example it is useful to point it out.

#### The Free-Lumber Plank

IN JULY, 1908, the Democrats, in their National Convention at Denver, put this plank in their platform. It was perhaps their most important bid for votes, for "free lumber" was a conspicuous issue in the Middle West and in the doubtful territory generally; it carried some States and many Congressional districts for them:

"We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood-pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list."

Less than a year later the Democrats had a chance to make good. The Republicans were making the Payne-Aldrich bill. On lumber they put a protective duty, of course. But several members, both in the Lower House and in the Senate, introduced free-lumber amendments. If all the Democrats had stood by their platform pledge and voted for the free lumber amendments, they would have passed, for a large number of Republican Insurgents were willing to vote, and did vote, for free lumber. Moreover, President Taft was willing to throw the weight of his influences in favor of it. But several Southern Democrats deserted their party, voted with the Republicans, and free lumber was lost.

The affair created a great outery. The party treason was denounced by the Southern newspapers, with a very few subsidized exceptions (the subsidized newspaper is much less common in the South than in the North). The most powerful Democratic paper in the United States used these words:

"These are political sins for which punishment is certain. They' affront decency and good faith. They reveal a degradation in' our political life which almost passes belief. They put the' Democratic Party on trial, not for its principles, but for its' honesty. Errors of judgment may be defended and excused, but' perfidy finds no apologist anywhere."

At the time, the credit for bringing about this party treason, for the defeat of free lumber, was claimed by, and was generally conceded to, Edward Hines of Chicago and the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, of which he was president. The Association consists of these affiliated organizations:

Northern Pine Mfrs. Ass'n.

Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Mfrs. Ass'n.

Michigan Hardwood Mfrs. Ass'n, Hardwood Mfrs. Ass'n of the United States

North Carolina Pine Ass'n (Inc.), Georgia-Florida Saw Mill Ass'n (Inc.), Yellow Pine Mfrs. Ass'n,

Mfrs. Ass'n,
Southwestern Washington Lumber Mfrs,
Ass'n,
Pasific Coast Sures, and White Pine

Pacific Coast Sugar and White Pine Mirs, Ass'n.

Southern Cypress Mfrs. Ass'n,

Pacific Coast Lumber Mfrs. Ass'n.

The Oregon and Washington Lumber

Western Pine Mfrs. Ass'n,

Redwood Mfrs. Ass'n.

In his official position as head of these organizations, Hines spent most of the tariff session at Washington (except when he was in Chicago attending to the election of Lorimer to the Senate). He was known there as an especially bold and aggressive lobbyist. But it was nearly two years later before the inside history of Hines's presence at Washington during that tariff session, and his connection with Lorimer, came out.

#### "Fixing Up" Southern Democrats

IN APRIL of the present year a committee of the Illinois Legislature was investigating Hines's connection with the \$100,000 fund that elected Lorimer. One of the witnesses was W. H. Cook of Duluth, a lumber man. He spoke of meeting Hines in Chicago one day in May, 1909. (That was on one of Hines's hurried trips from

SULLIVAN Washington to Chicago; it was just when he was excessively busy at both ends—keeping the tariff on lumber in Washington and electing Lorimer in Illinois.) Cook was an official of the Rainy Lake Lumber Company. He swore:

"Mr. Hines was going through the lobby of the Grand Pacific Hotel and he saw Mr. Turrish and myself standing there. He stopped and spoke to us. Mr. Turrish asked him how he was getting on down in Washington. 'Oh,' he said, 'I am having a hell of a time. Now there is, for instance, old Stephenson. After I elected him he has gone down to Washington and started working there for free lumber. I had a terrible time getting him lined up,' Then he west on and told about what a time he had wish the Southern Democrats. He said he would have them all fixed up to-day and to-morrow they would flop, and he would have to go and fix them all over again."

#### The Tariff-on-Lumber Democrats

THE Southern Democrats who voted against free lumber and who still remain in Congress are these Senators:

JOHN H. BANKHEAD, Ala. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, Ala. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, Fla. AUGUSTUS O. BACON, Ga. MURPHY J. FOSTER, La. JOHN WALTER SHITH, Md. LEE S. OVERMAN, N. C.
FURNIFOLD M. SIMMONS, N. CI
BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN, S. C.
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Tenn.
JOSEPH W. BAILEY, Texas,
THOMAS S. MARTIN, Va.

And these members of the Lower House:

From Alabama-Taylor, Horson.

From Florida-Sparkman, Mays.

Prom Georgia-Edwards, Adamson, Lee, Bell, Brantley,

From Louisiana-Entopinal. Broj SSARD, WATKINS, RANSDELL, WICKLIFFE, PUJO.

From Mississippi-Dickson.

From North Carolina-Small, Pou, Godwin, Page, Webb.

From South Carolina-Ellerbe, Lever.

From Tennessee-Padgett, Gordon, Moon,

From Texas-Dies, Greec.

From Virginia-Glass, Lamb, Saunders,

Now it is by no means to be charged that Hines approached all offices men. Bear in mind that he commanded the strength of all the affiliated members of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers. That is what is meant by a well-organized "special interest." Hines could, and there is evidence that he did, telegraph to local members of the Association, in the districts of individual Congressmen, to bring pressure to bear. When one Southern newspaper severely criticized its local Congressman for voting against free lumber, practically every lumber manufacturer in the State—and of course they were, and are, wealthy men of much influence—called on the editor in a body to ask him to "ease up." Again, as recently as March, when reciprocity was being debated, Hines telegraphed some Louisiana lumber men to get their local Chamber of Commerce to pass anti-reciprocity resolutions. The whole case is well stated by the Shreveport (La.) "Times":

"Be the facts whatever they may, whether Hines fixed any of the Louisiana Congressmen directly, or whether, by working the wires, be induced the lumber interests in their districts to bring pressure to bear, they have been placed in a very unenviable light before the country by the revelations at Springfield. They will have a hard time getting away from the taint of the Lumber Trust and its methods, redolent of blatant and boastful corruption. . . . Democracy in Louisiana henceforth must be kept pure and undefiled. Those who hold Democratic commissions must not only avoid evil, but they must avoid the appearance of evil—they must leave the practise of protectionism to the Republicans."

#### Standing by Their Friends

THE "Southern Lumber Journal" of Norfolk, Virginia, enters the field of contemporary politics to say this:

"The lumbermen of Virginia should bear in mind that when their interests were... being led to the slaughter-house and they needed a friend, it was the Hon. Thomas S. Martin who 'shucked' his coat and stood from first to last for a \$2 daty on lumber. When he could not get \$2 be accepted \$1.50. But he stood by his people all along the line, and now it's up to them to stand by him. . . ."

"His people!" "Our kind of people!" Everybody knows what those phrases mean in the atmosphere of Washington.

"In other words, Senator Martin placed the best interests of his people and State above the platform platitudes of any man or party, and when the lumb r people needed a friend be went to their rescue."

Do the Democrats of Virginia resent this sneering reference to their party platform? Or are they complacent about it.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the lumber people of Virginia ove it to themselves, as well as to the industry to which many of them are giving the best efforts of their lives, to rally around the flag of Senator Martin in the approaching contest this summer and show their appreciation of his loyalty and fidelity . . . by giving to him their support, individually and collectively.

"Common gratitude on the part of the lumber people of Virginia would demand that they give Senator Martin their undivided support. . . . The time will come when we will need a friend at court again. . . ."

That time they have in mind, of course, is when the present Democratic Party undertakes to revise the tariff downward.

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Collier's

# England and America at Meadow Brook

The Struggle for the International Polo Championship on Long Island



OUR young men, entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (and four ponies, shining like tar when it is poured out of the melting pot), endeavor, with fifty-inch mallet-headed sticks, excellently adapted to the purpose, to drive a white wooden ball the size of a baseball between two blue and white goal-posts at one end of a vast level field of the richest, greenest, closest cropped grass. But opposed to this scheme of things are four other young men and four other highly polished ponies, and for the convenience and happiness of these there is at the opposite end of the vast field (it is not a field: it is a plain) another pair of goal-posts.

The goals are narrow as heaven's gate. The field is bounded along the sides by snow-white

boards set on edge. Back of these boards, at a goodly space of turf, are stands to seat thirty thousand fortunate people. English flags, alternating with American flags, fly from the top row of the stands. Those flags have met before-not, as now, to stand peacefully side by side, but to advance upon each other, dipping and nodding-in red flame and white smoke and thunder.

#### The Garden-Party Spirit

TO REACH Meadow Brook, trains. one after the other in interminable procession, heavy with people, pass under cities and rivers. And one after the other from all points of the compass, across the Hempstead Plains, looking from afar like so many black ants, crawl purring, masterful, and reluctant, endless chains of automobiles. Who are they? and what are they, on this bright-

est, bluest, heavenliest day, when the strong men and the lovely women of two nations have declared that old friends are best friends, and that of all friends their favorite friend is man's first friend—the horse? Let the acroplane shiver in the hangar; let the automobile smell in the parking space. Nobody loves them!

> Four things greater than all things are Women and horses and power and war.

The arrangements for receiving and handling the crowds were such as a gentleman with great experience in entertaining might devise for the management of a very large garden party. And I'm afraid that some of us Americans went down to Mendow Brook in very much too much of a garden-party spirit. On paper (which is answerable for almost as many crimes as liberty) we were not to see a con-test, but a "showing up." We were going to see lots of people that are pleasant to see and talk to and so sorry for them, poor dears!" and we were going to dreds of feet the sharp resilient smack of the

By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

rejoice in an unquestionable superiority. The last thing I expected for myself was a genuine thrill of any kind. And if at one time I discovered myself standing up, leaning forward (all gone inside—as when an express elevator too suddenly descends) and croaking hoarsely: "Go it, you dog!" I may have been surprised, but I was not a bit ashamed. But to my dying day I shall never know why I should have mistaken a centaur—an animal, half-man, half-horse, and all eyes and polo stick-for a dog.

Well, there was a little bit of a thrill before the game began. That was when the English ponies—



so shiny, so saucy, so beautiful, stepping so delicately and lightly-were paraded around the field, and a band with much brass thundered out with "God Save the King," and all the flags seemed to stiffen into salute, and all the people stood up and leaned forward and clapped, and eyes feasted upon perfect horses and bright colors and green grass.

Then the American ponies came and went, to a louder clapping of hands and to cries of sheer delight, so lovely were they, so stanch, so full of latent fire, so gay, so debonair. They came; they went. And presently there cantered quietly into the field from the southeast corner (you must imagine yourself near the center of the western side) a man upon a shining bay pony. And that he was one of "ours" you knew by the pale blue and white silk shirt that he wore. He looked very small indeed, all alone and far off, and until he began to hit the snow-white ball that was thrown in to him to play with you did not know which of ours he was. But the moment he say: "It's too bad it's so one-sided." And: "I do feel swung his mallet, and you heard across the hun-

stroke, and saw the ball travel like a white streak a third the length of the field, you knew that it was Mr. Devereux Milburn, mightiest of hitters, who was beginning to warm up. One by one the others followed him out, his team-mates, Mr. Whitney and the Messrs. Waterbury for Meadow Brook, and, in the dark blue of Hurlingham, the four players for England, Captain Wilson, Captain Cheape, Lieutenant Edwards, and Captain Lloyd. Some of them for the warming up (each had a ball to himself) rode at a swift gallop and hit hard. Others began at little better than a walk. The preliminary hit-ting was nervous and unsteady. In particular Mr. L. Waterbury, who had been in bed for two days with tonsilitis, rode gingerly, like a man who wishes

to save his strength, and hit like a man who has not much strength to save.

After a while of this, gongs were rung,

and the eight players and the eight ponies gathered in the very center of the field, and the two umpires, on quiet, handy ponies, rode out to them. I looked away from the white-breeched, white-helmeted groups of horsemen, and for the first time noticed the great white scoringboard that crowned the eastern stands. Across the top of this board were printed in bold, black letters two names. Everybody knows what a scoring-board looks like, because they have them at baseball and football games. But on this particu-lar board you did not see New York matched with Chicago, Cleveland with Detroit, nor Yale with Harvard. You saw greater names than these side by side-that old heavy name that most of all has thundered down the ages; that

younger, more joyous name, that in times to come shall most fill the ears of nations. You saw, and I think a lump must have risen in your throat:

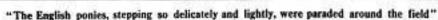
#### ENGLAND-AMERICA

In the space between these mighty names it seemed to me that I saw two mighty calloused hands—clasped.

#### Confusion

O NE of the umpires threw a ball to the players, as you throw a penny to boys to scramble for, and the international match had begun. And for a few moments you might have thought that the eight players had never played polo before. One American hooked mallets with another American, and that American's mallet was wrested from his grasp, and he galloped off to the side lines for another. While he was thus absent from the game the ball, feebly hit hither and thither, crossed to the other side of the field. Mr. Milburn saw it coming (this is how the matter looked to me) and began to fall off his pony. When he had fallen all the way



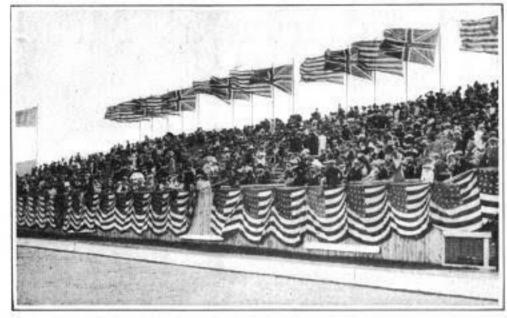




"Then the American ponies came and went, to a louder clapping of hands."

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he stood for some moments on his head—like Old Father William in the

song. And then he rolled slowly on to his back and shoulders. And then he got up.

With Mr. J. M. Waterbury gone for another mallet, and with Mr. Milburn standing idly on his head and waving his legs, there remained to defend the Americans' goal from the four ruthless invaders Mr. Whitney and Mr. L. Waterbury. Each of these missed the ball a few times, and then the Englishman bungled an easy shot for goal, and the ball went out of bounds. This means that play stops until one of the players (Mr. Milburn for America), the line of whose goal has been crossed, hits the ball back into the field. To do this he takes his time, and all the players come to a sort of prancing halt and wait for him.

Years and years ago, when Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., rewrote the English polo rules
for the American disposition, he left out
the offside rule and the rule which permits the hooking of mallets. By this
stroke of genius and the pen he changed
a slow, methodical, half stationary, scrimmaging game into a game that has for
its basis hockey, simple and undefiled,
and for its glory the furious, blood-curdling racing of thoroughbred horses.
Polo is thrilling and beautiful to watch
in exact ratio to the speed at which it
is played. Slow polo is about as inspiring as the fire music at the end of "Götterdämmerung," executed to the tempo
of the dead march in "Saul."

If it isn't fast—it isn't polo.

Whatever checks the speed of the game hurts it greatly, both as an opportunity for the highest skill and courage and as a spectacle.

The offside rule is very hard to explain.

The gist of the matter is that often when you are right on the ball, and galloping fast, the rule does not allow you to follow up your rush logically and hit it again. The no offside rule under which Americans play polo, being interpreted, says: "Whenever you get a chance to hit the ball hit it—if that will help your side." As for the hooking of mallets, which, alas! has been reincorporated in our rules, it introduces into moments of swift, glorious, generous play an element of spite, malice, and quibbling.

#### The Hooking of Mallets

A MAN riding a runaway horse takes the ball half, three-quarters the length of the field with strong, clean strokes; just as he is about to make that last stroke, which if well directed will score for his side, here rushes in behind him some one with extended mallet, who interferes with his stroke; the ball is not even touched; it stops rolling; players

override it, turn, come back to it, group about it, reach for it; ponies kick it and stand on it; all action ceases; all speed, all beauty; and there enters into the almost stationary, futile mix-up the dark malicious spirit of chance. And as to any earthly good that the hooking of mallets does, I have yet to be informed. It has been tried out now, and oh, from the bleachers at least, how dismally it has been found wanting! To run races in which the contestants were permitted to trip

each other up would have exactly the same effect. It might be very funny, but it wouldn't be racing.

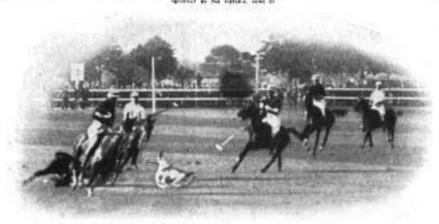
"English flags, alternating with American flags, fly from the top row of the stands"

But we must return to our sheep. For they are still sheep—all huddled together—all missing the ball, as if they had never learned to hit it, and all out of their proper places. Suddenly Mr. Whitney broke loose with the ball in command, and turned into a centaur. He flashed almost electrically half the length of the field, spurning pursuit, and hit the first goal of the game.

You knew it was a goal because a red flag began to wigwag furiously between the posts, and people stood up and velled.

stood up and yelled.

"Aha!" said the wise ones, "Meadow Brook has waked up. Now we'll show 'em." But we did not.



"Waterbury's fall was not comical like Milburn's, but hard and dangerous-looking"

It became rapidly evident that the Snark which we had come to hunt was not a Snark at all, but a Boojum!

There was a collision in midfield, and Mr. L. Waterbury fell very heavily on the base of his neck and shoulders. His pony deserted, and he rose and walked slowly down the field for a fresh one. Mr. L. Waterbury weighs a little too much, and his fall was not comical like Mr. Milburn's, but hard and dangerous-looking. I think he was badly shaken. And I think that all through the rest of the game he played like a man dazed and uncertain—uncertain of his seat in saddle, uncertain of just where to go, of just what to attempt.

In the clubhouse, where refreshments might be had, men talked sadly of this. And they remembered how, in his first international game, Mr. L. Waterbury, playing back for America, covered himself with such glory that Mr. Buckmaster, who was the greatest player in all England, said that Mr. L. Waterbury was the greatest player in all the world.

It has been said that on that glorious occasion this astounding athlete was frequently seen in seven different parts of the field at the same time; and that general officers accustomed to estimating the numbers of enemies accurately at a glance, maintain that he had a hundred eyes and a hundred arms.

Not so now. He is not the Mr. L. Waterbury that he was yesterday—that he will be to-morrow. And even at that he made a goal for us in this first international game, and the Lord knows that we needed it.

#### The English Machine

I DEVELOPED presently that the four dark-blue shirted Englishmen who had started in the game had multiplied and increased. For several full periods of seven and a half minutes each (eight periods make a game and you change ponics between them) there were never less than six Englishmen in the field, and often there were eight. And

these superior forces played our team clean off their feet and clean up into

the air. The English team became a machine—swift, sure, and daring. One by one they stole from us the gifts at which we are supposed to shine—quickness in thought, quickness in seeing the ball, quickness in getting to it. As for sureness of hitting, that is an Englishman's birthright. To play as good pole as can be played, they lacked one thing: to carry the ball up the field to our goal line was easy for them, but to drive it between the posts and score—that they could not do. They gave themselves many chances, and they missed and they missed. If I had been an Englishman, my heart would have broken then and there. Instead I kept—breathing again.

But don't think that the Englishmen didn't make

any goals. They made four of them. But they might have made eight. They had their chance—and they just simply could not take it, and then Meadow Brook came to.

Mr. Milburn had already struck his gait and was saving goals right and left, and hitting tremendously. But it was for Mr. Whitney to collect the latent brilliancy of his team and make a victory.

There came then diagonally across the field, upon a powerful pony that ran like a scared rabbit, out of chaos into the game—a leader. All the way he and his pony leaned into an Englishman and his, carrying them wide of the ball in a long are like a strung bow. And Mr. Whitney carried the ball too, stroke after stroke, deep into hostile territory. The play did not actually score, but it had

a spectacular and inspirational quality that turned the tide of battle. You could hear Mr. Whitney's voice now raised in command and encouragement and in downright inspiration. You could have heard it if you had been a mile away; and you would have known that the owner of it was a man laboring under an exaltation of excitement and doing extraordinary things.

#### Too Fast for Team-Work

M EN who do not know what fear is do not play good polo. That is because you must be very intelligent to play polo, and intelligent people know danger when they see it, and only go out of the way to meet it when necessary. When Mr. Whitney, a player poted for steadiness and cool judgment rather than brilliancy, began to rise to great heights of the latter, Mr. Milburn and Mr. J. M. Waterbury followed his lead and became reckless. And they began

to do those things for which they are famous whenever Anglo-Saxons meet together to talk of skill and daring. The pace at which these three men now played was too fast for team-work. They rode to break their necks. The game was practically lost, and they had decided to win it. Seven devils possessed each of them.

That beautiful team play and serene coolness of the English team began to break into fragments. And they went down before a series of individual (Concluded on page 28)



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# The American Newspaper

A Study of Journalism in Its Relation to the Public

By WILL IRWIN

XI.—"Our Kind of People"

The line where advertising influence becomes undeniably dangerous to the public interest — when advertisers slant or choke editorial policies. The process, still more dangerous, where the advertiser is the club of "big business" over the newspaper. Examples from the history of the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust, the Coca-Cola Company, and other "interests," point the moral of this article



HE business manager of a lively little metropolitan newspaper sat one morning receiving reports from lication was new; it had worked up limited eirculation by exposing a few ughy cor-

to which its older and thore conservative rivals mained blind. Though sales and subscriptions had arrived, advertising lagged.

A solicitor entered. "Nothing doing with the Sound Coal Company ad," he said. "You remember the told me to ask why they advertised with the 'New and the 'Globe' at their rate, and not with us at out ?"

"Well, they said the ad in the Globe was a mistake, anyhow. They didn't intend to keep it up They're going to do all their advertising in the 'News' hereafter. I asked for a reason; of course knew, but I wanted them to put themselves on record. And they were fools enough to do it."

"What did they say?"

"'We give our business to our kind of people.' "
And "our kind of people"—the newspaper which I have called the "News"—was weaving a curious web of history. A fine, established property, it had been offered for sale two years before; the price was probably about \$1,500,000. A financial reporter, able but penniless, had bought it and become its visible head. Reformers and rivals suspected where the money came from, even found the bank upon which the reporter drew; they could never trace the real purchaser. From that time forth the "News" went on, an excellent journal technically, free and wise on national issues, sharp in reporting unimportant local news, but blind to certain political and corporate abuses in its own city and State. So was it, "our kind of people"; and so it prospered in the department of advertising.

Here was an example of that stage in advertising control when the process grows dangerous to a free press and a free commonwealth. It would seem on the surface that the ordinary suppression of news, as when a department store keeps its own accidents and scandals from the public, matters very little in That is not the aggregate. newspaper man knows; such things work with marvelous certitude to take the spirit and independence out of a newspaper staff-but let that pass. When, however, the advertiser presumes to dabble in editorial policies, the harm is patent and beyond argument. Still less is there room for argument when he slants or silences newspaper policies on behalf of what we call "big business.

For to a degree varying with the locality, "big business" is a complicated web of mutual interests. mutual concessions. The coal company, like this one which favors, "our kind of people," has borrowed from a bank, and hypothecated its stock with a trust company. Its directors have intimate relations with directors of public utility corporations and trusts.

And "big business," though often torn by internal dissensions, divided into hostile factions, presents a fairly undivided front to the outsider. So, from

high finance to the small advertiser, comes an influence which affects the greater policies of newspapers. This is not yet a system, although certain pirates have tried to make it one. Nevertheless, it is a

potent influence.

As an example of the first stage of this process the advertiser looking out for his own-take a late social phenomenon in Chicago. The newspapers of that city, detractors to the contrary notwithstanding, are fairly free from advertising control over the news. Some of them even give the name of the store in reporting a shoplifting case—a little thing, but significant. Nevertheless, there are ugly spots in Chicago, fair game for newspaper investigation, which have never seen the light because an advertiser has protested them. In 1000, after the investigation of the White Slave I and "in New York, the Chicago newspapers got up once excitement by exposing a newspapers got up some excitement by exposing a like condition in their slum district. One-half of the bley never told. A feeder of the dive and brathel is the cheap slepartment store, which pays wages at a scale below the lowest cost of living, and all but forces its girl employees to supplement their wages by other heans. In this respect Chicago is perhaus a bittle worse than the average. And, although the reporter who investigated the white slave though the reporter who investigated the white slave traffic itched to shout it out to the gubbs, no Chiogo newspaper whispered the fact that this business policy makes "white slave," The publishers have their defense; but it will not stand in court. Thus say that the white slave procedulous came out in regular course of the news, that they would have to "go out after" the department store feeder. But the Chicago newspapers were all "going out after things which old not touch their interests just then the "Tribune," see again after a period of half-

things which did not touch their interests just ben the "Triume, free again after a period of half control, was departing from its news-routine to butack Senator Lorimer's election, Even such an enlightened and independent pewersper, unstains and down, as the New York "World," showed its fear of department store advertising when it rejected the late O. Henry's "Unfinished Story." The author was then under contract to deliver a story a week. He had scourged or ride culed all Mannathan—"society," and slums, clergy and police alike. This story, however, treated of a store-girl who was weighing her meager seven dollars a week against her virtue. Out it went, although, after a magazine published it, "The Unfinished Story" became O. Henry's most popular tale. I give the "World" absolution, however. When, last year, timely a period of half its heels. Dan "fixer," visited "Tive got it—"its h tion, however. When, last year, Gimbel Brothers entered New a new department store and tried to change the name of Greeley Square to Gimbel Square, the "World" risked its advertising to resist them.

Now let us carry the matter one stage further back. If "big business" be well enough organized, the advertiser may ask extension of the favor. claim the privilege for other companies and corporations in which he holds shares, or with which he is allied by interest and sympathy. Philadelphia has poor transportation facilities. Not only do the Philadelphia department stores press hard on newspaper policies which touch their immediate interests-as when they tried to suppress news of the late general strike

-but they stand guard between the newspaper and the transportation companies. Though better transit would halve the time between suburb and shopping district, thereby bringing more customers to the stores, the alliance between street railways and banks, banks and department stores, holds advertisers to a policy against their own ultimate interests.

Denver saw the system come clean to the surface. Colorado was engaged in the desperate war between the Mine Owners' Association and the Western Federation of Miners-vested injustice against mob violence. The factions cleft the State; business sided with the mine owners, labor with the Federation. T. M. Patterson's "News" and "Times," alone among Denver newspapers, supported the miners. If Patterson was pleading partly for his private interests, so were the others; if he had only half the right on his side, so had the others. When the fight reached its climax, the advertisers in formal meeting withdrew their support from these important newspapers. The department stores left in a body. But for an accident, Patterson must have thrown his whole fortune into the doubtful balance, or failed. He found that \$40,000 worth of stock in one department store was on the market. He purchased this share for spot cash; as a member of the company he forced the advertising back into the "News"; and the other department stores, by the law of competi-tion, had to abandon "principle" and follow. Standard Oil tested this peculiarity of journalism

in the nineties, and found it good for the purposes of Standard Oil. The company was in the desperate pipe line war. It had bought a string of newspapers from Oil City to Cleveland, but it could get no other support. All Ohio journalism was snapping at its heels. Dan O'Day, the clever old Standard Oil fixer," visited Toledo to see what could be done.

"I've got it—Mica Axle Grease!" he said one day.

Mica Axle Grease was a new by-product of Stand-ard Oil. One small factory was manufacturing it as



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STREET

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With every Ohio newspaper worth considering, O'Day placed an advertisement for Mica Axle Grease. He drew the contracts to run eighteen months, cash payment monthly. Nearly all accepted. Some, seeding the purport of this advertisement, asked four or five times the regular rate. O'Day held them to their cards. He said not one word about policy. He merely sent out the contracts and the monthly checks, and waited.

By two months the tone of the Ohio press had changed. By six months, some of the stiffernecked, relying on the certainty of Standard Oil payment, had begun to discount the monthly check at the bank in advance of its arrival, whereupon they, too, "shut up." By a year the "knocking" of Standard Oil ceased in Ohio.

#### "It Pays to Advertise"

THIS campaign had one unexpected result. Before the eighteen months expired, Mica Axle Grease had put up six new factory buildings to meet the demand. From an unconsidered by-product it became a most valuable profit-maker. This story, therefore, illustrates in two ways the value of advertising.

Respect for the advertiser and his backer held part of the Southern press in line for the old régime during the prohibition wave The Anti-Saloon League, the power behind the movement, nominated no candidate of its own. Instead, it threw its power always to that candidate of the old parties least committed to the liquor interests, and most friendly to prohibition. So, when once it got over the ridge, it rolled down hill like a snowball, gathering in politicians. Men who drank their pint of straight whisky a day took the stump successively for local option, for county option, for State-wide prohibition. Had they looked more to subscribers than to advertisers, nearly all the newspapers would have made the same bid for popularity But brewers and manufac-turers of "bottle goods" advertise heavily, and especially in prohibition districts, where the consumer must order by mail. The brewers and distillers issued a few warnings by ceasing to advertise in newspapers which "went dry." The lesson stuck. Certain struggling journals, just above the margin of profits, looked affectionately on their three or four columns of liquor advertisement. Without one word of warning from politicians or liquor firms, they opposed prohibition, or, in districts where the senti-ment was too strong, held their peace. The brewers bribed newspapers, it is true: in Missouri they subsidized—and may still be subsidizing—many country editors. The country newspaper is either the angel or the devil of journalism. But this fear for revenue was, after all, their best card.

#### The "Tacit Offer of Friendship"

THE American Tobacco Company has availed it-A self of this weakness in the press; and, more recently, the Sugar Trust. The late sugar exposé, in which Secretary of War Stimson won his spurs, came in two episodes—a little tempest, prematurely lulled, and then the storm During the lull the Trust inserted in the newspaper trade journals advertise-ments and "reading notices," proclaiming a \$100,000 advertising campaign in the newspapers, and communicated with publishers to the same effect They never asked any favors—doubtless, like O'Day, they were too wise to take that risk. They must have known that the sight of such a large, profitable advertisement in his pages would influence a weak brother here and there, make him tone down his editorial attacks or withhold his hand altogether A national advertising expert who has done such work sums it up as follows: "Advertising is practical psychology I know that the advertisement is a kind of tacit offer of friendship. It won't silence all the press, nor even most of it. but I calculate that it will take at least twenty-five per cent of the force out of a general newspaper attack."

We have just witnessed, however, a case where the work must have been done not with a rapier but with a bludgeon. The Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta, maker of a popular soda-fountain beverage, has been through another phase of its litigation with the Government's pure-food experts. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley charged that the addition of free caffein to the mixture was in violation of law. The case was tried in Chattanooga, and the company won. Now Coca-Cola is one of the greatest of national advertisers, and it uses the newspapers liberally in the "dry" South, where its wares are widely consumed as a non-alcoholic substitute for liquor. Many Southern newspapers demanded that the Associated Press carry hews of the trial, the Associated Press, being servant to the whole body of its newspapers, very properly acquiesced. So the decision was freely reported—even as far north as New York, where a Hearst paper carried the story Not only that; hard upon the decision some Southern newspaper or other printed a leading editorial deploring "the attack on a great Southern industry" This editorial was clipped in full all through the Southern press, even in districts far too remote from Atlanta to be affected in the least by the success or failure of the Coca-Cola Company. A clipping of the editorial used to arrive in the newspaper offices in the same mail with the advance advertising copy of Coca-Cola. A word to the wise which was usually sufficient.

In the panic of 1907 and the curiously brief hard times which followed, the press of the United States generally published its idea of the exact truth about the situation in Wall Street far, far away, and kept still about the home situal y lied. Certain managing editors present a nt defense for this course "The end just he means." They say that the depossion was brust and harmless, as compared to the hard times of 1873 and 1893, just because the newspapers howled prosperity and hid the real conditions. This might stand as a defense, except for one fact. Newspapers which lied most brazenly were assuming to be tribunes of the "common people", and on the common people this policy often weighed most cruelly. Pittsburg was hard hit. Two banks had failed, mills were closing every day. The Pittsburg newspapers suddenly began printing "news" of a great industrial revival. So, thought the financial powers, people would spend their money instead of hoarding it, and business would go on. Well, it did to on, and Pittsburg recovered But four thousand discharged mill-hands from outside cities read these false reports and crowded into Pittsburg, to find further poverty and misery.

Or again: the Chicago banks weathered the crisis well, yet many of them refused cash to devositors, issuing instead casher's checks to pay running expenses. Why? They were getting from New York call loan rates on their money. This was oppression—taking advantage of distress to fill their pockets. The financial reporter all knew about this process. It was news—good news. Perhaps they turned the story into their offices; more likely they saved—themselves the trouble. At any rate, none printed it.

In 1901, when bubonic plague first appeared in San Francisco, "big business" and the advertisers decided that the newspapers should be not only silent but false, lest tourists, settlers, and customers shan the city. The publishers met in the famous "midnight conference" All save the Hearst man pledged themselves to lie about the plague situation; and the Hearst man joined the majority before long. The Government expents found that the plague had

arrived. The newspapers reviled them, hampered their work, rendered their quarantines ineffective. The plague lingered. San Francisco is only just finished with fighting it. Had the newspapers told the truth in 1901, they would have saved the city some lives, and millions of dollars. In this case no one directly threatened withdrawal of advertising; the fact that the financial powers, including the great department stores, were strongly on one side was enough for publishers and managing editors trained in the modern commercial school.

#### Writing in Fetters

NOW this process, going on in every corner of the country, has subtly but importantly changed the whole character of the editorial executive. For, generally speaking, by his financial success alone is the managing editor or editor-in-chief known to the owner or the syndicate of owners. He who has slashed recklessly, regardless of business office re-ceipts, has characteristically been identified with failing or languishing newspapers. Though he have ability, integrity, news sense, and energy, he is not transferred up from Oshkosh to Peoria and from Peoria to Chicago. When the executive vacancy occurs in Chicago, the owners, of course, study the records of candidates. Brown is able—yes. But see how much money his rival made last year, how little his own newspaper! There is Green. His Peoria newspaper has made money. And Green gets the job, not because he is a great editor, but because he has known how to placate advertisers and "big business." Green may have all kinds of messages for the people. He will attack, defend, or expose as freely as any one else when the pocket of his newspaper is untouched; but on such local issues as affect the backers of his advertisers, he will make compro-

mises. He goes to the top, and Brown stands still. Still, that most managing editors are cravens before big business interests is not quite true. Unlike the publishers, they characteristically struggle against the system, try to evade and to clude it. They reach through the bars which imprison them, striking a blow here, whacking a head there; often they yield sullenly, and by their sullenness make ineffective a policy which owners or advertisers have imposed upon them. I know one great newspaper in the Middle West whose directors forced the editorial staff to support a highly corrupt politician. The underlings who did the work wrote half-heartedly; and by tiny insinuations in the news columns they hurt the cause as much as they helped.

#### Local Inconsistencies

BOND-SLAVES to convenience, and to a system which was none of their making, directing editors pick and choose, now avoiding a dark place because a watch-dog of advertising sits on guard before it, now using all persuasiveness to convince the publisher that publication of this or that derogatory story will not harm his business in the long run, now confessing absolute defeat and renewing the battle on another line. Hency was struggling in San Francisco to convict Patrick Calhoun of the United Railways. and, going further, to curb the Southern Pacific machine. But two San Francisco newspapers, and, in the end, only one, fought with him. Joseph W. Folk came lecturing; and all the San Francisco newspapers praised Folk. In St. Louis, the organs which ridiculed Folk when he was trying to convict-Butler, praised Heney in news and editorial. The Philadelphia press supported Quay or held its peace; but it denounced Tammany. Now some of this arises from the bandages which prejudice and acquaintance draw over all eyes when it is a question of local issues, but more from forced reverence for the sources of income. The managing editor is become a diplomat, standing between his newspaper's integrity, its inherent mission of truth-telling, and a hundred influences at work on the proprietor to "get the story in" or "keep the story out," Daily he compromises; and compromises not only with the advertiser and the powers behind him, but with certain influences from within which hamper free presentation of the news and of his opinion thereon.

# The Strength Test

The United States Navy's Retiring Board Considers the Case of Captain Bullock



T THE bark of the motor horn, the gray mare reared, and the red-faced, white-mustached man astride her let out an oath. But the car plunged safely past, and the horseman, curbing his mount, stared for a moment, curiously, into the disappearing cloud of dust.

Had Harry Bullock, U. S. N., met disaster at this 85th mile of his 90-mile ride, our Naval Plucking Board would have breathed with an eager, and yet condoling, relief. The Admiral-Surgeon who had plumbed his heart and found it sound enough, except to risk the annual physical test that he was now enduring, would have muttered a vicarious "I-told-you-so." And Captain Harry would have lost command of the new battleship Alaska, and henceforth had to write "retired" after his new rank.

BUT the Captain's escape touched his heart with nothing worse than a vagrant emotion, and that was inspired by his glimpse of the woman in the car behind the negro driver. A self-confessed, soft-headed speculation had guided his bridle out from Washington into this county of Virginia, because thirty years ago it had set the seene of his lifetime's one adventure in sentiment. Yet the sight in this region of any lady, the Captain at once reflected, would have stirred the dormant memories of his youth; so he dismissed them, as he rode on, and mopping a brow that was moist and burning under the June sun, and trembling a little in his leaden shoulders, his thoughts centered again upon the letter which he had received that morning and tucked into his breast pocket.

It was from a member of the Plucking Boardthe Naval Retiring Board, officially-from one of the five rear-admirals who each spring, tempering the law that advances so many officers a year from grade to grade, regardless of little but their length of service, select out from each batch the relatively unfit. Promotion in the service is the process of draining uniforms through a funnel. Commanders by the hundred can not bloom through set stages into admirals. even by the score; one skipper, but many midshipmen and ensigns, man a ship; and captains are notoriously averse to dying, while ill-health, resignations, court-martials, bilging on examinations, decapitate very few lieutenants. So they of the Plucking Board are the hole in the funnel's side, the navy's safety-valve.

BUT this outlet Captain Harry had securely side-stepped. The sibylline five this year had accepted him, and, as far as concerned them, the Alaska was his to command—unless all were lost by his heart's ceasing to churn before the end of five more

The letter was marked "Unofficial," and signed by

Rear-Admiral Vinton, who had been his division officer when Bullock was an ensign on the old Passaic. It began with congratulations upon his new command; commended the cleanness of his record, his long devotion to duty, and "all the virtues which, by the antebellum stand-

ards of 1898, were deserving of the highest recognition, etc., etc. "Your last nine years of uninter-rupted short details," twent on, "at the Puget Sound Observatory, the Portsmouth Training Station, as Lighthouse Inspector in Chicago, however, have doubtless left you out of touch with the latest developments in ordnance and turret electrical gear. Resiliency of mind toward innovations, initiative in experimentation, should typify commands in our New Navy, responsible as they must be for such vital matters as the fire-control and prismatic sighting systems now used in target practise; and those officers whose seagoing experience has been limited to the random cruises of gunboats and armed tugs seldom possess these qualities. Your record, therefore, indicates that you are reaching an age when an officer wisely desires a quiet life free from responsibility. As you are well aware, commissions are in no sense vested interests, and the service does not exist for the purpose of supplying them. While the Board has no power to cancel the promotion of an officer which it has made, without his consent, a communication to us in reply will be appreciated . . .

TAPTAIN HARRY dug his spurs into the gray Captain maker and in spans of the as these words burned through his brain for the hundredth time.

Why couldn't the Board be frank with him? Feeling that they had made a mistake in advancing him, wanting his resignation, why not ask him for it, pointblank? Why induce an old shipmate to threaten? But, Lord, how the boot of Vinton's insinuations did fit! There was no denying the bull's-eye they made of the Captain's experience and state of mind. A bit vain, and dogged, and generally unresilient be might be, but he had always been honest with himself and hugged no illusions about his technical shortcomings. He knew that he little resembled a seagoing officer, except in appearance; in convictions, hardly at all. The first was attested by the crisscross lines of his turkey-red neck and his blue, pin-point eyes; the second in a suspicion that the navy was bound straight for the bow-wows since it had taken up with Suna Park masts, crew basket-ball, and safety razors in the canteen.

Therefore he was unfit, was he, to father a superdreadnought, to fly his blue two-starred flag eventually? So he must crawl down meekly, hey, from that pinnacle which most officers of his generation lived chiefly to adorn?

The snake fences danced along toward him through the reddish dust. A train whistled, and across the fields he noted the Salisbury railway station, from which he had planned to ship back the gray mare to Washington. He was in a part of the country which he once had known—too well. But soon, above

of an unfamiliar red brick manor house. Yet

19

ing air of things recollected yet unfamiliar. Yes, and yonder was the sign-board to tell him that he had punished those last five miles. Well, so far he had fooled the Admiral-Surgeon, at least. He set his teeth and again pressed his heels into the big gray -upon the instant that a cold hand seemed thrust through his coat, and gripped and tightened about

The square brick tower shot up, swam toward him, and then sank into the ocean of waving corn

Captain Harry felt himself slipping down headfirst over the mare's port flank, and plunging dizzily into the ditch.

HE WAS contless and collarless in a darkened library, stretched out upon a leather couch with a linen quilt over him. A drone of flies made him aware of drawn green window shades, of somber ranks of books, of a bronze Mercury beside a student lamp.

Then it seized him that he had been awake a long time, and talking, actually speaking with the figure seated beside him. At the instant of this discovery, she withdrew the hand that she had been pressing upon his forehead, and turned her head away.

He snatched at his wits. His breast thrilled and warmed. She was the woman in the car which had

almost run him down!

'You've made it, Captain Bullock. You've passed this strength test of yours to-day," she said, smiling down on him, but as if with a forced decisiveness, and slightly accenting the "this." "I'd take my outh on it before your Admiral. It's ninety-two miles, by the shortest road, from Washington to the signboard at our gate."

"How in thunder- ! I beg pardon, madam," murmured Captain Harry. "How could you know-all that-and my name, too? Is this the red house with the tower?"

SHE nodded slowly, still eying him. And he was studying her: her fragile, high-cheeked features, the two deep lines beside her mouth, the hunted look in her blue eyes, which yet sparkled as with a mirage of youthfulness. The hair piled luxuriantly on her low forehead was the ruddy brown of October oak leaves. His memory treasured black. Glossy folds like night above blue eyes had been the splendor of the Her belonging to his fickle midshipman days. Yet in the mellowness of her voice, thin as it was, there still lingered something dimly reminiscent.

"You might have been dead when they picked you up," she declared suddenly. "We identified you by your papers. We had to read them. When you came to, you began to talk." She paused abruptly, and then hesitated: "You told me a lot about yourself. You put some things rather strongly.

Captain Harry flushed and bit his lip. "Did I tell you everything?" he asked a little hoarsely. "Everything about—years in the past—as well as what the service has in store for me?"

"About the future, only that," she put in quickly,

"and the present. You said you had to report to the Admiral at Hampton Roads to-morrow.

"Did I ask you if you had always lived here, in this same house?" he said resolutely, and swung himself upright to a sitting posture on the sofa.

"But I have lived always on this place, since I was born," she answered in a harder tone. "My name is Craddock. I doubt if you have ever heard it."
"No. . . ."

She was staring at the floor, and the beating of

her heart was audible in the pause.

"Did a family named Spenser ever live near here?" he persisted, but falteringly. "A Margaret Spenser—in a gray house with trumpet vines about the porch? Did I mention her?"

He watched the lines of her averted forehead deepen with a concentrating frown. "As a girl I remember the name—clearly," she said with deliberation. "But not for years now. And even then -it was hardly more than a name, I think."

Captain Harry pulled himself together with a heave of his big shoulders. So that was settled. He had downed the phantasms of his old man's sentimentality once for all. They belonged with his funk about failing the physical test, with his anger over Vinton's letter.

"Now let me ask you a question," Mrs. Craddock challenged him, with glittering eyes. "Are you going to take those orders from the Retiring Board? Are you going to resign?"

"Ask me something easier," he returned, in the same spirit. "They've got a good deal on me there in Washington. And you're posted all about the

WHITE-BEARDED old A megro interrupted him, appearing at the door to announce dinner.

navy, aren't you, Mrs.

"Of course, you'll stay?" she asked, rising; and the negro led Captain Harry to the washroom under the hall stairs, where he found his cont and collar.

They sat across a bare mahogany table, with a shallow pot of white azaleas between them. Little in the diningroom suggested the pastthralled South. There were no portraits on the walls, which were paneled in oak and newsmelling leather. Captain Harry found the common-places of talk difficult, and his hostess gave them small encouragement.

He felt a growing shyness, as if he had penetrated into some sacred place, where yet, by its very consecration, reserve and graciousness were native. After some desultory talk, they each lapsed into

silence, a silence which to Captain Harry's surprise became immediately assunging; until toward the end of the meal, Mrs. Craddock broke it by asking:

"Have you found an answer to my question? Are you going to let the Plucking Board dictate to

you! mustache. "A turning point in life, if you could understand." "That's a bard matter," he answered, pulling at his

"Tell me. I think I can understand," she encouraged him eagerly. "Isn't your decision theshe paused, "a test-a test of strength, a good deal more than your ride to-day was!'

"You're right," he He considered a moment, "You're right," he agreed. "I'll try to explain. The fact is, too many smart youngsters nowadays stand behind the Department's helm. I can't describe to you their conceit and prejudice, the arrogance there at headquarters, the downright ingratitude. I put it mildly when I say that a trained sailorman, used to command and responsibility, is at a disadvantage in the navy to-day."

"But you'd be giving in to them by resigning, aptain," she cut in. "Is that part of your training? Captain. Hauling down your flag and scuttling yourself before

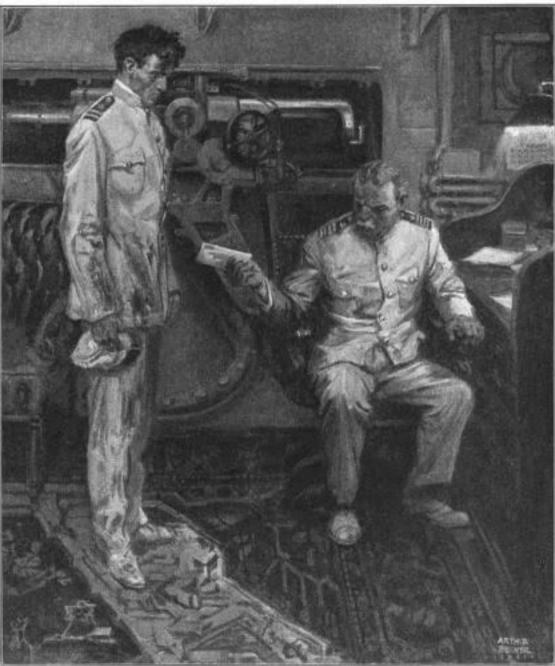
the battle's over?" "No." he warmed up, and threw back his shoulders. "And I'm not a vain man, nor a selfish one. I know my rights. But they don't want men like me in the New Navy, and we're mighty shy of it.

You see, I'm frank with you, though as an officer I've got no right to be. But it's the same old story, always, of the old order against the new.

"Foretopgallant yards versus fire-control?"

ble as any of them."

asked thoughtfully, leading him on.
"Yes. Sums her up, in a way. The younger men are crowding us out, us who've schooled them for their turbines and their gyroscopes. We worked out all those things, they'd never have had them without us. And it's not alone lack of gratitude, but waste, sheer waste, this shoving us aside. We've given twice the length of years, twice the training they've had, our whole lives to the work, and you and the whole country have paid dear for it. Mind you, I'm not opposing improvements, but only this piling us on the rubbish heap, because we're too old and back numbers. Old!"—he slapped his chest-"Here at fifty-four I'm as young and capa-"Experience-in Chicago and on the Lakes," she



"Take this report. See that it gets into the official mail. I am asking to be detached from this command"

murmured to herself. "He doesn't remember telling me all this in the library."

"They think I'm too stiff in my head to master turret gear and Bliss torpedoes, hey—a dog past learning new tricks? Only give me a chance, I'll show them. I've been sidetracked ashore the last ten years, to keep me from learning." He paused and lowered his voice. "All of us make mistakes, of course, and it's hard to express our feelings. The years of grind, the temptations, the saving grace of ambition. The end of it all is a command, your own ship, a squadron. The scepter of authority, you might say; only a symbol, but something mighty real as it comes closer. Life is nothing but gazing at it as swung by others, counting the numbers before one's own turn. It's the only thing left. The routine kills so."

H IS voice died away. He had sunk down into his chair, his small eyes fixed under their shaggy brows on the green finger-bowl before him.

"Then you'll give me your word?" she asked; and behind the szalea he did not see her thin mouth twitch. "Write 'No' to the Board, and go straight

down to your new ship?"
"Yes, by Heaven!" Captain Harry rose to his feet and his fist came down upon the mahogany, as he added, gallantly: "And thank you, Mrs. Craddock, in a watch so dark as mine has been to-day for putting me back on the right course."

The clock on the mantelpiece began to strike eight. "I knew you would, Captain," she said, rising also, and leading the way into the hall. "I knew it from the very first. So I ordered your horse. You've no time to lose before your train leaves,'

She slipped into the study on the right. As he waited, he could hear a pen scratching across paper. She came out sealing an envelope.

"Will you mail this to Admiral Vinton?" she asked, pressing the note into his hand as she opened the front door. "He's a very old friend of mine. Good-by.

She had closed the door before Captain Harry could articulate. He stared about him for a moment, dazed. Then, pocketing the letter, he took the gray mare's bridle from the stable-boy and flung himself into the saddle.

"What can she want of Vinton?" he thought, as he rode down the avenue of cottonwoods. "Is the woman meddling with my affairs!

> At the sign-board he drew the letter idly from his pocket. It bore no stamp, and was addressed: "To Captain Harry Bullock."

He wrenched it open.

" 'I could not, could not, tell you," he read. "'It would not have been fair to you—and no use—impossible. I am not a free woman. The old house burned down twenty years ago. As for my hair-you can guess. I have been through much, too much. Adapt yourself to the new order of things aboard your ship, as I know you can and will. Be tolerant and open-minded. And if the worst comes, tell me, write to me. Some day I must be, shall be, free. . . . Margaret Spenser Craddock."

Captain Harry drew his bridle sharply, and, flinging the mare's head about, stared, rigid, at the darkening mass of the square tower. Those hard lines at the corners of ber mouth! Thirty years! How she must have suffered, married to some scoundrel! His eyes filled and he choked

back the lump in his throat.

"No-no-" he whispered,
wheeling about toward the
station. "But the fool I was in those days! And God bless

ABOARD the new battleship Alaska, Captain Bullock sat at his cabin mess-table, in the isolation to which his rank condemned him. Squadron evolutions had occupied all the morning, and now at luncheon he smiled over the wireless message by his plate. "Well done, Alaska," it read. In the past fortnight he had received many like it from the Admiral, and such compli-ments fortified his assurance of success in his new command.

But to-day saw the last of the maneuvers. Battle target practise was at hand; for weeks the gun drills had been under way, as the snap of ex-caliber firing, the rapt air of dungareed gun captains and pointers bobbing in and out of turrets, the keen preoccupation of their officers all testified. A new spirit was possessing the ship, and its daily growth oppressed Captain Harry with a feeling which he knew was unworthy and struggled against, a sense of helplessness, a misgiving that he was reckoned an outsider to all the enthusiasm afoot for the fleet's great competition in broadside firing.

Last year the Alaska had won the gunnery trophy and her resolve to retain it was inflexible. Day by day now, listening idly to the voices which came up through the skylight outside his door, the Captain's ears caught the turret gossip in the wardroom below waxing ever intenser in alternate confidence, doubt, and dogged argument. Heretofore he had overheard the kindly firmness of his discipline both aft and forward, his seamanship, his grasp of responsibility. receive the qualified praise usual from watch officers who at bottom respect their chief; but for the week past a change had come over the talk down there. He was disparaged a good deal for some of the very qualities which previously had been commended. His unyielding routine, his sailor-like traits, seemed to be held to interfere with his officers' initiative in the mechanical details of gunnery, with their zeal for bore-sighting, for devising a new plotting-board in

# No-Rim-Cut Tires — 10% Oversize

# We Sell 2,200 Per Day

Please think what that means. Enough of these tires are now sold every day to completely equip 550 automobiles.

Our mammoth plants, with three shifts of men, are run 24 hours per day. Yet we are, at this writing, weeks behind on orders.

About 650,000 No-Rim-Cut tires have already gone into use. Inside of two years the demand for

#### Their History

Up to two years ago, about nineteen tires in each twenty sold were the oldstyle clincher type—the tires which hook to the rim. This type was a relic of bicycle days, but motor car tire makers found no way to improve it.

Even when quick-detachable tires came into vogue they were largely made in this clincher type. And rimcutting remained one of the worries of motoring.

Then our patented tire—the No-Rim-Cut tire—began to be chosen by experts. This tire at that time had been out for four years. Some 200,-000 had been put into use.

But No-Rim-Cut tires then cost onefifth more than standard clincher tires. That 20 per cent difference made men slow to adopt them.

Still, at the start of the season of 1910, forty-four leading motor car makers made contracts for Goodyear tires. Last year our tire sales suddenly mounted to \$8,500,000. They trebled in a single year.

The increasing demand cut the cost of production. A few months ago No-Rim-Cut tires began to be seld at standard clincher prices.

Then sixty-four leading motor car makers made contracts for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires on their 1911 models. We built enormous factory additions.

Soon users woke up, and the swelling demand grew to an avalanche. Our present output is twice that of last year—six times that of two years ago. Yet we cannot keep up with our orders.

The new ruler of tiredom—the dominant tire of the world today—is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

#### After Twelve Years

Behind this success lie twelve years of tire making—of constant invention and censeless tests.

From the very beginning we have brought to our aid the best experts obtainable. And we set them perfecting the Goodyear tire. We built in our factory a tire-testing machine, on which four tires at a time are worn out under various road conditions. And meters record the mileage.

Here we have tested forty formulas devised by our experts for the wearresisting treads. Here we have compared over 200 fabrics. Here every method of making, of weaving and wrapping, of vulcanizing and treating, has been put to infallible tests. And here rival tires have been compared with our own.

These experts in time found the utmost in fabric. They reduced to the minimum the danger of puncture. They created a tread almost impervious to wear. They invented a machine for building tires, so that every thread bears its full share of the strain. They wrought out improvements in vulcanizing which are used by us alone.

Cost has never been stinted. We use in these tires the Up-River Para, which now costs, washed and dried, \$2 per pound. For our fabrics we use longfibre, Sen-Island cotton, costing 70 cents per pound.

Under these methods, the Goodyear tire has been brought pretty close to perfection. Last year, our liberal warrant cost us but eight-tenths of one per cent—about 32 cents per tire.

All this paved the way for No-Rim-Cut tires. Without these twelve years of ceaseless advancement, these patented tires, with all their advantages, could never have won this amazing popularity. them has multiplied six times over. The sale this year, beyond any doubt, will reach \$12,000,000.

This patented tire, with amazing rapidity, has changed the whole tire situation. It has altered all old-time opinions. The most popular tire in America today is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

Again we suggest---if you are a tire buyer---that you learn why these tires cut one's upkeep in two.



Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire

The No-Rim-Cut tire fits any standard rim. When you change from clinchers simply reverse the removable rim flanges. It is done in ten seconds.

The rim flanges then are set to curve outward, as shown in the picture. The tire when deflated comes against a rounded edge, and rim-cutting is made impossible.

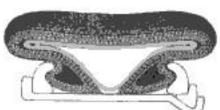
We have run these tires flat in a hundred tests—as far as twenty miles. In all the 650,000 sold there has never been an instance of rim-cutting.

With the clineber tire—the ordinary tire—the rim flanges are set to curve inward. See the picture. These thin flange edges dig into the tire when deflated. Thus a punctured tire is often wrecked in a moment—ruined beyond repair.

#### No Hooks-No Bolts

No-Rim-Cut tires have no books on the base. They do not, like clinchers, need to be booked to the rim. Not even tire bolts are needed.

The reason lies in 126 braided wires which are vulcanized into our tire base. These wires make the tire base unstretchable. The tire can't come off



Ordinary Clincher Tire

without removing the flange because it cannot be stretched one iota.

This braided wire feature is controlled by our patents. Others have tried twisted wires—others a single wire. But these flat braided wires which need no welding—which never can break or loosen—form the only safe way yet discovered for getting rid of the hooked-base tire.

That is the reason why other makers advise you to cling to the clincher tire,

#### 10% Oversize

When the rim flanges curve outward the sides of the tire get an extra flare. This enables us to make the tires 10 per cent oversize without any misfit on the rim. We give you this oversize without extra charge, to avoid the blow-outs caused by overloading.

This oversize means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity. And that adds, under average conditions, 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

This oversize takes care of the extras—the top, glass front, gas tank, etc. Without this oversize, nine tires in ten are given too great a load.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—with the average car will cut tire bills in two. Yet these patented tires now cost no more than other standard tires. This means a clear saving of millions of dollars to owners of motor cars.

Men who know these facts won't pay the same price for tires that rimcut—tires just rated size,

Our Tire Book is full of facts which motorists should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

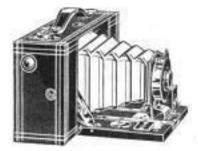


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the fire-control substations. He knew the wardroom's habit of soliciting a mutual sympathy by dwelling upon whatever a skipper does which it disapproves of— each officer listening to his shipmates' plaints in order to claim commiseration in his turn-but lately he had often felt guilty at his very tolerance toward some of the criticisms of himself voiced under the skylight.

TODAY, when afternoon "turn-to" sounded, Lieutenant Raile, the ship's ordnance officer, knocked at the Captain's door. He came to discuss a plan for im-proved escapements in hydraulic cylinders (which take up the recoil of a twelve-inch gun). Captain Harry studied the Lieu-tenant's drawing with a scowl, and said finally, as if to dismiss the matter: "I see. But in my day what we called a 'gravity return mount' did that business just as

A shadow of disappointment marred the Lieutenant's eager face, but it was the condescending smile succeeding it that cut the Captain like a knife, as Raile said, taking up a pencil: "Probably, sir. But let me show you the principle of the hydraulic—"

He got no further. Captain Harry swept his arm aside. "My good man," said Bullock, "you may not know it, but I sat on the board that tested and recommended those cylinders. It's a good deal owing to me you have them here at all."

That evening he heard Raile under the skylight relate the interview to the wardroom; and then Ensign Bolles, the stocky, dark-skinned youngster in charge of forward turret B, interjected:

"Look here, I don't believe that our old man was ever a member of any such board in Washington."

To Captain Harry the pause that followed below was excruciating. He had spoken desperately, to hide his ignorance. He had merely shot an arrow into the air, not meaning to deceive.

"Oh, when he said that," came Raile's voice in a moment, defensively, "he had his tongue in his cheek, and I saw him wink. I suppose that even a universal turret speed gear seems foolish and new-fangled to old-timers like our skipper. But he couldn't keep his dignity with us unless he pretended to understand it. I tell you I feel sorry for him, and we ought to indulge his trying to save face."

But the next day Captain Harry di-rected that the skylight be closed and kept sealed. Then, half in pique, yet also stung by an honest impulse to feel his officers' fervor for gunnery more acutely, and to master its technique, he passed an order requiring that all requisitions for ordnance gear and improvements be sub-mitted to him personally, besides to Lieu-tenant Raile. And a few mornings later be even slipped into an after turret during loading drill, and, unseen by its officer, cramped behind the hoist, he watched the crew-all careless of him as if he were the white paint upon the steel—clip a half second from their speed record.

THE afternoon of the day before the tlasta was to go on the range for night firing—of four broadsides from her ten twelve-inch guns at moving targets 3,000 yards away, that year—young Bolles came to the cabin with a request for permission to change the electrical firing connections in his turret.

"Didn't the Bureau put them in the way they are?" Captain Harry bristled, despite himself, at this man who had doubted his

"Yes, sir," admitted Bolles, dropping his small, shoe-button eyes. "Then that wiring stays as it is, I guess,"

declared the Captain.

"But as things are now," persisted the Ensign, "if the head of a recoil cylinder should blow off, my conduits would be too exposed. My plan is to get them out of the way, so in case they were broken there'd be no sparking near any powder charge. Of course, we run no more risk with the pre plan is simpler, I think, and more to the purpose—"

"Those connections stood last year's practise, didn't they?" Captain Harry cut in, You have what the Bureau "I repeat. sends us, and if you want to make improve-

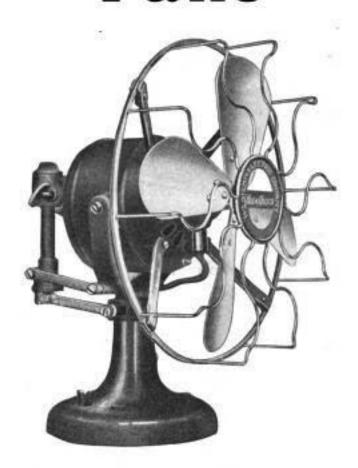
ments, submit your plan to it."

Bolles paused thoughtfully for a minute. and then said: "It was that I came to ask permission to do-after we've done firing. But for now I thought you might approve my plan provisionally, and let me a cutter to go to the repair ship and get the longer conduits I need."

"There's no time," snapped Captain Harry decisively, "We take our standardizing run this afternoon. I'm giving the order now to raise all boats and get us under way"-and, stepping to the bulkhead, he pressed the button for his orderly.

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O ADDRESS THE AUTHORISE PLANT SERVICE TO LIE !

Throughout his lonely dinner that night, Captain Harry glared at the glassed-in cabinet opposite him, at its silver service presented by the citizens of Alaska, and heavy with carved bear heads, nuggets, and teams of wolf-dogs. The voices in the wardroom sounded louder than he had ever heard them. He left the table and tiptoed to the door. The skylight outside was wide open. His orderly was just van-ishing into the yeoman's office. The order to shut down the glass was on the Cap-tain's lips, when a shame-faced impulse overcame him. He tiptoed back to his hair with sharpened ears, to hear a voice that he did not recognize say:

"It's all been rehearsing a play, and at the same time living it. Never to get dis-couraged, or allow others to, to persuade people of the importance of unimportant points—there's the key to everything. Make it a knockout fight against the old order

from our owner down."

"Oh, our skipper. That anxious, molting old sea-parrot," cut in Bolles. "He may have tried to grasp the spirit of our work—once. But it was no use. He couldn't learn. His gray matter's too petrified. A range clock means no more to him than a chronometer to his Moro mess. him than a chronometer to his Moro messboy. I told you how he dodged responsi-bility about changing my firing connections this afternoon."

The Captain winced,

"Do you suppose that he's got the faintest glimmering of what an interruption— calling silence in a turret—losing the trophy—means to us?" went on the other voice. "He's shown his inefficiency to every one of us who've had dealings with

every one of us who've had dealings with him. Blustered, or changed the subject, when he was beyond his depth. I hate to say it, but lately he's seemed to have sul-lenly resented our enthusiasm, as well." Captain Harry sprang to his feet, his brain awhirl. For an instant he stood staring stiffly about him, as if he were being furtively watched by some one. Then he stole through the door into his office, and closed it softly.

H E STEPPED to the open air-port, and gazed out upon the star-burnished spaces. Yonder glittered a reticulated blur, the Arizona; a floating fortress, not a ship; a ganglion of tempered steel, electric nerves, adjusted lenses; all intricate and soulless. And the life aboard—this new-century life of the sea. The men, toilers in a power-house; the officers, half coaches who trained sporting teams, half clerks in an observa-tory. Was he, Bullock, to any bluejacket nt drill, to any midshipman on watch, a vitalizing presence? Never. The one lived in visions of raised pay if he qualified as a pointer, the other of a decimal-something score to get an E painted on his turret. They faced him to salute, to report, to be gone; impersonally as the sullen offenders brought to the mast each noon; careless of him as the rookies outside the pay-office, who kept up their horse-play, their card games, writing on their ditty-boxes, when e walked aft from the bridge—a stranger idling over the ship.

He tried to project his mind backward, to realize the glamour of his youthful cruises, to feel the spell of ever-uprising horizons, the witchery of an azure wake melting with phosphorescence, of tropical moonlight upon palm-covered hills along a savage coast where some hidden river stained the ocean. But all magic had faded from such visions. And looking up at the stars, he felt very old and very lonely. How they changed with every lift of the sky-line—the constant stars, as poets call them, constant for all the world except the

He struggled to keep his mind blank, but it perversely merged itself into a waking dream. He was back in Virginia, thirty years ago, standing in the shadow of flower-ing trumpet-vines. A girl was at his side dressed all in white. Her eyes were bluer than any sea, and gleamed with love-yet be was parting from her, filled with a vain

and headstrong irresolution. . . . He found himself sitting at his desk, with the perspiration cold on his forchead n the wind from the open air-port, a pen his hand, and written on the paper under it: "Dear Margaret. . . ."

AFTER luncheon the next day, Captain Harry came down from the bridge into the surcharged atmosphere of the quarter-deck. He folded his hands behind him, threw back his head, and began to pace to and fro. All deck stanchions had een cleared; the three after turrets were moving ponderously on their barbettes, their snaky guns nosing upward now and then with a monstrous, automatic, and un-canny ease. Here and there a spotter ex-plained the timing of salvo intervals to the men of his fire-control force. Turret officers, obsessed by the great game of the coming night, also walked up and down, singly, and in a concentrated silence, or, standing apart, revealed in lowered voices.



helped Burman to break two world's records

"141 miles an hour is going some," as Bob Burman remarked after his recordbreaking drive over Daytona Beach in the Blitzen Benz car.

It is. And a man out after the world's record doesn't take chances on his equipment. The car, the gasoline, in fact practically everything Burman used except the oil, were especially prepared for this event.

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Our experience in the manufacture of lubricating oils for many purposes enabled us to develop in Polarine the most efficient gas engine oil yet produced.

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Polarine Cup Grease and

and half-gallon sealed cans);

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Send to our nearest agency for our booklet, "Polarine Pointers," which includes helpful hints on the care

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Standard Oil Company

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# STRAIGHT BACK TRUNKS



Convert Your Bicycle into a Motor-Cycle 7 Sietler Mir. Co., 2940 Grant Ave., Philis, Pa.

to some pointer, or sight-setter, the ultimate

secret of scoring a hit for every charge.
"Gentlemen!" Captain Bullock had halted suddenly, drawing his feet together. The walking officers stopped in their tracks; spotters, pointers, and the rest paused in their talk, turning their heads toward him

with quizzical wonder.

"Gentlemen," said the Captain, oracularly. "I would like at this all-important moment to tell you that, in my opinion, considering the intricacy of the mechanics of modern ordnance, the complexity of our turret drills, and the factor of human fallibility in our fire-control system—that it is often a marvel to me that any hits upon a moving target in our battle practise should be made at all."

"A right brave bluff!" whispered Raile to Lieutenant-Commander Fairman, the navigator. "The old man couldn't stand

"So that's his notion—his encouragement—to the razor edge of our work and confidence and training," muttered that officer.

Then some one in the hair-trigger silence uttered a groan. Another may have winked; at any rate, the guffaw that started under the color staff coursed the ertire company on the quarter-deck, before it died on the lips of a thin midshipman, who bent himself double.

The first man who dared glance in the Captain's direction did not behold him. He had vanished below, straight to his eabin. And there Captain Harry stayed, seated in his wicker armchair and glaring straight before him, until eight o'clock that night, when the Alaska's bugles blew for "going on the range."

E APPEARED in the binnacle light HE APPEARED in the bilinace signal of the bridge. He glanced upward toward Raile and the fire-control force atop the skeleton mast, and then walked to the wind-screen. For a moment he leaned over it, gazing down over the vacant fo'castle, and upon Bolles's turret directly under him.

The ship's ten searchlights, like the incandescent antennae of some gigantic in-sect, moved haltingly along the satin of the passing seas, groping to pick up the target; and then, as if obedient to the supple reach into the starboard darkness the twelve black fingers of her guns. followed their pointing to convergence upon the glimmer of its distant canvas. Fair-man raised a hand to the whistle rope. Captain Harry braced himself, gazing seaward, against the cross-tubing of the mast. Just under him, one of the signal-boys massed upon the pennant box glanced up-ward in the curdling stillness, and he saw the whites glitter in the youngster's eyes. The siren abaft the forward smoke-pipe

whirled out one brief, harassed shrick, and, as there were to be no ranging shots,

the heart-thrilling play was on.

A muffled clanking spoke within Bolles's turret. His air-blasts hissed faintly, as if within the bowels of the ship.

The cosmic upheaval, the avalanche of sound, the glare that sickened the search-lights into pale threads, wracked, as if it had been built of junk, the thirty thou-sand tons of men and armor.

A waspish singing filled the Captain's ars. The white uniforms on the signal bridge below, that had been so motionless, began to stir. The officers beside him broke their stertorous breathing with muttered ejaculations. And then the silence of a new suspense—pricked by the throb-bing turbines, inflamed by the crisp flowing of the sea-prolonged its twinging wait for the next faint sibilation of the air-blasts within turret B.

NONE came. There squatted, as if dead, the huge drum of lifeless steel. This time it gave no warning to stretch jaws open and brace bodies against its roar; and so, in the second blaze and thunder from the other turrets aft and forward, the Captain was reeled backward, amidst, as it seemed suddenly, the scull and scurrying of feet-half-strangled exclamations, faces that were drawn and white under some unforeseen and incredible emotion.

At the third blast, a keen, acrid odor ole into his nostrils, and began to spread a suffocating numbress, as if he were breathing ether, outward to his extremities.

A clear, prolonged cry broke from a searchlight stand overhead. Staring about, Captain Harry saw himself alone on the bridge, except for the quartermaster at the wheel, a rigid ghost. And instantly they both were overwhelmed in a cataract of searing brilliance, the focused leap of ten searchlights upon them, and upon the round, smoking tomb below. And the Cap-tain stood transfixed for a moment, blink-ing into the brownish haze that rose around him in wisps and threads, in sinuous, reptilian coils.

Yet it was that moment which drew to a focus within him all his years of training, all their discipline: and that spirit (Concluded on page 27)

Detective Burns applauds it Wm. A. Pinkerton, Detective. Maj. Richard Sylvester, Prest. Walter Duncan, Torotto's Fa. Int. Police Chiefs Aurt. Walter Duncan, Toronto's Fa-mous Chief Detective. Dr. Carwer, Greatest Wing Shot. Col. W. F. Cody "Bufalo Bill" W. B. Masterson, ex-U. S. Scott.

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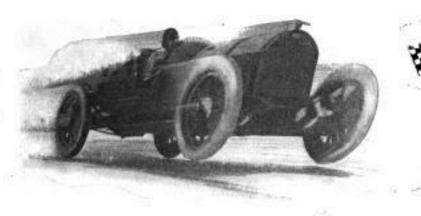
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THE greatest speed event mankind has ever known-the International Sweepstakes-run on the Indianapolis Speedway, May 30, was won by Ray Harroun driving a Marmon, 500 miles in 6 hours, 42 minutes and 8 seconds, averaging

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In the competition were the most famous drivers in the world and forty cars among them the finest that Europe and America have produced.

The Marmon hood was not raised during the long grind of 500 miles. Not an additional drop of water was put in the radiator. Perfect lubrication and no mechanical trouble of any kind. There were but four tire changes on the winning Marmon-three of the original tires finished the race. Joe Dawson in

# Another Marmon Took Fifth Place

This is a fitting climax to the brilliant racing record of the Victorious Marmon, which already held the longest and most remarkable list of racing victories ever won by any make of motor car. There can be but one logical conclusion that will interest the buyer —Marmon Design, Marmon Materials, Marmon Workmanship MUST BE RIGHT.

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Sixty Years of Successful Manufacturing



# A little matter of balance



"The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators"

These girls are adjusting the speed disc of the Warner Auto-Meter to balance in all positions. No one section of the disc must be heavier than another —not by the weight of a pencil mark, or the disc will start to turn in its support. It is readjusted—again and again—until the balance is absolute.

And all the time, in order to overcome the slightest possibility of friction in the test and to give the disc full play, a tiny electric hammer vibrates inside the lit-tle testing machine, a wonderful instrument in itself.

These speed discs have before this undergone three other tests that have registered and rectified 1/1000 of an inch imperfections.

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That's the way with every part. Everything is made as carefully as machinery and skilled labor can make it, in the first place. Then it is tested and retested as a separate part, before the parts are assembled

-and after assembling, the whole instrument is made to give a perfect performance in three distinct trials, under the same conditions it will be governed by when in actual service on an automobile.

So there's no reason why a Warner Auto-Meter should be inaccurate. Nor is there a reason why a Warner Auto-Meter should wear out.

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BELOW is shown a model M 2 Warner Auto-Meter, equipped with a large figure odometer—electric light under glass bezel—and high grade Chelsea Auto Clock, stem-wind and reset—Price \$125.00. There are other models varying in price from \$50.00 to \$145.00.



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EXPERIENCE proves that investment is a business which, like every other business, requires to be learned. It is as essential that every money-making member of society should learn to invest as that he should learn to behave at table. For without such knowledge a man becomes a nuisance to himself and a source of annoyance to others .- The London "Financial Review of Reviews."

#### Bargain Days Are Here

T is the sober judgment of shrewd ob-I is the soler judgment of country servers that ahead of the country stretches a period of slow business. From eighteen months to two years is the usual estimate of the length of that period. In that time the money which under normal conditions would be used in business development will seek investment in securities that are judged to be panic-proof and politics proof. Increasing surpluses held by banks bear out this prediction. A factor that will help to divert money

from business enterprises in which risk is great, upon which tariff revision may have an effect, and which may be touched by anticorporation legislation, is the attractive yields on various forms of good securities - short-term notes, high-grade industrial bonds, the bonds of public-service corporations, good mortgages on city and farm property. The next two years will be a time for the digestion of securi-ties—of those, at any rate, which can stand the scrutiny of the cautious investor.

Naturally, prices will go up. On January 24 last, New York City sold 860,000, 000 of 434 per cent bonds at 101. Since then they have risen in price to 104%, and 106 is the mark they will reach soon if the dealers are true prophets. Other bonds of undoubted merit will have a similar history-indeed, are making it now. At the end of the period it will be found that the return of sound securities is low, and business will tempt capital once more to come to its aid. Meanwhile, the in-vestor can find good value for his money.

# Available for Investors

IN the paragraph above, it was said that good securities at the present prices yield attractive returns. In a recent issue of the "Commercial and Finan-cial Chronicle," one of the oldest and most reputable financial papers in the country, the following offerings, among others, were advertised:

country, the following offerings, among others, were advertised:

Bast St. Louis Light & Power 1st 5s at 98.

St. Paul Gas Light Co. 5s and 6s.

Twin City Telephone Co. 5s.

Duluth Street Railway Co. 5s.

Public Service Corporation gen. 5s.

Keystone Telephone 1st 5s.

Pueblo Traction & Lighting 5s.

Denver Gas & Electric 5s.

Council Bluffs Water Works 6s.

Deflance (Ohio) Water Co. 6s.

Nevada-California Power 6s.

Union Electric Light & Power Co. of St. Louis 1st 5s.

Gens Falls Gas & Electric 5s.

Rast St. Louis Water Co. 5s.

Grand Rapids Railway 5s.

Augusta Terminal 6s.

Kanawha & Michigan 5s.

Scaboard Air Line 1st 4s, stamped.

New York & New Jersey Telephone 5s.

New York & Pennsylvania Tel. & Tel. 5s.

St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s.

Pitts, Cin., Ch. & St. Louis cons. 4s, Series H.

Winston-Salem Southid. Railway Co. 1st 4s.

General Rubber Co. 4 ½s.

Sen-Sen Chiclets Co. 6s.

Braden Copper conv. 6s and 4 ½s.

Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s.

Lowa Falls & Sloux City R. R. 1st mortgage 7s.

Canton-Akren cons. 5s.

Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. 1st refunding 5s.

Atlantic & Danville 1st 3s.

Venns Salem Sanville 1st 3s.

Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. 1st refunding Se.
Atlantic & Danville 1st 4s.
N. Y., Susq. & West. Terminal 5s.
Oregon Short Libre 6s.
Kings County Electric Light & Power 1st 5s.
New Orleans Great Northern 1st 5s.
Atlantic Coast Line conv. 4s.
St. Lowis, from Mt. & So. Railway gen. cons. 5s.
City of Scrantom, Pa., Vinduct 4 ½s.
Virginia Railway & Power Co. 5s at 97 ½.
Deere & Co. serial 5s.
Chirago real estate mortgages to yield from
5% to 6%.
Municipal bonds to yield from 4% to 6%.
Here is represented a wide range of se-

Here is represented a wide range of se curities, based on all sorts of assets. To the inquiring investor full knowledge of any of them is available, and the list can be vastly extended.

## Life-Insurance and Land

SIR-I have found it more difficult to invest money profitably than to earn and save it. Indeed, of my past invest-ments the only one that gives me com-plete satisfaction is the life-insurance I

have bought.

After many discouraging experiences in other lines. I have come to pin my faith on life insurance and farm lands. is still much good land to be had cheap. Recently I was offered the relinquishment of a quarter section in southern Idaho for \$500. Buying the relinquishment would give me a right to file on it as a desert claim. Upon filing I should have to pay 25 cents per acre, and upon making final proof \$1 per acre more. I could prove up at any time upon showing that I had spent \$3 per acre in reclaiming the land and that one-eighth of it was under cul-tivation. There is abundant water for irrigation, the water right costing \$40 per acre for all land put under the ditch, in ten annual payments. This tract lies in the fruit belt where improved land is selling for \$400 and more per acre. I could develop it without giving up my present position, for one does not have to live on a desert claim.

At present I am developing such a farm in New Mexico. There I can hire all the men I want at \$1 per day. Besides, that territory is in sore need of good farmers. The natives farm as their ancestors did centuries ago, rooting up the soil with a toy plow and growing frijoles for their own use. Potatoes are now selling in the Rio Grande Valley for 3 cents a pound. Eggs were 80 cents per dozen in Santa Fé last winter. At such prices my farm will pay from the start, and when the fruit trees begin to bear, it should be very valuable.

As population increases, land must grow in value. If I can leave my boy and girl a few good tracts of land, I shall be content. E. F. McG.

Salt Lake City.

#### Stock Selling Cost

TO stockholders of Oxford Linen Mills, one of the enterprises financed by the Sterling Debenture Corporation, the editor of this page makes this suggestion: Send a letter to the president of the Sterling Debenture Corporation containing the questions given below, and insist upon getting specific answers:
1. What is the amount of capital stock

actually paid in?

2. What is the total subscribed?

3. How much is treasury stock What commission was paid the Ster-ling Debenture Corporation for selling Ox-

ford Linen Mills stock?

5. What is the value of the physical plant of the Oxford Linen Mills, including the 870,000 of machinery? (Do not accept "value of patents" in this schedule) schedule.)

6. How much linen has been made from

raw American-grown flax?
7. From whom was this flax purchased?

In what quantities?

9. What are the earnings of the Oxford Linen Mills?

In answer will probably come a letter similar in tone to one sent out recently by William Banta, auditor of the Sterling Debenture Corporation, charging Collers's with being an agent, using insinuation and vilification, of "the trust that has caused the edict to go forth that this independent telegraph system must be crushed," and containing this extraordinary admission and explanation: "It has been a matter

and explanation: "It has been a matter of especial pride that the processes con-trolled by the Oxford Linen Mills can treat any flax, foreign or domestic, and both have been made use of by the mills." Next, get a sample of linen made by the mills from raw American flax and submit it to a linen expert. Ask him whether or not it is marketable.

If, by any chance, you hold Telepost stock, write to the president of the Sterling Debenture Corporation and ask him about that line from Boston to Portland, Maine, the only line of any length in operation. Ask him if the Telepost Company owns it.

Finally, consider one of the findings of the receivers appointed on May 1 last for the Spar Products Company, which flam-boyantly advertised stock for sale in various magazines over a period of many months: selling \$275,573.68 worth of preferred stock in that company cost \$112,-447.56 in commissions.

What chance of profit to the buyer of such stocks?

#### Some Factors Controlling Mining Investments

By J. PARKE CHANNING, President Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, and Vice-President and Consulting Engineer Miami Copper Company and General Development Company

A mining investment, from its nature, is an operation in liquidation from the very day that the mine starts to treat its ore. For this reason it differs from an industrial or a railroad investment, which, if the property is properly kept up, may at the end of any period be just as valuable as when it started. A mine from day to day and from year to year exhausts its resources, and its ultimate doom is extinction. Bearing this in mind, one sees that a mining investment must pay a larger annual return than an industrial or a railroad stock, and it must also be remembered that of its annual return only part is dividend or interest, and the other part is the return of capital

NFORTUNATELY, or perhaps fortunately, when a mine is started, it is seldom or never that all of its ore is exposed or known, and the discovery of a new body of unsuspected ore may change the whole complexion of the mine, tremendously increase its value, or prolong its life and the time of liquidation. Thus, although we know that our investment is in a state of liquidation, we can not, save

in exceptional cases, know the rate of liquidation, and may

err on either side. Whereas the ordinary man may in a short time be capable of investigating and approximating the value of an industrial or a railroad investment a mine is such a complicated problem that its value and prospects can only be determined by men skilled in the business. Therefore, when it comes to a mine, the investor can not rely upon his own judgment, but must base his conclusions on the opinions of others.

cheme, and to find out from training and experience, their judg-ment can be relied upon. The fact that a successful merchant, politician, general, or admiral is president or is on the board of directors is no guarantee of the soundness of the company. Mining is a business by itself, and nowadays a successful mine requires the best technical management.

A genuine mining investment must not be confounded with the gambling instinct which induces some one to buy a wild-cat mining stock at ten cents a share with the idea that in time it will sell for twenty dollars a share. Unfortunately, it is this latter class of stock tekich is usually mistakenly called a mining investment and which is so industriously advertised in the back pages of certain weekly and monthly

The business of finding promising pros-

pects and developing them into paying mines is one which must be left to those development companies or groups of individuals who make it a business. The general public has but one chance in a thousand of ever getting an interest in a prospect or semideveloped property of

Because a mining stock pays 30 per cent on its selling value is no indication

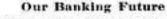
that it is a dangerous investment, but it, as a rule, simply means that less than three years of dividends are in sight. On that class paying 10 per cent, the chances are that ore for from fifteen to twenty years is developed. If careful dis-crimination is used, equal net returns may be received from either investment, and if one finally gets the knack of it, and frequent changes stocks of high-grade properties, be will do better.

The United States Steel Corporation is, basically, a min-

It behoves him to consider careing company, as its main
fully the personality of those back of a
mining scheme, and to find out whether. In its case it has a further advantage of being able to manufacture its raw mate-In most of the large copper mines of Lake Superior, Montana, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada there is no necessity of going into the manufacturing end of the product, as there is a ready sale for refined copper.

Boston has long been the home of copper-mining companies, their shares being largely traded in upon the Boston Stock Exchange. To-day some of those of demonstrated value are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and their listing is a practical guaranty of their integrity.

It must be remembered that the solid-ity of a well-selected mining investment is due to the fact that it represents indestructible raw material, which is of ever-increasing value in our industrial development.



THE quotations below are from an address by George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, before a body of Texas bankers at Dallas on May 16, Next to the National City Bank of New York the recently consolidated Con-tinental and Commercial of Chicago in probably the most powerful banking or-ganization in the United States, with \$20,000,000 of capital and about \$175,-000,000 of deposits.

"I believe the [Aldrich] bill [to establish a national reserve association) is well adapted to meet the local requirements of all sections of the country, and that we must enact such financial legislation as will augment our currency and financial system if we are to continue the progres we have made in the past twenty-five years. During that period we have had a growth of 250 per cent in our banking power, and have had a corresponding increase in the volume of our commerce, but, regardless of this, we have made no progress whatever in the currency laws which govern and control this tremendous busines

"We have in the United States nearly 40 per cent of the banking power of the world, yet, because of the dissimilarity of our system of currency and banking, we are hardly a factor in the world's finances. cial center of the universe."



J. Parke Channing

Provide for the enactment of a law authorizing the adoption of this plan through which we can properly finance our world husiness, and it will not be long until the United States will be the finan-



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There is now an exchange in New York for Real Estate Securities, which will increase the opportunity for liquidating such investments without difficulty.

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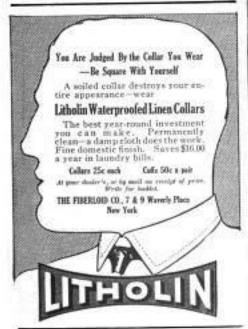
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WRITE FOR BIG ILLUS, FREE BOOKLEY MUSHROOMS experience teshe and self boat from power, and truck you can combale from, Rational Spawn, and Mashroom Co., Dept. 54 Hyde Fark, Made,

# The Strength Test

of the navy, which is unquenchable in its men at sea or ashore, transformed them into the power that is the goal of all its deadening routine. Underlying that spe-cial wisdom, of which his ignorance had so unnerved him, which the visions swarming in the back of his brain-of halfnaked men blistering in white heat, the agony parched upon their lips—now so sardonically parodied, an inbred, reflex majesty of decision and right speech transfigured Captain Bullock.

'Flood all magazines. Call the flagship.

Head for the beach:"

HE WAS writing at the desk in his cabin, finishing the note that he had begun the night before. Beside him lay another letter, which he had signed and sealed and addressed to Rear-Admiral

"Lieutenant Raile," said his orderly, opening the cabin door. Captain Harry

dropped his pen.
Raile stumbled in, his white uniform filthy, his face still grimed and twitching.

"It was Bolles—saved his turret," he panted. "There's no one burned—fatally, that is. I have to report, sir, that the head blew off their port recoil cylinder in the

first salvo-"
"I know-" Captain Harry interrupted,

breathing hard.

-broke the conduits, so they sparked into the next powder charge as it was rising in the hoist. Bolles called the si-lence for both guns as they were turning on their air-blasts, and hugged up and smothered the burning grains-but only his arms and chest are bad. And we've carried away the target, every shred, sir!"

Captain Harry gripped both his arms under the desk chair. He felt the sweat pouring from his temples.

"That's—well," he enunciated, controlling himself. "And Mr. Raile. Take this sweat. report. See that it gets into the official mail. I am asking to be detached from this command."

Raile crimsoned, staring at the Cap-tain, his fingers tightening on the envelope which had been thrust into his hand.

"But-sir, it was your order from the bridge-" be blurted, "-kept all our heads

-kept the crew in hand—"
Captain Harry laughed mirthlessly, shaking his brail. "That letter has nothing to do with this—mistake," he said. and paused. "Only-there seems to have been some misunderstanding this spring about my having passed my strength test."

He paused, wet his lips, and turned to his desk. Then, as if it were an after-thought, he said gravely: "Send Ensign Bolles to me here, if he's able to come. I

want to thank him—personally."

When Raile had closed the cabin door,
Captain Harry picked up the pen which
he had dropped a moment back.

# Brickbats and Bouquets

WHEN COLLIER'S announced that its articles on American newspapers would have some plain truths to tell about yellow journalism, Hearst's lawyer sent a warning that it would be prosecuted for the libels which it was about to print concerning that great man. He apparently concluded that nobody could write about him without libeling him. . . . Mr. Irwin's grouping of facts and dates is most suggestive; and his positive statements are of a kind which so sensitive a gentleman as Mr. Hearst can not afford to ignore.

-New York Evening Post.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY is . . . blind to the most obvious and obtrusive facts. -Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat.

CHARLESTON, S. C. I am an osteopath who wants to conratulate you on your editorial, "Liberty." in the current issue of Collier's (June 3. 1911). I was offered the chairmanship of the League for South Carolina by their organizer, Dr. Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher. but became suspicious that the osteo-pathic profession was being "used," and concluded that I didn't want that kind of iberty. RALPH V, KENNEDY, D. O., President S. C. Osteopathic Association.

CENTERBURG, ORIO.

You may stop my COLLIER'S. . . . not in accord with your ways of thinking in many particulars.

You helped defeat me and many others for Member of Assembly of Ohio. How much better do you like Atlee than Chas. Dick? How do you like the present Obio S. Romert Best. Assembly?

# MULTIGRAPH



How it Adds to the Profits of Newspaper, Magazine and Book-Publishers

The sixth of a series of advertisements deal-ing with Multigraph applications to vari-ous lines of endeavor. Prior subjects: Retailing, transportation, wholesaling, banking, and insurance. Don't wais. Write us now for the application to your line of business.

DECAUSE of their close relations with the allied arts of advertising and printing, publishers are quick to see the efficiency of the Multigraph in these two money-making and money-saving ways:

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- Saving 25% to 75% of the average annual printing-cost of stationery, system-forms and direct advertising.

These things are true because the Multigraph is a highly efficient and practical multiple typewriter and rapid rotary printing-press that can be easily operated by the officeemployees, by hand or electricity, at the rate of 1200 to 5000 sheets an hour.

Below you will get a quick glimpse of how the Multigraph adds to the profits of two representative users-a great newspaper, and a text-book publisher.







In the Newspaper Office

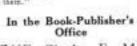
HE St. Louis Republic uses the Multigraph for producing typewritten form letters, printed advertising and printed system-forms.

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"We have been using the Multigraph for more than two years and one of your Felding-Machines for something over a year. We print almost all of our office-forms on the Multigraph, buildes thousands of surrectyped

letters.

"There is absolutely no question but what either one or both of these machines will pay for thereeless in a very lew months in any office where much checularizing is done. Both machines have given eather satisfaction, and we can beneatly and conscientiously recommend them."



HE Charles E. Merrill L Company, of New York City, publishers of school and college text-books, find the Multigraph profitable and conven-

ient for producing printed letterheads, circulars and labels, as well as typewritten forms. This is what they say:

"We are, of course, getting satisfactory results; otherwise we should not have purchased a second Stalligares, and subsequently a Printer." We may add that the cost of producing out work of your machines is nominal compared with what we have been paying

\*An auxiliary Multigraph the printing-hall, without the sent-satomatic type-setting.



Multigraph department of the Charles E. Merrill Company, New York, and speciment of their Multigraph printing.

# "More Profit with the Multigraph"

Building and Multigraph depart-ment of the St. Lentr Republic, with sampler of its Multigraph

THAT'S the title of a little back every business head ought to read. We shall be glad to send it free to mee in executive positions. Write today, so your business expectations.

You can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it BEFORE we sell, our representative's report must prove to our satisfaction, as his demonstration must to yours, that you have a profitable application for the Maltigraph.

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European Representatives: The International Multigraph Co., 79 Queen St., London, E.C., England

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TRAVELERS INSUR-ANCE COMPANY paid in 1910 over half a million dollars to its policy holders for accidents peculiar to the vacation season.

These enormous benefits, paid by this largest of all accident companies for vacation injuries, should impress you with the necessity of accident insurance.

Now is the time when many people are injured in hunting, boating, fishing, bicycling, baseball, golf, riding and driving, automobiling and travel. Every year one in eight of the population is injured, and one death in every ten is from accident. There are more people disabled every year in this country by accident than were killed and wounded in any year of the Civil War.

Such is the life we must live. Its density of population---its feverish activity---its desire for rapid transportation---its diversity and mechanical complexity...its increasing desire for hazardous sports, make protection by insurance an absolute necessity.

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USE THIS COUPON

# THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

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**D** LAUNDRY Absolutely Necessary In Every Home A mentacle at once useful, anitary and ornamental. In-seat and wholesome appearance, with its strong and danable construction, makes it quite up-to-date. Made from an especially woven cutton duck. White or Khaki, which having been thoroughly stranken, can be washed as often as required.

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JOHN RIMMONS DO. 2 Franklin Street New York

Produce All the Honey You Want for Your Home Responding the computy year can table. Head about her hearing in "Occanings to the Dalland"—Equally Coul THE A. I. ROOT CO . Box 77, Medina, Ohio De annuallies tilled autration of the other process to broad's

# England and America

(Concluded from page 16)

plays of which they were not themselves individually capable.

Mr. J. M. Waterbury made two runs with the ball-nipping it rapidly from under the mallets of English players and the hoofs of English ponies-that will live as long as polo is talked. At the end of one of these runs Mr. L. Waterbury was found in the place where he should be, and with one cool, emphatic little smack be sent the ball between the blue and white goal-posts. Mr. Milburn hit a goal from mid-field: the ball traveled like a drive at golf, having toward the end of its flight a little slice-flying over intervening men and ponies, and causing the red goal-markers' flag to wigwag with the utmost fury. It was not only the longest goal I ever saw made, but the longest hit. It was like doing a hole at golf in one stroke-a perfect shot, and the gods of luck smiling and blowing on the hall.

Perhaps if the gods of luck had blown on some other shots for goal (which I recall with a shudder) earlier in the game, when Old England had her chance, we should have had a score against us which no demoniae fury of individual play could have overcome. But no good ever comes of a post-mortem.

Mr. Whitney made up his mind (the moment it was lost) to win the game. And he won it. You may say that after the first period or so Mr. Milburn played as glorious and spectacular a game of polo as ever was played, and you would be quite right; but that it was Mr. Whitney who pulled the makings of defeat out of the fire and erected with them a beauteous shaft of victory is incontestable. And everybody who saw the game and everybody who played in it thinks soexcept Mr. Whitney.

#### A Splendid Thought

W HO am I to prophesy? I hope that we beat the Englishmen in this international series of two out of three games for the hideous old silver cup that England took from us so long ago and held so long, and which the Meadow Brook team brought bome again across the water. And one reason that I like the idea of beating them is that they can so well afford to lose.

They can play us at Meadow Brook and lose. On the same day they could defeat all the nations of Europe on fields in the capitals of those nations, and all the nations of Asia and all the nations of Mars if arrangements could be made for the transportation of the men and ponies.

What is one little setback now and then to the old mother of so many victories!

In the eastern stand there was a little group of English people, and you could hear them at times across the field calling: England, England, England, and the name meant so much-so much in war. so much in peace, so much on the very highest pinnacles of glory, where the light is almost intolerably bright, that the cold chills went up and down my

It was splendid to think that four of us could go against four of them and beat them, for all the world to see. And it was rather splendid, too, to think that it was, after all, just the good old mother being sauced by the wayward child.

# A Family Affair

W E Americans are not yet Swedes, Finns, Italians, or Russians. We are English, Irish, and Scotch. And so it does not really matter a bit who wins at Meadow Brook-pick your favorite of course; see the games and do not take the consequences to heart if they are not those of your own selection.

When England and America play polo together, it is entirely a family affair. What is really nice is that all that any of the other nations can possibly do about it is-to look on.

Let them go and get a reputation, and then two or three thousand years from now maybe we will talk to them.



# PREMOS

Have thirty years of experience behind them.

Each is fitted with a carefully tested lens - the best in its grade that is made, and an accurate automatic shutter.

Premo Film Pack Film is daylight loading, tank developing, and it is made from the same stock as the Eastman Non-Curling-the best in the world.

It is obvious that you can make at least as good pictures with a Premo as can be had, and —

Premos are the smallest, the lightest, the easiest to load and operate of all cameras, and the nearest dealer will prove it to you.

Our new catalogue describes all the Premo Cameras, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$150.00. It tells all about the simple Premo Film Pack and Tank Developing System. Get a copy at the dealer's or write us to send it to you postpaid. It's free.

Rochester Optical Division Rochester, N.Y. Eastman Kodak Co.

One of fifty models



# Film Premo No. 1

To keep a record of the summer's pleasures, to make your vacation more enjoyable, this is an excellent camera because it is so simple to operate and so

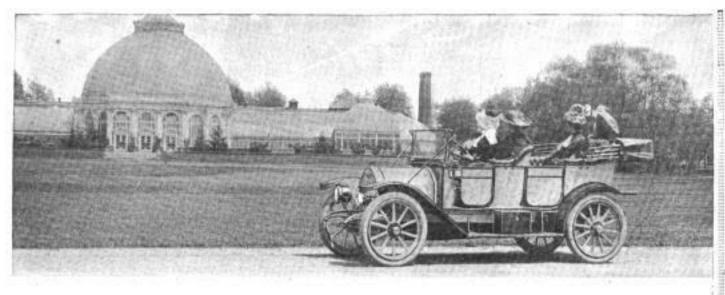
To load, just open back, drop in Premo Film Pack, close back and it's done. To make exposures, just pull out a paper tab and press the bulb.

Made for the most popular sizes of amateur pictures, and is the smallest and lightest camera to be had in each size.

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This plan of permanence has been the keynote of the Abbott-Detroit since its inception.

The Abbott-Detroit is one of the best nine cars on the American market-but costs considerably less than any one of the other eight. To conceive your ideal motor car is one thing, to secure its interpretation within your appropriation is quite another. This requires discrimination, and a careful comparison with other cars on the market. A few points in which the Abbott-Detroit is superior to other cars which sell approximately at the same price:

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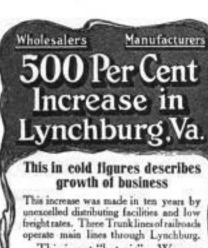
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comparison of freight rates that you can open a branch house or manufacturing establishment in Lynchburg and distribute throughout the South cheaper than you can ship direct — provided you are located in the North or West, No greater opportunity in the commercial world today and all we ask is a chance to prove it.

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Advisory Board, Chamber of Commerce



OUR hand processes give you a better collar than is possible by other methods. Get Corliss-Coon Collars and keep count of the number of trips they make to the laundry. That tells the whole story.

This style is the "Country Club" -Seviish but not extreme. button. Tie slips readily, Fire

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LYON & HEALY 27-44 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

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\$25-\$ Broadway, New York, -- 1593 State \$2.-1" --THE ARREST OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ARRESTS COLLEGE.

The Cremation of a King

(Concluded from page 18)

at the time of the funeral. The buildings on this occasion, while smaller than those of former years, were, from an artistic standpoint, far more wonderful.

The group consisted of a central spired tower, about 38 feet square at the base and rising 240 feet to the tip of the spire. This was the Phra Meru, prepared for the reception of the casket and the pyre. Near the four corners of the Phra Meru were four prayer towers, while surrounding all stood various pavilions for the accommo-dation of the King, the Queen Mother, the diplomats, and other officials whose rank entitled them to places of bonor.

#### A Picturesque Procession

O'N the afternoon of the 16th of March last occurred the great state procession, when the jeweled casket was lowered from its resting-place in the Dusit Maha Prasabt, placed on a funeral car, and carried with true Oriental pomp and mag-nificence to the cremation grounds, where it was placed in position under the gilded spire of the Phra Meru.

The whole city and countryside was there, and the entire route of the procession was packed many deep with countless types of Orientals, of which this cosmopolitan city of Bangkok is composed. All were dressed in white, the historic national mourning color which had universally been chosen for the occasion of the last rites.

First came the military escort, which took an hour in passing; the navy followed: then slowly filed into view, as far as the eye could reach, a riot of color. First, the ancient Tamruet band, several hundred strong, in red costumes, playing upon their curious drums the plaintive and ancient funeral dirge. Then followed the pipers and the conch-shell musicians, curiously costumed, then officials in gold brocade, bearing golden swords and other symbolic emblems. A mass of gilded sevensymbolic emblems. A mass of gilded seven-storied umbrellas and fans signaled ap-proaching royalty. Then appeared the elaborately gilded car of the great High Priest of Buddhism, a brother of the late King, chanting as he passed along and holding in his folded palms a white rib-bon which connected with the casket, along which holy influences might pass from him to the dead. Other funeral cars followed; then came the glittering object upon which all eyes were riveted, the jeweled urn, supported in position on the huge state funeral car by kneeling Burmese priests clad in white and wearing conical hats. The funeral car was carved and gilded

and spired and drawn by 220 scarlet-clad pullers on foot. On both sides walked high officials in court robes, then Brahmin priests with unbound hair, leading splen-didly caparisoned ponies; then more gilt umbrellas, and bearers of peacock feathers and waving fans and lotus blossoms.

After this came the new young King, walking alone, dressed in the uniform of a field mars al; then the princes of the oyal house, the naval and military officers, the royal body guard, and the representatives from foreign nations.

# The Pyre

ARRIVING near the Phra Meru, the cav-alcade balted. Its various units took the places appointed them. With many ceremonials the golden casket was lowered from the chariot and borne three times around the Phra Meru; then, as it reached the inclined plane on the east side of the Phra Meru, there was a silence, the priests in the towers ceased chanting, and all stood at attention while the bearers placed the casket carefully on the inclined plane. Then came a burst of music from the bands, and the urn slipped noiselessly up to its position on the pyre. The setting sun caught the jewels for an instant, the golden curtains were drawn, and it was hidden from sight. Preparations were immediately made for lighting the pyre. The golden casket was removed and replaced by one of sandalwood into which the inner copper casket was placed. Sandalwood and fragrant spices were placed under it.

When the time arrived for offering up the sacred flame, the King ignited the fuse with holy fire from the temple.

Members of the family, princes, and nobles then approached up the gilded stairway in the order of their rank, and cast upon the flames bouquets of delicately carved sandalwood. Watebers stood by to cast perfumed waters on the flames, they rise too high and destroy the build-These are never burned, but are torn

down immediately after the ceremony.

All night long the burning continued.

The next day the ashes in the copper urn were collected and placed in a golden casket. This was later carried in procession to Wat Banchamabopit, the Buddhist monastery erected by the late King as a memorial to his reign,



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is the pioneer railroad watch of America, and the first officially adopted by railroads here and abroad. All watches are not exposed to these severe tests, but it stands to reason that a watch made to meet such exacting demands will perform the task of every day professional, business and social life with highest efficiency.

A high-grade adjusted Waltham, however fine, is not affected by jolts

and jars, varying altitudes or climatic changes. Such is the Waltham Colonial, Riverside Grade, made in exquisitely thin models and the ideal gentleman's watch in every way. Write for Booklet P about Waltham Watches.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,

Waltham, Mass.





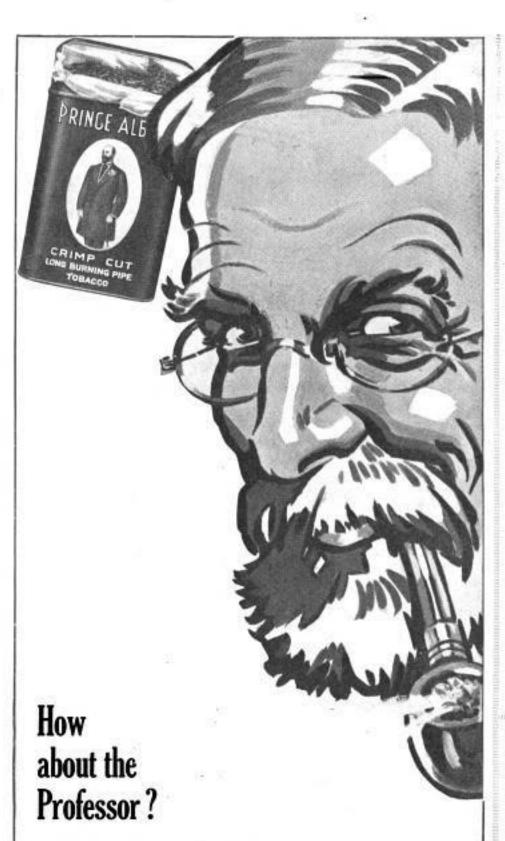
Try Butter on Educator Wafers and eat them morning, noon and night.

# Solve the Bread Problem

Your grocer will supply you; if not, send us his name.

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

IN ANSWERING THERE ADVERTISERESTS PLEASE RESTION COLLIES BY CIUCOLO



He knows. He's smoked a pipe for 20 years—from Heidelberg to Siwash—from clay hod to meerschaum—from cut plug to mattress stuffing. For knowing some things about pipe smokin', hand it to the Prof.

And what does he say about a week after I slip him a tin of Prince Albert to try? He says, says he: "My son, this tobacco that you in youthful exuberance call 'the joy smoke' is superlatively excellent. This is my fourth tin in a week and I feel that for the first time in my life I am enjoying a real pipe smoke."

Do you get that? "Superlatively excellent," Say, that's the way I've always felt about P. A., but I feel in shorter words.

But take it from me in plain U.S. talk or from the Prof. in Highbrow, Prince Albert has the goods.

It can't bite your tongue. Produced by exclusive, patented process that takes out the bite, leaving coolness, fragrance, satisfaction.

Don't fall for substitutes.

10c tins, 5c bags, half-pound and pound humidors.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Wonder-LAND
COLORADO

and the wonder-wan to reach it



VACATION—anticipation—revelation—gratification— Perhaps we ought to add "multiplication"—for you would have to go again if ever you had made the splendor of Colorado a vacation dream come true. But first you would go by the Rock Island. You would board the

# ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED

-from Chicago every day in the year-

and promptly forget that there was anything but comfort, luxury, beauty, interest, delightful relaxation—anything but rest—anywhere in the world. Everything you might have looked for in a superbly appointed modern hotel on wheels, and then unexpected novelties that add final touches to the enjoyment of perfect travel.

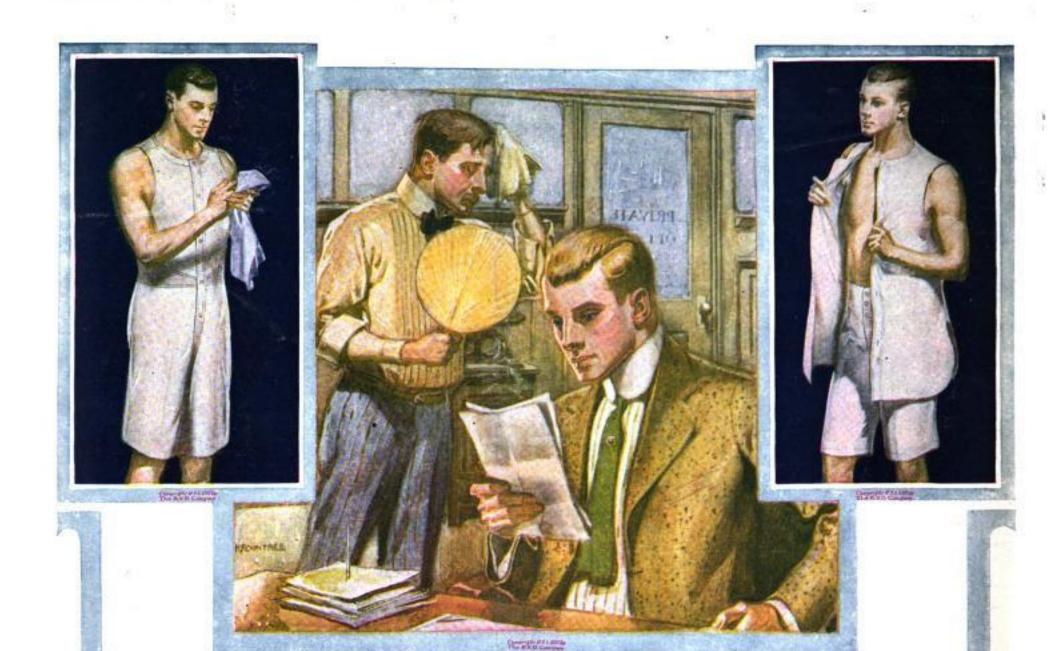
Other splendidly equipped fast trains every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Memphis for Colorado, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast.

Beautifully illustrated books on Colorado, Vellocostone Park and California will be and tree on request to L. M. Allen, Passenger Traffic Manager, 5 to Sulfe Statem, Photos, Ill.



Digitized by Google

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# The Unworried, Unruffled Man Wears Cool, Comfortable B.V.D.

HIS mind is at ease, because his body is at ease. He is fret-proof and fag-proof. While others swelter, he is cool and comfortable. He does more work and better work, because he is dressed in accord with season and reason. Are you a B. V. D. wearer?

Loose Fitting B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits are made of extralight, soft-to-the-skin woven fabrics which are absorbent. They "feel good," wear long and wash admirably. The sizes are accurate, stitching doesn't rip, buttons hold fast.

E. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. 4/30/07) \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 a suit.



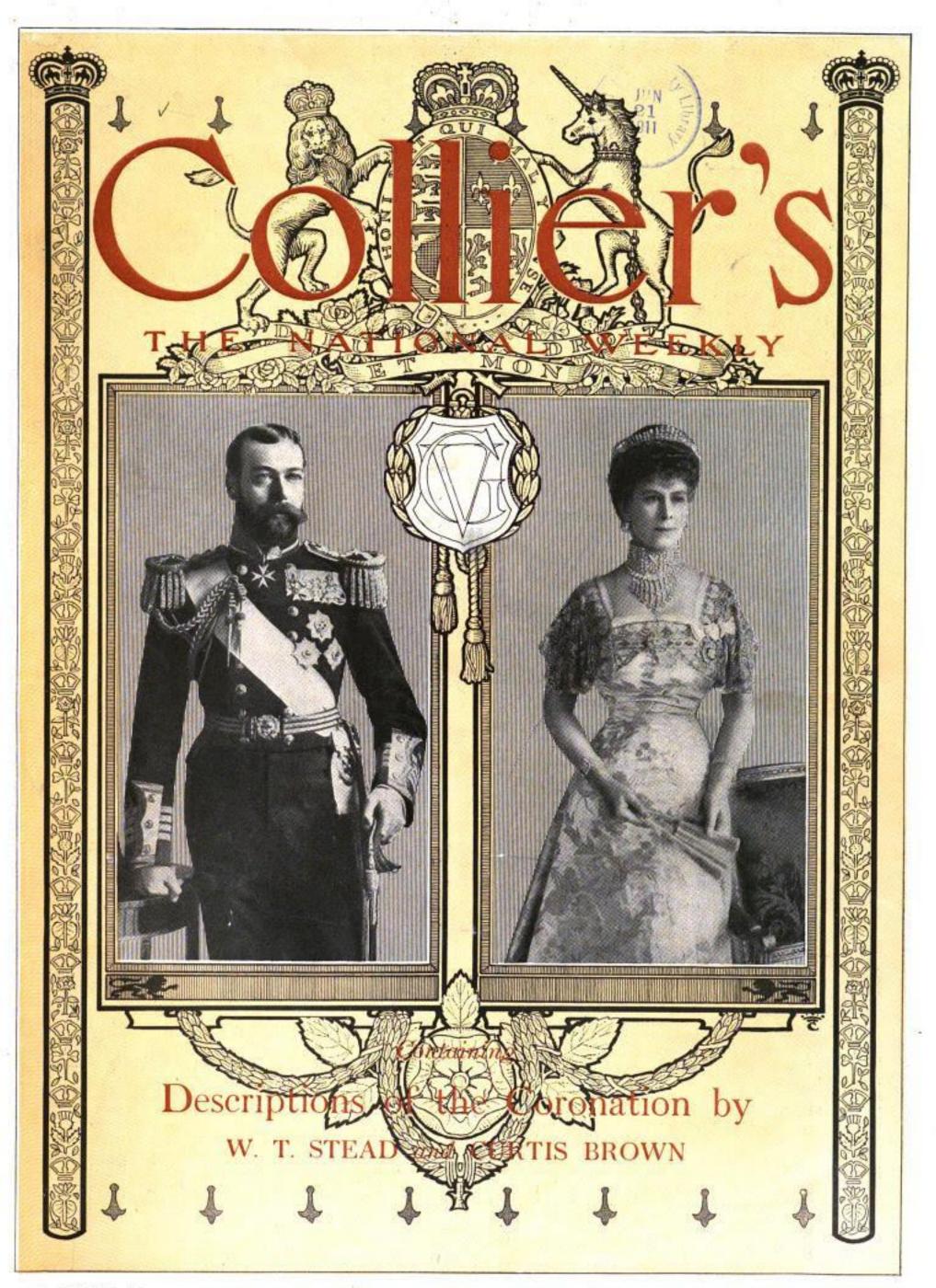
B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c, 75c. \$1.00 and \$1.50 a garment.

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.)

is sewed on every B. V. D. Undergarment. Take no undergarment without it. "Cool as a Sea Breeze" is interesting reading these hot days. Write for it. It's yours for a post card.

The B. V. D. Company, 65 Worth St., New York.

Lor on Selling Agency, 66, Aldermanlousy, E. C.



# Here is the Proof

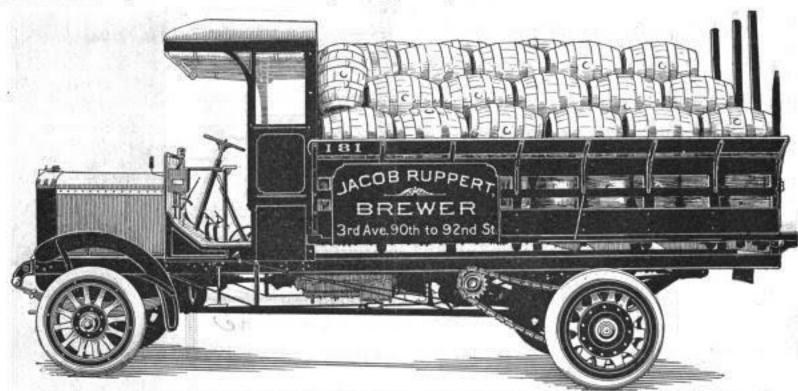
N our advertising we have repeatedly called the Commer Truck the world's best highduty motor-truck. That is a strong statement but here are the three vital factors which give us the right to make that claim:

The Commer Record. The Commer has "made good" on the six continents. Many Commer Trucks have done 200,000 miles of service. Many Commer Trucks are seven years old. Not one Commer Truck has ever worn out.

Our Investigation. Over two years ago we sent experts abroad and set experts at work in this country making

exhaustive tests of the better motor-trucks of both Europe and America. We ordered these men to go slowly for we were buying, not selling. After they had been investigating for two years, they told us that the world's best high-duty motor-truck was the Commer. But to insure ourselves against mistaken judgment on their part, we put a 31/2-ton Commer through nine months of the most racking daily tests ever given a motor-truck. We dared this Commer Truck to break down and in return it dared us to make it break down, for during those nine months not one cent's worth of repairs were needed.

Below you will find the third factor—the factor which makes the Commer best from the buyer's standpoint.



It was the Commer's seven year record, actual service demonstration, and our guarantees that sold the above Commer Truck to Jacob Ruppert, and has sold Commer Trucks to other New York concerns such as P. F. Collier & Son, Eagle Storage Warehouse, Sulzberger & Sons Co., H. L. Herbert & Co., Bernheimer & Schwartz, Jacob Bros. Co., J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co., Gray Bros., and other representative concerns.

# The Commer Truck

Commer Guarantees. The sale of a Commer Truck is made the most commercially sound transaction in the motor-truck field.

We guarantee the chassis for one year.

We guarantee the gear box for two years.

We guarantee one quart of oil will suffice for 100 miles.

The manufacturer guarantees the tires for 10,000 miles.

A common performance for a 41/2-ton Commer Truck is six miles per gallon of gasoline where the run is straight ahead. We can give a good number of records showing this statement is amply conservative.

Before selling a Commer Truck, however, we prefer that the purchaser test it under protection. If he buys, the selling agreement includes this clause:

If, in the opinion of the purchaser, after ninety days' trial any Commer Truck, sold by us, does not deliver the service as requested by the purchaser and accepted by our expert, we will agree to take back said Commer Truck and refund the purchase price of same minus a reasonable charge per mile for service rendered.

Further, our agents are authorized to make sales in accordance with the above. Seven years of testing and actual duty have proved we can safely sell a Commer Truck on this commercially sound basis.

> The Commer Truck is the world's best high-duty motor-truck. Commer records and Commer guarantees give us the right to make this statement.

We will gladly give you a concrete idea of how well Commertrucking would solve your delivery problems.

representation. Those desirous of entering this field with us are urged to communicate promptly. his own trucking conditions for our mutual

# CKOFF, CHURCH & PARTRIDG

IN UNASSIGNED TERRITORY

We desire to obtain the best possible

BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Most Complete Motor Service in America



—for travelling. The long journey will seem shorter if you have your old friend 'pipe" and a box of Velvet. Velvet is Burley tobacco-exceptional Burley the choice leaves of each plant. These selected leaves are mellowed and cured for two years so scientifically and with such skill that they make the mildest, coolest, smoothest smoke you ever put into your pipe. Velvet is different from any other tobacco you ever tasted. But-if you doubt get a can today. You'll realize its goodness the minute you try it. It will prove itself.

> SPAULDING & MERRICK Chicago, Ill.

10 cents





# Collier's

Saturday, June 24, 1911

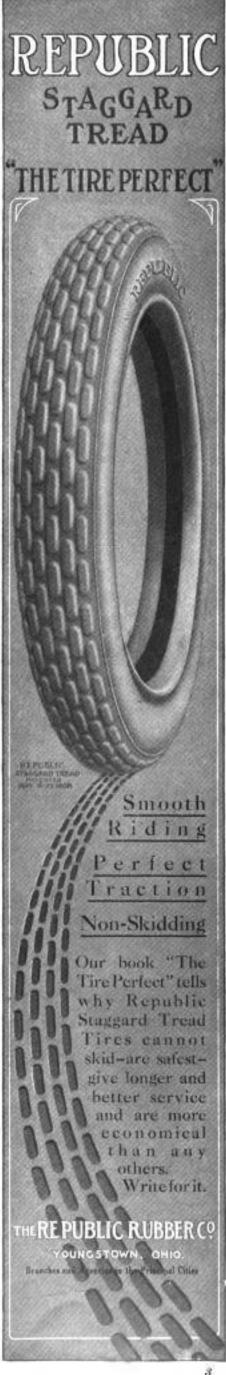


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VOLUME XLVII P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirteenth St., London, 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1911 by P. F. Collier & Son, Registered at Stationer's Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscriber.







T is usually the labor of years to get a few representatives for a piano, because piano dealers annot be talked into changing their lines. They have connections running back in many cases almost a lifetime. So when the New Scale Lyon & Healy Piano was placed on the market it was said that if it were taken on by forty or fifty dealers in two years it would be doing very well. But 238 dealers, which is to say

# 238 Judges of Pianos

secured the agency in less than two years. Nothing approaching this record has ever been made in the history of the piano trade. Two hundred and thirty-eight dealers, in two hundred and thirty-eight cities and towns, when one-fifth that number would have been considered a success!

# Here's the Reason

The Lyon & Healy Piano is pure in tone; it bears a world-known name; and it is sold from \$350 up. There is nothing like it. Be sure to see it and hear it before deciding. Beautiful analytical catalog free. Write today,



27 to 44 E. Adams Street, Chicago

Agencies in Germany and Russia

11290



# Inexpensive Daylight Fireproof Factories UNITED STEEL SASH HY-RIB

for Windows

United Steel Sash are made of deep rolled steel sections of exceptional strength and rigidity. The joints are not weakened by cutting or punching. Ventilators are large and wide with double circular contact joints to shut out draits and weather. Special spring clips provide improved method of glazing.

nited Steel SASH

Are inexpensive, fireproof and durable, giving interiors that are flooded with daylight.

FREE-1911 United Steel Sash Catalog for Sidings and Roofs

Hy-Rib is a stret sheathing, with deep, stiffening rils used in con-crete and plaster work. For Sodings: Hy-Rib makes a mono-lithic concrete wall at half the

For Roots, Hy-Rib does away with



For Partitions: Hy-Rik does away

or Criticas: Hy-Rib does away with channels or flats, saying labor, time and expense, a self pork, merely set up the Hy-Rib sheets, apply the concrete or plaster and the work is complete.

FREE-

1911 Hy-Rib Catalog

# WRITE US BEFORE YOU BUILD

Send us outline of your proposed building and we will send you literature illustrating what others have done. Also suggestions on your own particular work.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO., 942 Trussed Concrete Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# BRICKBATS & BOUQUETS

NEW YORK CITY. COLLIER'S-This is a ridiculous pic-ture of the Honorable Mr. Hearst. You are a knocker. Mr. Hearst is a very handsome man, and very noble and goodhearted to the poor. Please print this in your next weekly. D. T. BROWER. 235 East 118th Street.

This constitutes a direct charge that Mr. Hearst's paper sold Mr. Brisbane's editorials and the "feature stuff" of the star writers under the guise of advertising contracts. It is time to have the whole subject probed in the most public manner possible. It would be hard to find abler and more determined contestants than Mr. Hearst and Mr. Collier. While the trial is in progress, the people of the country may learn many vital things they ought to know concerning the newspaper, and the newspapers may learn some important things that they hardly are certain about concerning themselves. It will be unfor-tunate, indeed, if this promising case is not brought to trial.

-Nebraska State Journal.

If Mr. Irwin really has libeled Mr. Hearst, he may well pride himself on his exploit. He has accomplished what is to many the seemingly impossible. He has triumphed where much more famous men have had to admit defeat.

Senator Root, when Secretary of State, apparently did his best to do it in a speech during the New York State campaign. But with all his ability, he did not make good. The public was almost manimously of the opinion that he had unanimously of the opinion that he had not libeled Mr. Hearst.

President Poosevelt also made an effort in the same direction. Difficulties always did fascinate Mr. Roosevelt. The harder a man was to libel the more taste be naturally had for the job. But he, too, failed. Though he threw his whole soul into the work and brought no small specialized talent to bear on it, he simply couldn't libel Mr. Hearst.

-Chicago (Ill.) Inter-Occan.

Noticed any improvement in the "Enter-prise" since Will Irwin has been writing his series of articles on making newspapers in Collers's?

-Beaumont (Texas) Enterprise.

Collier's Weerly, the leading publica-tion of its kind in the United States.comments on the announcement the "Republic" made some time ago that no contracts for patent-medicine advertising in this paper will be renewed and that at the expiration of the few contracts now in force the "Republic" will cut out all of that class of advertisements.

-North Yakima (Wash.) Republic.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS. At the last meeting of the Jefferson County (Texas) Medical Society, we the undersigned, were appointed as a committee to express to you our appreciation of the good work you have done and are doing for the medical profession and the whole country in exposing the methods of medical fakers, patent medicine and food frauds. We therefore extend to you the unanimous vote of thanks of the entire society, and we feel that we but voice the sentiment of every other county society in this State

and those of the entire Union.

Hoping that you may live long and prosper, and that you will continue the good work you have done so well, we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Yours very respectfully.
F. S. Martin, M.D., Chairman,
J. S. Price, M.D.,
D. F. Wien, M.D.,

Committee of the Jefferson County Medical Society.

Narcuez, Miss. Your page on "Liberty" is a splendid one, and should be thoroughly convincing where any one is willing to be convinced. I am hoping that some of Mr. Post's

cash may go into a wide-spread circula-tion of this editorial.

E. G. ROUTZAHN, Director, American Tuberculosis Exhibition.

FREDONIA, KANS. Editorial in your issue, June 3, "Lib-ty." Keep up the good work. The physicians of Wilson County and Kansas are

with you. The people are being educated although the light is creeping in slowly. Some important legislation was defeated at Topeka this spring, and appropriations cut and slashed right and left, and, as a result, human beings in Kansas will suf-fer for two years, it being two years until the Legislature meets again, while \$3,000 was appropriated for the investigation of some trouble in a few bunches of hogs-Every physician in the United States should take Collier's because it stands for what it thinks is right. I am a rank Bryan Democrat and don't like the way you hammer him, but I like you anyway. E. C. DUNCAN,

Secretary Wilson County Medical Society.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

If you were anything but a subsidized press, I'd take my hat off to you; but as you are not anything but a cheap corporation sheet, I want to tell you that you are afraid to print the truth and you are afraid to print this letter.

WILLIAM A. POE.

MIDDLESBORO, KY. You have done a great work in helping to purify the political atmosphere, but. like all others, you bedge when you are up against the bumpers, and for hairsplitting you have no equal; for instance. your squib on Lorimer.

J. W. CAMPBELL.

Houston, Texas, Appreciating the very telling effect that your revelation concerning the telegrams sent by Lorimer will have upon the Lori-mer controversy, it has just occurred to me that a similar investigation regarding the telegrams sent by the distinguished junior Senator from Texas might reveal considerable that would be of interest later to his constituents in this State.

WILL L. BARREE.

A weekly newspaper that is printed under the name of COLLER's and that always does a slashing business has been printing some sage advice to Senator Cummins of lows, whom it has singled out for responsibility and attack. COLLIER'S deplores that the Iowa Senator is hesitating on reciprocity. It urges him to jump in, assuring him that the water is warm and that he has to do so in order to be consistent with his own past, to stand by the ideas of tariff reform which he has been preaching, lo, these many years.
—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Times.

Collier's has come out for reciprocity.

It is evidence that the opposition has agreed on a surrender.

-Madison (Wis.) State Journal.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY, which is the chief organ of the Uplift, scores Cummins for crawfishing on his tariff reform, and this must make the lowa Standpatters laugh immoderately.

-Washington (Iowa) Democrat.

That lively, always interesting, and occasionally accurate newspaper, Collier's

-Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.

The radicalism of Collies's is not open to question, and its view of the Standard Oil decision proves that to be insurgent one need not assume the rôle of carping critic.-South Pend (Ind.) Tribunc.

When Collier's, which has been under an obsession to the swashbuckling, Facing-Both-Ways Colonel, admits that Governor Wilson could defeat him in the race for the Presidency, it is a very significant remark. Collien's did more to nominate Taft than any other newspaper.

-Passaic (N. J.) Herald.

OMAHA, NEB. I hope your fight to save Alaska for the people will win. You are stirring up a bad bunch and they may get you some way. Can you not start a campaign to create the sentiment here for the Government to build and operate the railroad in Alaska, and operate the mines on a leasing basis? If we can dig the canal we can run a railroad in Alaska.

CHAS. S. SCRANTON.

# COLVMBIA IGNITION

For Automobiles Power Boats Gas Engines

For Primary Sparking Running **Auxiliary Service** 

Supplied in Two Forms



F these the first choice is the Columbia Multiple in metal case, a complete, practically indestructible, waterproof unit, requiring no complicated outside connection or wiring.

It saves 50% to 85% of the average annual cost of other sources of electrical supply.

It has no sulphuric acid and requires no recharging.

It has no mechanical parts to get out of order and cause short-circuit-ing or back-firing that might wreck your engine.

It gives warning 100 to 200 miles ahead of exhaustion. This is the one ignition system in the world that gives any warning in advance of exhaustion.

Nate.—In case your battery box will not admit the Columbia Multiple in metal case, it can be obtained in waterproof pasteboard case to fit your

Columbia Ignitor Cells\* when properly wired in multiple connection give nearly the same advantages, but the complete battery is to

\* Kaltnestick Connections formished without artes



Economical Electrical Service for the Household

Besides Columbia Multiple Batteries and Ignitor Cella, we make Columbia Day Cella<sup>6</sup> for telephones, door-hells, self-winding clocks, gastlighting, attranciators, servant calls, and a given variety of electrical apparatus. The world wide supremacy of our cells is due to proper selection, combination and tosting. In testing, we use only the electrical devices recognized as standards throughout the world and used by the United States Bureau of Standards.

\*Fahnestock Connections furnished without

For your protection every Columbia Mul-tiple Battery, Columbia Ignitor Cell or Columbia Day Cell beats the name NATIONAL CAR-HON CO.

Sold by automobile and electrical supply houses and garages everywhere. If not handled by your dealer write as direct, mentioning his

Write for interesting descriptive booklet containing valuable in-formation on many subjects for every owner of automobile, power beat or stationary gas engine.



ATIONAL CARBON CO Largest Battery Manufacturers in the World 2001 West 117th Street

# Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 24

TERE is a letter from an intelligent and obviously well-fed reader of Collier's:

"I want to thank one advertiser for the "delicious breakfasts I have had during "the past year. I sent for an advertised "brand of farm sausages. With my first "order came a booklet of recipes which "have created a new era in my kitchen.

"Similar results happened when I wrote to "other advertisers.

"I am not an epicure. I simply like to eat "good food and I am grateful to any pub-"lication which helps me to find reasonable "comfort, healthful ideas, and economy in "buying."

A good deal about food-but then, eating is an important part of life.

. marstla D. el. F

Manager Advertising Department



# \$1,000 Given Away

for the Best Hundred Letters on The Advantages of

# Scot lissue

"use like a blotter"

We want opinions from every housewife, every factory and office employe, every one who uses towels at home, in office or factory, at school or in public places on the advantages of the Scot Tissue Paper Towels.

For the best hundred letters we will give \$1,000 in prizes divided as follows:

1	of	\$100	+ 5			ě	\$100
2	**	75					150
3	*	50				2	150
4	**	25				. 4	100
5	41	20					100
8	*	15	η,		4		120
10	*	10		á	4		100
14	**	5	٠.				70
15	**	3					45
18	**	2.	50	).			45
20	**	1	44	-			20
100					i	\$	1,000

In entering this fascinating contest you obligate yourself to nothing-it is open to all. You will find discussion of the subject with your friends helpful to you in writing your letter. You will be surprised at the newspaper reports published about the fabric towel

# What to Write About

1st The Sanitary features of Paper Towels. and The fewest number necessary to properly dry your hands.

3rd The condition of hands after using. 4th The advantages to the complexion due to

lack of roughening of the skin by friction. 5th The comfort of using Scot Tissue Towels to dry the face after shaving. (Ask

your men friends to tell you.) 6th The absorbent qualities as compared with fabric towels.

7th The cost in comparison with Fabric

Your letter must not exceed 200 words, and should be written in numbered paragraphs (see suggestions"What to write about").

# Not Necessary to Buy

While it is not a condition of this contest that you should buy Scottissus Towels, if you desire to try them before writing your letter they may be obtained from your dealer at a cost of 35 cents for roll of 150 towels and 25 cents extra for fixture.

If your dealer hasn't Scot Tissue Towels in stock, send us \$2.00 (\$2.50 if West of Mississippi River) and we'll send you by express prepaid, a carton containing 5 rolls and a fixture. Scot Tissue Towels are of the heaviest, white absorbent paper made from clean wood pulp. Every towel carries the Scot Tissue water mark.

# Contest Closes

Your letter must be received at this office on or before September 15th, 1911, when contest closes.

For any further information ask your dealer or write SCOTT PAPER CO., 502 Glowwood Ave.

# Mark Twain's Works at 2

25 VOLUMES

the Former Price

# Send for this book

and full particulars about Mark Twain's Works

It will cost you nothing

You are invited to use this coupon



# What the Louisville "Times" says of this book :

"Mears. Harper & Brothers, of New York, have leared a delight-ful little booklet in exploitation of the Author's National Edition of Mark Twain, entitled, "Little Stotics About Mark Twain," ornamented with an usuasally fine photographic illustration of the beloved American humorist. Thirty-odd pages are devoted to remarks of the lamous man which commencements his eternal youth. The publishers are offering at half price these writings and on the installment plan."

Harper & Brothers Franklin Sq. New York City

Please send without cost to me "Little Stories Asour Mare Twair" and particulars about the Author's National Edition of Mark Twair's Works, C.W. 424

The humor, the philosophy, the humanity, the gentle kindness of Mark Twain counteract the strain of our intense American life.

# Every American Needs His Mark Twain

His great books afford the relaxation which is absolutely necessary for every busy man and woman.

Because— They make one realize the joy of living.

They keep a keen edge on one's faculties.

These 25 volumes include the best travel books published, with most entertaining descriptions of places of interest all over the world.

They are wonderful character builders; they stand for straightforwardness, honesty and sincerity.

They enable one to make Mark Twain's intimate knowledge of human nature and knowledge of life part of one's mental equipment-for all time.

They afford the best way—short of years of ex-perience—to learn these things which are real. One may benefit by the author's rich experience—use his powers of observation—learn human nature through his pages.

Because—
The reading of his books will give one more genuine pleasure, and more real, intellectual enjoyment than anything else money can buy.

The new Author's National Edition of his works makes it possible for you now to secure

# All Mark Twain's Works

the Former





# Beautiful Trophy Cups

cith storling save and Fra-Associations, Clubs and Fra-bernites flad their require-ments fully met in Heinitz Art Metal Cuos and Trophics, Cafaingue free.

The Heinit Art Metal Shop



And Keep This Fine Cornet

Greatest Musical House Lyon & Healty the

LYON & HEALY, ST. 43 East Adams Street CHICAGO, ILL.



Any of our 13,000 dealers will be glad to demonstrate the remarkable playing possibilities of

# Edison Amberol Records



This is an Edison Amberol Record—made by Mr. Edison for

-made to increase the entertaining ability of the Edison Phonographmade to give Edison Phonograph owners longer, better, more complete and more carefully executed songs and instrumental music.

This record, no larger than the ordinary cylinder record, has a playing time of four-and-one-half minutes.

Do you realize what a playing time of four-and-one-half minutes

Did you ever time a song-hit with its choruses and its encores, an overture or a Grand Opera aria?

Do so, and you will understand why so many good songs and so much good music never appeared in record form up to the time of perfection of the Amberol. Do so, and you will realize the necessity of getting an Edison Phonograph with its Amberol Records, if you want to have in your home those things you have enjoyed most at concerts, musical comedies, and the opera.

Edison Grand Opera Records \$ .75 to \$2.00

There is an Edison Phonograph at a price to suit everybody's means, from the Gem at \$15.00 to the Amberota at \$200.00. Sold at the same prices everywhere in the United States. Get complete eatalogs from your dealer or from us

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc., 12 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J. There is a place in your office for the Edison Business Phonograph, no matter what your business is

# **MULLINS** Steel Motor Boats

Can't leak, sink or waterlog. Though so superior, very reasonable in price.

Boat Book FREE Handsomest ever printed - illustrated in colors. Many interesting motoring in colors. Many interesting motoring facts. Describes famous Mullius line, shawing 12 wodels, 16 to 26 ft., 3 to 37 ft. P. Also complete line row boats as



duck busts \$22 to \$39. Send for FREE Book to-day. THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 119 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio

# IS YOUR CAR UP-TO-DATE IS IT LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY?

GRAY & DAVIS

Lighting Dynamo System

Lights your lamps and charges your butteries. Used as Standard Equipment on 1912 PERRLESS Cars. Lights lamps WITHOUT battery compositor. Not merely a "battery will though a "dattery commencian. Not surprise a "dattery charger," but a complete lighting system including armouses wiring, panetion box, battery, electric cut-out and switch Weights [18], ibs. Write-fiel handsome dimerrated estating D. GRAY & DAVIS, Nrs. of Automobile Lamps, BOSTON, MASS.



ORIGINAL—GENUINE

Delicious, Invigorating MALTED MILK

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IN ASSESSMENT THREE ADVANTUABILITY PLANE MANTHE COLUMN TO



# Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, June 24, 1911



# \$3,000 for Letters About the Newspapers

The Winners in Collier's Offer for the Best Discussion of the Newspaper Situation

(In connection with our year's work on American journalism, we offered sixty prizes for letters from readers on their newspapers. The offer brought nearly 10,000 letters from every State and Territory of the Union. The prizes were of \$50 each-one in each of 56 American cities, two in Canada, two in cities not otherwise included. In making the award, we encountered two perplexities. In the first place, should we classify them by subjects or by the residence of the writer? It was determined to make the subject the criterion-a resident of Kansas City writing about the St. Louis newspapers was grouped with St. Louis. Again, apparent grasp of fact was a higher criterion in forming our judgment than literary merit. In many cases the prize-winning letter, as we finally determined it, was inferior in interest to some other letter which we rejected for patent unfairness. ( We are obliged to ask those who sent stamps for return to leave their MSS with us for a time. One object of this contest was to feel the pulse of the newspaper reading public-a kind of straw ballot on some moot points The answers form an invaluable document, and we wish to keep them with us long enough to tabulate them for certain general results

# The Prizes of \$50 Each Are Awarded as Follows:

Albuquerque	Fargo	Omaha		
Egmont H. Arens	Ernest D. Peterson	G. E. Graybill		
Atlanta John C. Reese	Fort Worth Mrs. Charlotte Weeman	Oklahoma City J. W. McCammon		
Augusta	Helena	Philadelphia		
S. C. McGahee	Clarence A. Bales	G. L. Oliensis		
Baltimore	Indianapolis	Phoenix		
A. Berman	H. W. Smith	Daniel F. Jantzen		
Birmingham	Jackson	Pittsburg		
Hugh C. Grant	W. H. Ellis	Edward Broderick		
Boston G. H. Tufts	Jacksonville - "A Reader"	Portland "A Woman"		
Boise	Kansas City	Raleigh		
Katherine C. Balderston	Curtis C. Brown	G. M. Cooper		
Buffalo George A. Markham	Little Rock J. Leake Carraway	Reno No award		
Charleston	Louisville	Richmond		
Edward S. Hull	James C. Moffet	Mrs. J. L. Wiltshire		
Cheyenne	Los Angeles	Sacramento		
Frank N. Arnold	O. W. Willits	Guy T. Jackson		
Chicago O. H. Chamberlain	Memphis Harper Leech	San Francisco S. W. Persons		
Cincinnati	Minneapolis	Salt Lake City		
Dulancy Baker	Arch Coleman	William Roos		
Cleveland	Nashville	Seattle		
Victor Slayton	Graham Egerton	Edward A. Braniff		
Columbus	New Orleans	Sioux Falls		
F. F. D. Alberg	Henry V. Mielly	C. L. Brown		
Columbia, S. C.	New York	St. Louis		
Lewis P. Chamberlayne	Marjorie Van Horn	R. F. Walker		
Dallas	Milwaukee	St Paul		
Moulton Harris	E. R. Johnson	Clifford Trembly		
Denver	Montgomery	Topeka		
C. E. Garland	John I. Chilton	S. M. Shields		
Detroit	Mobile	Tacoma		
Charles M. June	N. A. Thomas	Roy D. Pinkerton		
Des Moines Walter M. Harrison	¥ ¥	Washington James Spiller		

Canada (two prizes) B. E. Howard, Fort William, Ontario : : : J. S. Lightbound, Toronto

Miscellaneous (two prizes)

Mrs. R. Bedichek, Deming, N. M. : : : : D. C. Lawless, Toledo, Ohio

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers

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The battleship Delaware, America's first dreadnought, is shown steaming up the waters of Spithead, passing the lines of the British fleet, firing a salute to its commander-in-chief, with the British ensign at the fore. The First Lord of the British Admiralty declared before Parliament that this American ship is the most powerful fighting mechine in the international armada now assembled in honor of the Coronation

# The U.S. S. Delaware

Interior's Representative at the Coronation Naval Review raintended by II. Belteredaill.



# Collier's

# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

June 24, 1911

## The Best Taxes

HETHER A TAX is profitable to the community depends in large degree on whether it is annoying, difficult, and wasteful to collect, and whether it interferes with industry in the manner of its collection. The great French economist, Colbert, is reported to have said: "The art of taxation consists in so plucking the goose as to procure the largest quantity of feathers with the least amount of squawking." Carlyle observed that the legislators who propose indirect taxes have as their purpose: "That those who are not hungry should suppress those who are. The pigs are to die—no conceivable help for that; but we, by God's blessing, will at least keep down their squealing!" An indirect tax naturally falls most heavily on the consumer, since it is an addition to the price of the article taxed, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER can not eat very much more than Mr. SMITH. When the manufacturer in any line has to pay more for his raw material the wholesaler has to pay more, and the retailer more, and in each case interest and profits have to be computed on the larger amount instead of on the smaller. Take woolen clothing, for example. The sheep is taxed. Later the wool is taxed in the wholesale merchant's hands. The product is taxed in the mill as raw material. It is worked up by taxed machinery. It is dyed by taxed dye. The cloth is then bought by the jobber and taxed again. The merchant tailor puts it on his shelf, and it is taxed again. The result is, the consumer pays several times as much as the State receives. If we had to pay our taxes directly we should pay less, but as we should know what we were doing it would not be so easy to give up a larger amount of money for war, past and future, than is paid by any of the great war nations of the world.

What taxes are best? Theoretically, the fairest of all is the income tax. John Stuart Mill has said of it: "The fairness which belongs to the principle of an income tax can not be made to attach to it in practise"; and: "The tax, on whatever principles of equality it may be imposed, is in practise unequal in one of the worst ways, falling heaviest on the most conscientious." Mr. Gladstone, speaking of the income tax in 1853, declared: "I believe it does more than any other tax to demoralize and corrupt the people." Mr. Diseaeli subsequently expressed in Parliament his agreement with Mr. Gladstone, saying: "The odious features of this tax can not by any means be removed or modified."

As the old story goes, a man was asked if his father was honest, and he said: "He is honest as the world goes. He won't tell a lie for twelve and a half cents, but he will tell eight for a dollar." This willingness of the human race to prevarieate makes most personal property taxes fall with particular severity on widows and orphans and all those whose estates are in the probate offices, where they can not escape full taxation.

Since these objections were pointed out, Great Britain has apparently proved that her administrative honesty and efficiency are so great as practically to collect the whole of an income tax and therefore to render it as fair as in theory it should be. Whether in the present condition of administration in this country such a tax could be fairly collected is open to much doubt.

The question of whether an income tax is desirable is entirely separate from the question whether it should be constitutional. Certainly it is absurd for the Constitution, in a matter of this kind, to stand in the way of the Legislature, representing the judgment of the people. There ought to be an amendment allowing the National Government to collect direct taxes according to the income or expenditures of States, and the States should collect their taxes in the same manner from the constituent bodies. Oregon puts this principle into effect next year. The Oregon Commission also decided that it was impossible to get at personal property under the present system, and that the best way was a development of the system of State taxes on corporations. This recommendation, however, was not accepted.

Real estate ought to be taxed more and more, and the forms of personal property that are taxed should be limited. The Borough of Manhattan, New York City, not long ago, had 2,200,000 inhabitants. The parcels of real estate assessed were 100,000. The individuals paying taxes on personal property were only 13,000. A. S. Hewitt, formerly Mayor of New York, said: "The abolition of the tax on personal property in New York City would attract to it the capital of the whole world. . . . Taxes should be upon tangible and visible property and upon public franchises which have an actual cash value as shown by their earning power." Mayor Gaynor has recently been making a fight for these ideas, but without much encouragement from the public.

## The Reason

F YOU READ the "Brickbats and Bouquets" in this issue, you will see an interesting question raised by the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." It asks why we have been able to libel Mr. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST when Messrs. Root, Roosevelt, and others bave failed, and it might have included in this list Mr. Justice Hughes, whose powerful exposure of the Star Corporation did much to defeat Mr. Hearst's attempt to become Governor. We think the reason that he has brought his civil suit against us, and not against any of these other heroes, is clear. Mr. IRWIN'S exposure was documentary. It was free from generalization. It spoke so entirely for itself that Mr. Hearst felt compelled to make some answer. As the Chicago "Socialist" puts it: "So clear and convincing are the statements and photographic proof that Hearst has been stirred to sue." He did not dare to bring criminal libel, as that action moves too rapidly, but he wished to be able to say that some answer to Mr. IRWIN existed; therefore he started a civil libel suit, which he will allow to drag along for years, and then drop. We have plenty of unprinted material about Mr. Hearst, and we shall decide later whether to publish it, or to hold it, on the one chance in a million that the suit may in some remote era be brought to trial.

# Membership

A SUITABLE REWARD will be paid by this newspaper to anybody who will bring us a list of the firms which are backing the Advertisers' Protective Association. This association exists for the purpose of trying to suppress newspaper comment on pure food and drugs, and for the purpose of attacking Dr. Wiley. It claims to represent an investment of \$400,000,000, with an annual advertising expense of over \$100,000,000, and it gives only a lock-box address, with the name of the secretary, Frederick W. Hooper, about whom we have been able to learn nothing. It sends some of its material directly to editors, telling them what to say and what not to say, but some of it is directed to "manufacturers, jobbers, importers, and other concerns," to whom it observes:

Write to each newspaper, magazine, and journal in which you advertise, and ask them to protest against Wheev's rainous and irresponsible methods. Impress upon the editor's mind that when Wheev forces you to take your advertisement out of his publication, he is taking money out of the newspaper's pocket, as well as out of yours.

In other words, the newspapers are told what will happen to them if they are not good, and the advertisers are told in words of one syllable how to bring their pressure on the newspapers. The two hints are comprehensible and doubtless in many cases will be effective.

We shall also be decidedly grateful for a complete and authentic list of the persons who have subscribed more than \$1,000 each to the advertising expenses of the League for Medical Freedom.

# The Graphic Style

THE MOST EFFECTIVE EDITORIAL of the year in the campaign for a sane Fourth of July was a picture-show film, made on the order of the Russell Sage foundation. For its opening argument it showed explosions and busy nurses and physicians dressing the wounds of the burned and maimed. Pictures of a holiday celebration which looked more like an outing than a battlefield furnished the peroration. It told the story, and told it more effectively than columns of print.

# Ourselves and the Fathers

THEN THE UNITED STATES interfered in Cuba, in 1907, while there were some material motives, the main impulse was humane. Somewhat more than a century and a half ago the Governor of Pennsylvania, wishing to obtain volunteers, put forth a proclamation in which he said: "The king defrays the whole charge. . . . He transports you to the places of victory, plunder, and riches. . . . Would you throw off your homespun, and shine in silver and gold lace and embroidery ! Would you get rich at once ! . . . Go volunteer in this expedition and take the island of Cuba." One of the most ridiculous superstitions of our time is the notion that we are more mercenary than our glorious forebears. George Washington said that in his day "speculation, peculation, and an insatiable thirst for riches" seemed to dominate almost everybody, and John Randolph for the same reason thanked God he had no children to come after him. Don't worry about the "good old times." It is because we are progressing that we are determined to climb still higher-now and always.

#### History and Power

THE IDEA that Woodrow Wilson is a new man in political thought dies hard with the general public. The majority does not yet know that he studied, practised, and taught law, and taught history. political economy, and politics, before he became president of a great university, where his first contest was to establish a quadrangle system aimed against snobbish social distinctions among the students. Some of his political studies, such as "Congressional Government," "The State," and "The Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," date back over twenty years. He is fifty-four and a half years old, and his success as Governor of New Jersey was made possible by the thought he had given to political questions for over thirty years. Fortunately, he has the ability to change his mind and frankly to admit it. He has already done so about the recall, for example. As time goes on perhaps his most difficult task will be to reconcile his "old-time Democratic principles" with the present. If a man boasts of being an old-line Republican on the tariff, we merely smile. How about being an equally traditional Democrat on regulation of corporations, public utility commissions, and the proper functions of the National Government in banking, water-power, reclamation, and drainage! What does Governor Wilson think of Senator Newlands's Senate Bill No. 122, making sweeping provisions for the centralized treatment of our public utilities?

#### Our Brother's Keeper

THE MOVEMENT among enlightened business men to make just arrangements with their employees regardless of legal requirements continues with pleasing speed. The Public Policy Committee of the National Electric Light Association at the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention made a report, which was endorsed on May 31 by the Association, recommending accident and sickness insurance, pensions, and profit sharing. It asks such questions as: Are employees receiving all the results of their labor to which they may be properly entitled! Are they adequately compensated in the event of industrial sickness or accident? Do the employers take sufficient interest in their welfare? The committee stated that the solution of these questions was important from the ground of sound economy as well as of humanity; that any contribution toward improvement in an employee's surrounding circumstances should not in any way affect his wages; that all idea of philanthropy should be eliminated; that as a matter of justice and prudence the cost of all accidents adherent in the industry should fell not upon the individual or his dependents, but upon the industry as a whole. It is certainly a pleasing part of current history that these truths are being accepted by the community and put into practise by intelligent business men.

# Where it Originated

THE FIRST INSTANCE, so far as we know, of a filibuster, was in ancient Rome, when Cæsar wished to run for Consul without meeting the formal requirements. Cato, being in a minority, dragged his speech in opposition out to such a length that the Senate was prevented from coming to a vote.

# The Commercial Future

TWO YEARS AGO, when we called attention to the fight that was then on to wrest San Pedro Harbor from the final control of the Southern Pacific, California's two Senators, Flint and Perkins, attempted to discredit our statements. The people of Los Angeles finally won out, but they had to wrest the control of the Legislature and the State Government from the Southern Pacific before they did win. A year ago Congress passed an appropriation of over two million dollars for the Lake Washington Canal lock to make room for a larger sea commerce for Seattle, and to break the grip of railroad control. Constant litigation and endless technical delays have held up the Lake Washington Canal project for years. Government engineers have been loyal to the improvement, but the Secretary of War, somehow, has always found a way to put off the day of commercial freedom, and the work on the Lake Washington Canal lock is apparently as far distant as ever. Seattle's present harbor frontage, like so many other harbors on both the Atlantic and Pacific, is practically all owned or controlled by the railways or their allied corporations. A correspondent writes us that he had little sympathy with muck-raking until he became identified with the Seattle Harbor Improvement Association, when he found that at every turn he was met by the opposition of the railroads. Seattle has every incentive to repeat the brave fight of Los Angeles. Her harbor is the natural anchorage for one of the finest waterways in the world. If Alaska is ever free, Scattle should be prepared to grasp and hold its commerce.

# Details

THE BIG THINGS in progress are easily appreciated. It is easy to emphasize the telegraph and telephone, the automobile and airship, the pneumatic tube and the incandescent lamp. Smaller conveniences are frequently overlooked. Take, for instance, the methods of affixing one piece of paper to another. Mucilage and flour-and-water paste date back some time, but the ingenious devices for containing and applying them are new. The tube for mucilage or paste has touched directly the lives of more persons than the automobile. Observe the many forms of clip and fastener in use to hold loose papers together. They seem indispensable, but they were unheard of a few years ago.

#### Courage, Old Man

THE WEEKLY PAPER published at Linn, Osage County, Missouri, is named the "Unterrified Democrat." The paper's files have already passed volume 35, and from time to time the situation changes. Why, in this particular year of our LORD, should any Democrat be terrified?

#### Back to the Soil

THE REV. JOHN CLARK several years ago had charge of a pastor-ate at Red Lodge Montage W. ate at Red Lodge, Montana. His health began to fail. He was advised to "go back to the soil." He borrowed money to file on a forty-acre tract of land near Fromberg, in Clark's Fork Valley, Montana. His friends discouraged him, but he was persistent. His neighbors named his farm "The Parson's Folly." They laughed when he planted some apple-trees. But the neighbors, too, have orehards now. The Rev. Mr. Clark has a large number of blue ribbons for prizes won at State and county fairs. His farm represents to-day, after twelve years of rejuvenating and happy toil, a value of fifty thousand dollars.

#### A Forecast

TRAVELERS IN ITALY do not readily forget "risotto," nor do travelers in Spain forget "arroz." The principal ingredient of both dishes is rice, but it is brown, and brown rice, besides being delicious, has special healthful qualities of its own. It is brown, of course, because it is made out of the whole grain. The tendency, comparatively recent in this country, toward bread foods which contain the rougher parts of the wheat, or which are made from other grain, is likely to be followed some time, we imagine, by the extensive use of brown rice, which at present it is almost impossible to secure, except by special arrangement with importers.

#### Two Leagues

WE HAVE DIVERTED ourselves from time to time, and perhaps a few readers, in picking out various nines from the professional players in the big leagues. In the last experiment of this kind we made one club decidedly younger on the whole than the other. The most interesting letter brought out by that editorial contained the following

I think that, presuming it were possible to have teams of veterans and younger stars of equal magnitude in the same league, the veterans would come out on top. Strong light is thrown on the problem by the fight between Detroit and the Athletics in 1909. The younger team would probably win a majority of its contests with the older team because it would be capable of greater expansion of its efforts than the older team. There would probably be a reaction and slump after each such meeting. however. The older team, on the other hand, would maintain a regular excellence against weaker teams, which would be the deciding factor in fixing the percentage. Moreover, presuming that there was still a close struggle on at September 1, the nerves of the younger team would be apt to break down before the end of the year, and they would be easy picking in their last series with the strong veteran team. James A. Vanner, Cambridge, Mass.

We have now decided to offer two nines on a general line of cleavage, one from each of the big associations. Remember, please, that two great second basemen, EVERS and LAJOIE, are laid up, perhaps for the

es desours	National	American
Catchers	ARCHER, GIBSON	SWEENEY, THOMAS
Pitchers	Mathewson, Brown, Moore, Adams	FORD, JOHNSON, WALSH, COOMBS
First Base	CHANCE	CHASE
Second Base	DOYLE	Collins
Third Base	DEVLIN	LORD
Short-stop	WAGNER	Bush
Outfield	MAGEE, SHULTE, MITCHELL	Cobb, Speaker, Oldring

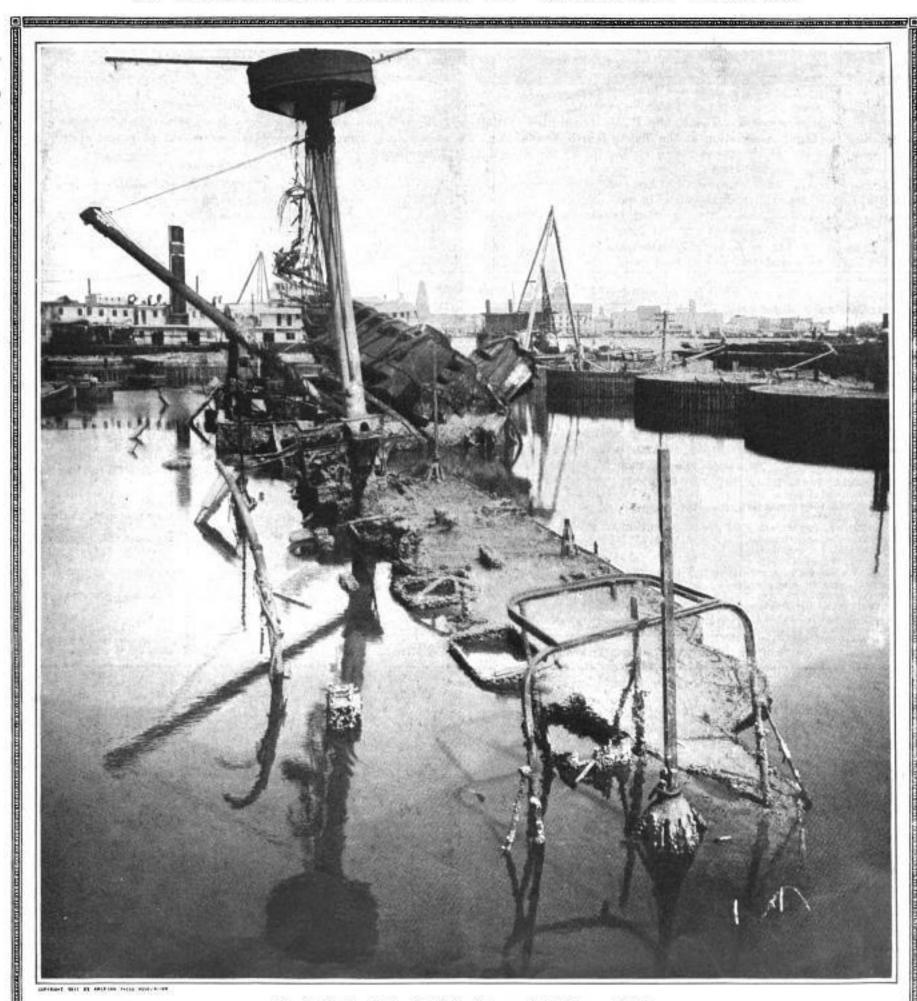
## Two New Balls

COME EXPERTS, even professional players, take the fade-away to be the old slow drop. The difference is absolute. The regular drop, slow or fast, is produced by a twist by which the top of the ball travels faster than the bottom, the friction of the air thus pressing downward. In the fade-away the twist is just the opposite. The ball would be an upshoot if thrown with sufficient speed and twist. It being slow, however, the result is that the dominating force, as far as the twist is concerned, is that which tends to stop the ball's progress, as is the effect of any force acting on it perpendicular to its course. This retarding force, added to gravity, so conquers the forward impulse, at a certain point in the ball's progress, that it stops and merely falls, with a motion altogether different from the drop curve or shoot.

As the other invention of recent times in pitching bears an appellation that is not agreeable, we let it pass without a name. It being so new, pitchers are still in disagreement about the explanation. The first idea (we believe Mathewson, who understands the theory of mechanics, shared this view) was that moistening the ball helped the pitcher to give it a motion like a bullet which comes from an ungrooved barrelwabbly and inealculable. As the spitball (there it goes!) is now perfectly controlled, however (by Ford, for instance), and the direction of its drop foreseen, another explanation is required. We have our own opinion, but are willing to leave it unexpressed, thinking thus to cause some thousands of fanaties to engage in scientific and eager controversy.



# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Battleship Maine Partially Uncovered in Havana Harbor

On June 6 the preliminary work in the preparations for uncovering the wreck of the Maine was completed. The caissons surrounding the hull were found to provide a water-tight coffer-dam, and the pumping operations were suspended after the water level inside had been reduced five feet. A long stretch of the star-board side of the quarter-deck was exposed covered with barnacles and vegetable growth, which had to be removed for sanitary reasons as soon as it was uncovered

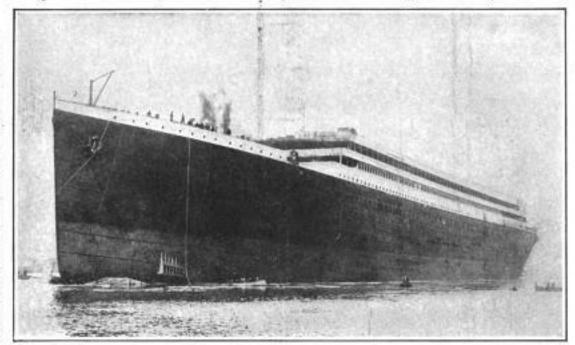




Celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Cardinal Gibbons's priesthood and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Cardinalate

#### Honoring Cardinal Gibbons

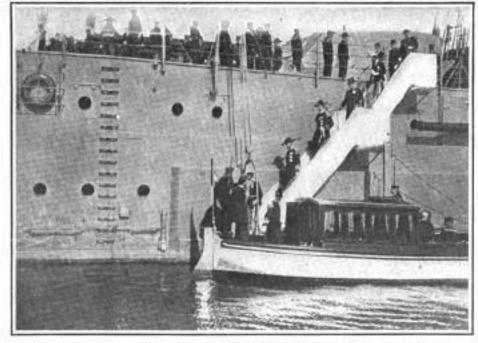
N June 6, at the Fifth Regiment Armory, in Baltimore, was celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of James, Cardinal Gibbons. Among the 600 guests who had a place on the platform were President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Chief Justice White, ex-President Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce, Speaker Clark, Senator Root, Governor Crothers of Maryland, and ex-Speaker Cannon, all of whom accorded praise to Amer-ica's only cardinal. The cardinal wore the red robe and skull-cap of red, and throughout the speeches his kindly smile revealed the pleasure which he was experiencing from the eulogies delivered by the great men of the nation. In the course of his speech Presi-dent Taft said: "We are here to recognize and honor in him his high virtues as a patriotic member of our political community, and as one who throughout his long and useful life has spared no efforts in the cause of good citizenship and the uplifting of his fellow men "



The launching of the Titanic on May 31 at Belfast, Ireland

A Mighty Passenger Steamer EVERAL of the transatlantic steamship companies will in the near future place in service steamers exceeding in size any-thing now in use. The Europa, the Imperator, the Olympic, and the Titanic will all exceed in length the Mauretania (790 feet) by about one hundred feet. The Olympic was launched at Belfast on October 20 and arrived in New York on her maiden voyage on June 21. The Olympic and Ti-tanic are 882 feet long, 92 1-2 feet wide, and are registered at 45,000 tons. With the increase in size of these monster steamers comes increased comfort for their passengers. All of the above-named steamers will be equipped with elevators, gymnasiums, squash courts, Turkish baths, and salt-water swimming-pools. The en-gines of the Olympic and Tranic will develop 45,000 horsepower, which will maintain a minimum speed of 21 knots. The Olympic or Titanic, if stood on end, would rise nearly 300 feet higher

than the Washington Monument



King Frederick of Denmark Visits the American Warships in Copenhagen Harbor

On May 25 the second division of the United States Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Badger, arrived in Copenhagen Harbor for a week's stay. The King visited the flagship Louisiana, and was received by Rear-Admiral Badger and his staff. This is the first visit of a division of American warships to the Baltic



America Retains the Polo Championship

Governor Dix presenting the challenge cup to the team of the Meadow Brook Club — H. P. Whitney (captain), L. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and D. Milburn. They defeated the English players 4 1-2 to 3 on June 1, and 4 1-2 to 3 1-2 on June 9. Ten thousand people journeyed to Westbury, Long Island, to see the matches

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The aviation field at Issy-les-Moulineaux just before the accident



Train's wrecked monoplane just after the accident



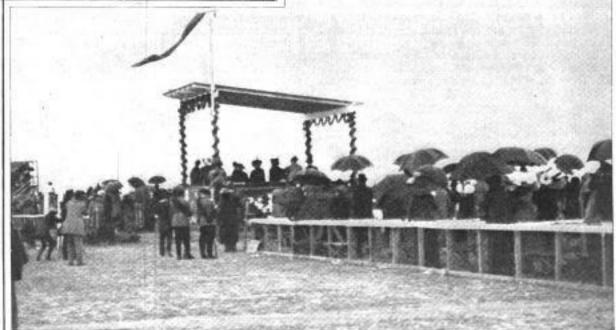
Toasting Vedrine on his arrival at Madrid



The winner of the race being presented to King Alfonso

## The Aeroplane Race from Paris to Madrid

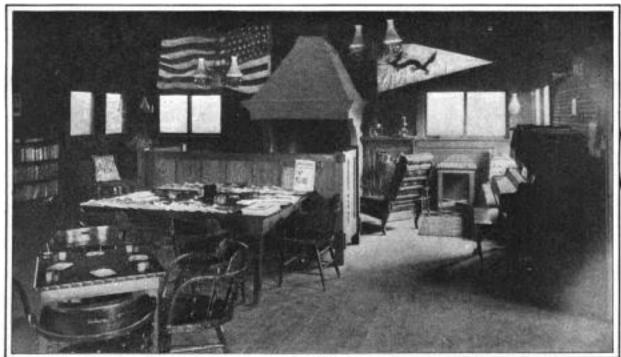
THE start of the aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid, which was won by Pierre Vedrine, was marked by a regrettable tragedy. The aeroplane of Train, becoming unmanageable, dashed into a group of officials on the field, killing M. Berteaux, the French Minister of War, and severely wounding M. Monis, French Premier. The accident, which occurred on Sunday morning, May 21, was due to the crowding upon the field of the two hundred thousand people who, it was estimated, were present to see the start of the race. Train was making a practise flight in his monoplane, and was about to alight when a number of cavalrymen, who were supposed to keep the crowds back, barred his way. Train, seeing the danger, made a desperate attempt to clear the horse-men, but in so doing his aeroplane, in some unknown way, became unmanageable and dived to the ground. striking the group of politicians and officials who were behind the line of cavalry. The Minister of War was struck by the propeller and an arm was severed from his body. He was otherwise injured so that death was prac-tically instantaneous. M. Monis, although very severely hurt, will recover. An official investigation of the accident was made, and the aviator was entirely exonerated from all blame in the disaster. M. Berteaux had been an enthusiastic follower of aviation, and the prominence of the French army in that department is due largely to his encouragement. Three aviators—Gilbert, Garros, and Vedick from Paris to Madrid. The results of the form Paris to Madrid. drine-completed the flight from Paris to Madrid. The race was for a prize of \$20,000 offered by the "Petit Parisien"



The Arrival of Vedrine on the Aviation Field at Madrid

Vedrine flew from Paris to Angoulême, the first stage of the race, in three hours and thirty-nine minutes, thus beating the time of the fastest express train between the two cities by one hour and thirty-nine minutes

# WORLD IS DOING WHAT





E. P. Zeigler, who is in charge of the mission

The interior arranged as a club-house

# The Red Dragon of Cordova

A New Type of Mission in the Alaskan Wilds

NEW YORKER is the creator of the oddest religious institution on this continent. He is the Rev. Edward Pearson Newton and the institution he named the Red Dragon of Cordova.

Cordova is a two-year-old town on the southwestern coast of Alaska, and not a medieval, monsterguarded city of ancient Spain, as one might think. And the Red Dragon is, as has been said, a religious institution and not a miners' saloon, though it is a very active and successful competitor of the Cordova saloons.

The purposes for which Mr. Newton created his extraordinary mission and for which it is in operation include its use as billiard and card room, library, gymnasium, reading and smoking room, shelter, concert hall, dancing pavilion, and place of public worship, wherein it fulfils its fullest possible destiny of usefulness in an Alaskan town.

The conditions Mr. Newton found there were these: The town is the terminus of a new railroad, the Copper River and Northwestern, which is being pushed through a wild and uninhabited region to tap the great copper, coal, gold, and grain fields of the interior. Cordova's population is therefore at present based on the labor that builds railroads, with a sprinkling of miners and prospectors. During the past summer there have been 3,000 men at work on the line. This winter there will be about 2,000, and to every man at work there will be one in town, idle and probably without money, just as there has been since the town started.

# Supplying a Great Need

THE great need of these men, in from long, colorless days of hard labor, is amusement—and legitimately so. Yet there has been literally no place for them to go except to the saloons, where they are not wanted if they are not spending-excepting, of course, the Red Dragon.

The building was designed to suit its many purposes, one big room with a large fireplace at one end. Here are warmth, comfort, companionship, free



The room is easily converted into a chapel on Sundays

tobacco, music, magazines, books, and games, all for the accepting, and not a requirement except reasonably good behavior. No membership or fee is required. The mission is supported primarily by the Board of Missions of New York. Its maintenance is aided by local contributions and by the proceeds of entertainments. A sort of honorary membership at a dollar a month is available to those who seek it. As a result of the working out of this plan the clubroom is filled to its capacity of fifty from early morning till eleven at night through nine months of the year. During the other three months you may find from fifteen to thirty occupants at almost any time. When Sunday morning comes the billiard table is moved into one corner, the reading table into another, the boxing-gloves put away, the altar is dropped by sling and tackle from its restingplace in the rafters, and in a few minutes the club

has become a church. The preparations for a dance are simpler but somewhat similar. In fact, it has become customary to hold weekly dances on Saturday nights, so that the two operations may be combined and the disturbance of its principal use minimized accord-

ingly. On winter days the boxing-gloves are in frequent use, and several of the Red Dragon boys have become more than locally celebrated for clean, clever sparring as a result. There is frequently music in the evenings, for one finds surprising outcrops of ability in odd corners in Alaska, and talented visitors find a pleasing quality of real appreciation at the Red Dragon that makes them especially willing to contribute to the pleasure of these wanderers.

The club-house is furnished primarily for comfort, and comfortable it certainly is, with great leather-covered window-seats, couches, and easy chairs, not forgetting the fireplace, a copy of one in the abbey of Mont Saint Michel, where a log fire blazes most of the year. There is also a chafing-dish and a coffee percolator, and luncheon is frequently served on stormy days, while social evenings of some special character are of weekly occurrence.

One rainy Sunday night last fall a young man tramped into the Red Dragon about nine o'clock from a surveyor's camp fifty miles inland. "I couldn't stand it any longer," he said. "I just had to get to a piano."

He played-and played well-with the eagerness and delight of a very hungry man at a good dinner till midnight, when the place was closed. Next morning he was sitting on the step when they came to open the doors. He played till noon without stopping. Then rising, he put on his slicker and sou'wester and, waving a laughing good-by to the roomful of listeners, started on his

long tramp back to camp.

# The Men in Charge

THE Red Dragon is in charge of E. P. Zeigler, a young divinity student formerly of Detroit, Mr. Newton making periodical visits. Mr. Zeigler is as peculiarly suited to his unique post as the club is suited to the town. He is familiar with several hundred of the English-speaking laborers on the line, and has the rare faculty of meeting them on such a footing of equality as to gain their unreserved friendship.

His costume on week days smacks not in the least of the clerical, consisting usually, in fact, of corduroys, gray flannel shirt, and the high boots of the country, a fitting enough costume, since all of his spare time is spent mushing over the mountains with a few choice spirits, probably some Alaskan sourdoughs, on a prospecting trip.



The Red Dragon of Cordova, Alaska

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS





A Plague Hospital

The ghostly figures guarding the entrance seem symbolic of the inevitable end



Infected With the Plague

The man having his pulse felt and his temperature taken is as good as dead, and knows it. With the remarkable fatalism of the Chinese he is facing the inevitable with the calmness of indifference. In thirty-six hours he was dead

#### Hunting Out Dead Bodies in Deserted Houses

Not only was it necessary for the sanitary police to be masked and shrouded in carbolic-sprayed clothes, but a hand pump was continually spraying a strong solution over infected persons while the foreign and Chinese doctors made examinations



The grave-diggers heaping coffins for the burning

# The Plague in Manchuria

THE terrible scourge which has been devastating Manchuria all winter is now happily at an end—after having killed off 50,000 people. An international conference of doctors, hastily summoned by China, has been sitting at Mukden all through the month of April, carefully considering how best to combat any recrudescence of this epidemic. Death is bsolutely certain if there is any infection; not only is there no cure, but there is no real preventative save masking the mouth and nose with cotton saturated in a carbolic solution. In this pneumonic plague differs from the bubonic variety which has become endemic in India. Many do recover from bubonic plague, but doctors already question whether it would not be more humane to allow people who are attacked by pneumonic plague to take at once an overdose of morphin. It would only be shortening life by a few hours. The photographs which accompany this text were taken by a representative of the Chinese Government at a plague center which rivaled Harbin in the virulence of the disease—the town of Kuanchengtzu, also called Changchun



The delegates to the International Plague Conference in Mukden, China



Watching the Cremation. The Toolai and His Police Seeing that the Burning Is Properly Carried Out

So great was the callousness of these men that in Harbin, out of 150 employed, nearly all died because they refused to take elementary precautions. They often seated themselves on the dead bodies stacked on carts, because they were 100 lazy to walk to the cremation grounds. After the lungs are infected death comes in two or three days



# COMMENT ON CONGRESS,



T IS no secret that during the past few months the friends and followers of Senator La Follette in various parts of the country have been hoping that a movement would crystallize to run La Follette against Taft for the Republican Presidential nomination. It is equally no secret that this movement has not incubated as rapidly as was hoped for. Indeed, it has rather lost momentum. Do the friends of Senator La Follette find it difficult to see the reason! Imagine the hands of the clock turned backward exactly two years -to June, 1909, when the Insurgents were making their splendid fight against the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill, with Taft in favor of it. At that time no power on earth could have stopped the crystallization of a La Follette boom; and with Taft and La Follette in the field, La Follette would have won. Isn't the difference plain! Then, La Follette was fighting for a lower tariff; to-day, in opposing reciprocity, he is on the other side.

# An Achievement

SENATOR BORAH, and the people of Idaho as well, ought to be proud of the identification of his name with the final passage of the resolution for the direct election of United States Senators. This resolution will change the fundamental structure of our Government more radically than any other amendment ever made to the Constitution. It is demanded by fully nineteen out of every twenty people of the country, yet it has been knocking at the doors of Congress intermittently ever since 1824. Its final passage is due to the persistence and ability of a Senator from a State which was admitted to the Union exactly one hundred years and thirty-five days after the Constitution was adopted; the name of that State, if it could have been told to the men who made the Constitution, would have sounded strange and meaningless.

#### Lorimer and Lumber

THE National Lumber Manufacturers' Association (Hines, the \$100,000 Lorimer lobbyist, president) met in Chicago May 25. The Rev. Dr. Covert led in prayer. He

"thanks Almighty God . . . for endowing this great life with so much of beauty, so much of wealth, and for providing for the comfort and the welfare of all men."

# R. A. Long of Kansas City spoke:

"With all the emphasis of my soul . . . I say that when the clouds have rolled away, and when the records have finally been made, that Edward Hines will show—the records will show—that he has worked burder and more effectively for the lumber industry of the United States than any other man, . . ."

## · President Hines himself deemed it proper

"at the outset to say a word respecting certain charges which have been made against me and in some incidences against the lumber interests in relation to certain national affairs. . . ."

## But he thought that

"This is not the time nor the place to go into these matters in any detail."

# At this point one J. A. Freeman said:

"This association is composed of bonorable, high-minded, and law-loving citizens... but when one whom it has been our delight to bonor with the highest official position in our gift, and our privilege to know and love through the long and bonorable efforts be has pursued to reach his exalted rank among men, and when coupled with that we remember the unselfish service be has rendered us in our struggle for a 'fair deal,' at a great cost of effort, time, and health, when to such a one of our number the shafts of malicious and irresponsible detractors seem all directed, we, his associates and friends, can not and will not permit ourselves to join the multitude ever ready to accept abuse of character and raise the age-worn cry of 'crucify him'... now extend to him our unbounded confidence in an early and complete vindication, our earnest sympathy in the suffering be endures, and our readiness to render him any aid in our power."

Later on, one Everett G. Griggs of Tacoma, Washington, said:

"We take strong exceptions to the demagogic charges of trumped up muckraking claims that we are timber barons, political body-snatchers, and commercial grave-diggers."

Altogether, they appear to have had a very happy time together, and to have parted in an exaltation of self-righteousness,

## Senator Heyburn States His Philosophy of Life

EYBURN of Idaho in the Senate on May 26:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

"If you are going to be erratic in legislation, be erratic according to some established rule—the rule of our ancestors."

Senator Heyburn votes alone, and takes a solitary position

By MARK SULLIVAN against the rest of the Senate, more often than any other Senator. The other day Senator run La Follette to ru

"The senior Senator from Idaho, with all his daring intrepidity and all his defiant courage, backed by the resources of his powerful intellect, can not march single-handed over this land and overpower 90,000,000 of his countrymen."

## A Senator Who Practises Law

SENATOR BAILEY of Texas, at the hearings of the Finance Committee on reciprocity:

"I am not sure that I could lay brick according to the level or the line, but I could lay brick, and yet I would consider it a very great economic waste to go and spend my time laying brick when I can go and practise law and make \$50 a day and hire a better bricklayer to lay my brick for \$5 a day."

Senator Bailey received a good deal more than \$50 a day in 1900 and 1901, when he was practising law for the Standard Oil Company, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and the Kirby Lumber Company. He practised so quietly, and was so free from ostentatious appearance in the public courts, that the people of Texas did not know about it till five years later. If they had learned about it before the State election of 1906, instead of just after it, Senator Bailey would now be free to practise law without being inconvenienced by attendance upon the sessions of the United States Senate. But would he get \$50 a day?

#### The Many-Sided Uncle Joe

I I E INVENTS a new verb:

"I never demagogued in my life touching pension legislation. . . ."

He tells a rural story (he was referring to the promise of some Democrats to pass pension legislation in the future):

"That is all right. If you are going to do it, then my remarks do not amount to anything. It reminds me of a boy that I once met when I was in a campaign. I stayed a night with a farmer. He had a beautiful farm, and we were looking over it the next morning, and finally I said to him: "I have got a farm down in Vermilion County; come down and see me, and we will go out and look it over: bring this boy and bring the wife." And I said: "I have got a pony that I will give to this boy." The boy began to pull at the father's coat-tail. Finally the father said to him: "What is it, Chan!" The boy replied: "Father, ask the gentleman when." [Laughter and applause.]"

He quotes from Pope's "Essay on Man" (the spelling of "prunello" is the Congressional Record's):

"But all this is 'leather and prunella."

All these things Uncle Joe did in the course of a ten-minute speech on pensions. The written records of forty years leave no doubt that Cannon is, politically, a heathen; there is equally no doubt that he possesses a racy and interesting personality. No young man could see that alert and wiry figure on the Speaker's rostrum near the close of the last session, at the end of nearly twenty-four hours of intense turmoil, dominating a turbulent mob of four hundred men, all of them excited and most of them angry, without hoping that he, too, at the age of seventy-five, would possess that old man's valiant spirit, and his virile capacity for loving his friends and hating his enemies.

## One Virtuous Senator

FROM Senator Bailey's panegyric on Lorimer:

"He never touches liquor of any kind; he does not swear; he does not gamble; he does not indulge even in the small vice of using tobacco. . . ."

From the poet-laureate of Kansas:

"THE SHINING LIGHT

"Oh, let us follow Lorimer, that statesman good and true, who passes up the eigarette, and doesn't drink or chew! For weeks on end we've seen his name loom up on printed page, and he's discussed by orator and editor and sage. For weeks and months he's wallowed in a sea of printers' ink, this man who shuns the eigarette, who doesn't swear or drink. They charge him up with dreadful things; they say his course is fraught with danger to the sacred boons for which our fathers fought; his deeds insult the starry flag that flutters in the air, but who has seen him take a chew, and who has heard him swear? His heart is free from nicotine, no bug juice keeps it warm; the rugged virtues here we find in incandescent form. So who will heed the raging mob that dogs him everywhere? He does not smoke a filthy pipe or shake the dice or swear. And thus was virtue ever scorned and hooted and oppressed; the man who stands for purity becomes a public jest. Because he blew himself for votes or bought his way to fame, the vulgar crowds in anger howl at mention of his name, forgetting in their mandlin heat that he whom they pursue has never tapped a keg of beer or bitten off a chew. WALT MASON,"

# Behind the Scenes at the Coronation

Preparations for the Ceremonies Connected with the Crowning of a King



HE coronation, which from the point of view of Church and State alike is the supreme religious ceremony, is, from another point of view, a great spectacle, the supreme pageant which begins every new reign. The coronation in the his-tory of the nation corresponds to a wedding in the history of the individual. The Primate places the crown on the head of the Monarch, who solemnly vows to discharge with all fidelity the obligations which he owes to the nation

which has accepted him as its ruler.

Like all other pageants and dramatic representations, the coronation requires preparation long in advance of its actual presentation, and the final performance is preceded by many rehearsals, only the last of which is in full dress. Just as in the theater, so in the Abbey the public is rigidly excluded from participation in these preliminary exercises, yet they are carried out with the most scrupulous care.

Before the last coronation the whole ceremony in the Abbey was rehearsed from first word to last word by the leading prelates and officials. The King and Queen, of course, were absent. They may have had their private rehearsals in Buckingham Palace, but of that I can not speak. What I do know is that a friend of mine, a general in the British army who is also a member of the Queen's court, was called upon to personate at the final rehearsal his sovereign lord King Edward VII. He was arrayed in the royal robes, girt with all the trappings of royalty, and in his hands were placed the scepter and the orb. On his brow was placed the crown, while the Archbishop solemnly repeated the words of exhortation, prayer, and thanskgiving set forth in the coronation service. He, on his part, made all the vows, oaths, and declarations required from the king. As a matter of fact, therefore, as my friend often declares with a laugh, there is still a crowned king of England, for, although it was all dress rehearsal, he nevertheless performed the whole ecremony, from Alpha to Omega, which King Edward afterward went through in the selfsame place with the

# The Coronation Committee

selfsame celebrants.

AST coronation was a much more difficult Queen Victoria died there were very few who could remember what had taken place when she was crowned. An interval of more than sixty years dimmed the memory of those who were present at her coronation. Everything

had to be worked out afresh. It was very fortunate that at that time Lord Esher was disengaged. He had just resigned the secretaryship at the Office of Works, and was specially asked to continue the occupation of his post in order to take charge of the arrangements for the coronation.

Although he had a nominal committee with which to confer, from first to last it was Lord Esher who arranged everything, decided everything, and directed everything. This is Lord Esher's way. He is a

man of great ability, who is never afraid to assume responsibility and who usually tries to reduce the functions of a committee, if not to zero, at least to a point in which it is more ornamental than

The columns to be

placed along

Whitehall

The present secretary of the Board of Works is Sir Schomberg McDonnell, formerly private secretary to Lord Salisbury, a man who is in most respects the exact antithesis of Lord Esher. He is an official of officials. He is an honest, upright, industrions, and conscientious man, but one who would certainly not deviate a single step, either to the right or to the left, from the well-worn path of precedent.

With him are joined others to form what might be called a Coronation Committee. Each mem-ber of this committee has his own work to do. One represents Scotland Yard and looks after the police arrangements, and we have been reminded by the recent reminiscences of Sir Robert Anderson how responsible are the functions of the police on such an occasion, for the coronation, like a jubilee, concentrates in one spot so many royal personages that it almost seems to be a challenge to the

By W. T. STEAD

anarchists and dynamiters of the world to do their

There is the Duke of Norfolk, who, as hereditary Earl Marshal, is very busy considering questions of precedent and in arranging what might be described as the paraphernalia of the pageant. The Church plays the leading part in the ceremony, and has an infinity of detail to look after. Arrangements have to be made for the accommodation of foreign visitors, and, in short, everything has to be foreseen and provided for, in order to avoid a hitch which might mar the unity and harmony of the great national and imperial ceremony. Fortunately there is very little reason to fear that any hitch will arise.

#### A Reproduction of the Last Coronation

THE arrangements for the last coronation were worked out so minutely and were carried out with such case and regularity that Sir Schomberg McDonnell and his colleagues have very little to do except to take up the minute and detailed record which is left of what was done



The coronation chair in Westminster Abbey



Making decorations for the streets

cate it at the coronation of King George V.

The other day the Duke of Norfolk was in the city and some one was condoling with him on the amount of work which he had to get through in connection with the coronation. He said he had no need to be pitied, for he had practically nothing to do, everything was cut and dried down to the last detail. The coronation would be an exact reproduction of that of King Edward VII. In this respect the Coronation Committee might with advantage go to school in the city of London, where they have what is practically a coronation every year, and where the most scrupulous regard is paid to the preservation of unbroken continuity in all the minutiae of ceremonial. The records of every city banquet and every civic function are preserved with such scrupulous accuracy that any Lord Mayor can at

any moment ascertain, not only the menus and the order of the seats, but the quantities of wine consumed, the prices and the names of the vintners from whom they were obtained. The city has records dating back for centuries, and is the great depository in English history for such matters of ceremonial and festivity. The court is nowhere compared to the city in all that relates to public festivals or the pageantry of ceremonial.

The only question which has so far arisen, if indeed it can be said actually to have arisen, which might have created some difficulty in the highest circles, was the position of Queen Alexandra at the coronation. She had been one of the two central figures in the last coronation; where was she to sit or stand at the new ceremony? It was argued, rea-

sonably, that her position as crowned head rendered it extremely difficult to place her in any of the processions, and it was further pointed out that the presence of the royal widow, sitting apart and alone, would add a somber element to the celebration, which is not exactly to be desired. Fortunately, the difficulty is not likely to arise, as Queen Alexandra has no intention of appearing at the Abbey on that day. She will remain at Sandringham over the ceremony. It would revive too many painful memories, it would emphasize her widowed and isolated position, and would be embarrassing to the young people. She remains in seclusion, with the love and reverence of the nation, but it is not for her to take part in the gay pageant which marks the be-

ginning of a new reign. Apart altogether from those natural feelings which induce Queen Alexandra to remain at home on coronation day, there is the customary etiquette of courts which prescribes that those who have been crowned should never attend the coronation of a new sovereign. One who has worn a crown takes precedence of all those upon whose brows the royal circlet has never descended, and as the King and Queen who are to be erowned must necessarily take first place, those who have already been through the ordeal of coronation stay away.

# The Route of the Procession

THE only change that is to be made is in the route of the procession. Since Edward VII was crowned the great processional way from Buckingham Palace to Charing Cross has been opened out.

It is disfigured, however, by the existence of an ugly shored-up house at the end of Cockspur Street. The cost of removing this house is esti-mated at £150,000. The Westminster Vestry and the London County Council have offered to contribute £100,000 in equal proportions if the Office of Works will contribute the remainder. A compromise was ar-ranged so that the procession will not take the old route through Whitehall Gate.

The work of preparing the Abbey for the ceremony was taken in hand early in March.

It is necessary to reduce the amount of temporary structural alterations to a minimum, and it is one great drawback to the coro-

at the coronation of King Edward VII, and duplination that it involves closing the Abbey to the publie for some months while workmen are busy with timber, erecting scaffolding and galleries, and making arrangements for the great concourse which will be present to witness the crowning of the King.

Many of the leading hotels in London have made xtensive structural alterations to accommodate the influx of foreign and especially American

For the milliners, dressmakers, mantlemakers, jewelers, pastry-cooks, confectioners, and all manner of those who flourish when society is brisk and are miserable when the season is dull, the coronation is one of the greatest of all times.

Last year, despite the boom in the oversca trade, was a bad year for the Landon season, owing to the King's death and the general mourning which it

# The Manner of Crowning a King

# A Recognition and Endorsement of King George V by the Church of England

IE coronation of a modern British king means three things - and not one of them is the thing a coronation is often supposed to mean. It seems to be the vague general idea that George V will somehow be not quite a full-fledged king until the heavy and rather uncomfortable mass of gold and precious stones familiar to visitors to the jewel-room of the Tower

has been placed for a few moments upon his head. But he is exactly as much of a king in every respect at this moment as he will be on the afternoon of June 22. He became king automatically on the instant of his father's death. The proclamation in London and the chief provincial cities on the following day was simply the recognition of an accomplished fact by the civil authorities of the realm-and the "solemnity of the coronation," as it is officially styled, will be only the recognition and endorsement of the same fact by the Church of England.

That is the official meaning of the coronation; but underneath it is a wider significance. A certain British Ambassador, in a frank moment, once observed to the writer that whereas an English king had about as little direct control over the actual government as a vicepresident of the United States-and far less than the President (England, he said in parenthesis, was in many ways more of a republic than the United States)-yet for so scattered an empire a king was an absolute necessity. No citizen elected for a term of office would or could be a sufficiently glittering figurehead to attract the eye and hold the allegiance of widely

diverse populations, scattered all over the world, and requiring something mysteriously veiled by ceremony, something apart from common humanity, something aweinspiring, in order to touch political interest with emotion and raise it from self-interest to patriotic fervor.

The royal

scepter

## The Effect of the Pageant

EVIDENTLY this philosophic diplomat had in mind Matthew Arnold's definition of religion as "morality touched by emotion." As the heathen, unable to bow down to an abstract idea, must have a golden image to worship, so must the British dominions beyond the seas have a richly gilded king in order to visualize sovereignty.

Thus we reach what has come to be a second meaning of the coronation—a great pageant specially designed and carefully stage-managed to impress on British subjects throughout the world the power and dignity of kingship.

The third significance of the coronation has come of late to be the most important of all. It has suffered the fate of Christmas, its religious solemnity being almost lost to sight in its value to the London shopkeeper as a pageant worth more to him than any World's Fair could be. It is the convenience of trade that determines the date of the coronation.

crown, and the British Empire might conceivably hold together without the spectacle of the coronation; but the tradesmen would never forgive a monarch who wilfully deprived them of such a crowded, lavish season as the present one in London has been ever since the beginning of May, and will continue to be until the Goodwood races, which begin on July 25, It isn't good form for anybody to be in town a moment after the gates open at Goodwood.



# By CURTIS BROWN

Until then the King and Queen will have scarcely a moment's

Not only is there some misapprehension as to the significance of the coronation, but the ceremony itself has comparatively little to do with the crown, which is usually supposed to be its chief feature, The actual crown is only one of a number of symbols of various at-

tributes of sovereignty conferred in turn upon the monarch with elaborate ceremony and each quite as important as the one that happens to come last and so usurps the glory of the others in the public mind. Consequently, as the Queen has a separate set of ceremonies after those over her husband are concluded, the service is long and exhausting.

On the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII the writer's seat was aloft in an angle of the triforium, so fortunately situated that he could see an incident dramatically illustrating this fatiguing nature of the coronation. It was at the moment when the King, seated in the ancient coronation chair in which the English kings have been crowned at Westminster since 1297, was about to receive his crown.

#### A Mishan

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, on whose aged shoulders had fallen most of the heavy work of the ceremony, had already shown signs of exhaustion, and when he tried to lift the erown and place it upon the royal brow, it was too much for him. Just as he got it up high enough his strength failed, and the crown sank down past the royal left King Edward reached out and steadied the Archbishop's arms, and helped to hoist the ultimate symbol of sovereignty safely to its place. Later on, when it became the duty of the Archbishop to climb the steps to the temporary throne that had been built between the transepts, and to kiss the hand of his monarch, he fell from exhaustion and had to be

assisted to his feet by the King. He died not many months later, and it was said that the coronation undoubtedly had shortened his days. Fortunately the present Archbishop, Dr. Randall Davidson, is a younger man.

The King and Queen will doubtless manage to get through it all with more comfort than the rest of the people in the Abbey, for the others will have to be in their places by nine and will not be able to get away much before

two, judging by the hours of King Edward's coronation. But even though their Majesties will arrive later and leave earlier it will be a trying day for them, and they will have to be up betimes on that eventful Thursday morning.

# The Royal Relatives

FIRST they will be carefully robed in most of the insignia of royalty, and before starting for the Abbey they will have to hold a final consultation with a number of the officials and satisfy themselves that everything is ready and that the tire-The king can reign, quite comfortably without a some and tedious ceremony will go through without

a hitch. They will also have to receive a number of their relatives. who will be in attendance from every country in Europe as representatives of the royal houses with which the King is allied by blood

> or marriage. There will be eighteen of these relatives and connec-



tions housed in Buckingham Palace alone on the morning of the coronation day, and some scores more in various private houses specially reserved for them in the West End of London.

Then will begin the work of forming the various processions, for there are several of them. First will be what is known as the State procession, comprising all the visiting royalties, most of the high dignitaries of the English court, important officers of the army and navy, and representatives of the great oversea dominions of the King. This will

start from Buckingham Palace on the stroke of 10.30, will proceed along the Mall, through the new Admiralty arch into Whitehall, down Whitehall to Parliament Square, and will arrive at the Abbey at 10.55. The Prince of Wales's procession, smaller but almost equally gorgeous, will leave Buckingham Palace at 10.45 and will follow the same route, and promptly at 11 o'clock the King's procession will

Of course the center of interest will be the great gilded state coach drawn by the cream Hanoverian ponies, which never have any work to do except when the King is crowned or goes in state to open Parliament. This coach is constructed mostly of glass, so that the people may see their King and Queen as they sit in it. It was built in 1761 for the coronation of George III, weighs just over four tons, and cost over \$38,000. For all that it is a most uncomfortable vehicle. It is slung high on leather straps, and when under way it swings and pitches like a ship at sea. There are ribald stories affoat of majesties who have been seasick in it. Fortunately for the King and Queen, the procession moves at a slow walk, so the discomfort is minimized.

The King and Queen will arrive at the Abbey at 11.25 amid salvos of salutes from guns posted in the parks and in Parliament Square. Immediately on their arrival the ceremony proper will begin. There will be no waiting for the audience, for all who have been commanded to attend must be in their seats hours before. As soon as George and Mary enter the west door of the church the Westminster

choir will strike up the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me." The royal couple will walk straight up the body of the church and kneel for a few moments before the altar. Then they will sit down, not on their thrones, but on chairs placed in front of the thrones, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, will step forward and repeat the following formula:



# The Ceremony

"S IRS—I here present unto you King George, the undoubted king of this realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

The first response to this appeal comes by immemorial right from the boys of Westminster School, whose privilege it is to be present at every coronation. The captain of the school has the honor of being the first to shout: "God save the King." The other boys join in instantly, and they are followed by the great audience of peers and peeresses and other dignitaries. After that comes the reading of the Litany, and then the King takes

The Archbishop asks the King: "Sir, are you willing to take the oath?" to which the King replies: "I am willing."

Then the Archbishop puts the following questions,

to which the King replies. "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?"

"I solemnly promise so to do." "Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?"
"I will."

(Confinued on page 23)



St. Edward's crown



# The Most Wonderful Thing

The Story of the Three Serious Brothers, and of Their Beautiful Cousin, Eleanor



approached and she looked smiled " The brothers and three

HERE was a house in a town called Bev-erly, which lay beside the sea, and in this house lived three brothers and their cousin, a young maid. One of the young men, Thomas, was a man of medicine, and the second of them, Daniel, was a man trained to deal with the electricity that runs along wires on the earth and passes through the air across earth and ocean, and the third, Benjamin, was a birdman who flew among the clouds. Each of the three was a very serious young man. Each of them considered that he had much work to do in the world, and each stated often that he had a mission. Their cousin, whose name was Eleanor, was not serious at all, but just a most wonderfully beautiful maiden, tall and well-shaped, with golden hair and lips of carmine. And despite the fact that she was not serious and had no mission, her eyes held a mystery deeper than that of medicine, a blue more azure than that sea of air into which the birdmen fly, and a capacity for producing stronger shocks than electricity ever gave. Of the older woman of the household, no more need be said than that she was the aunt of the young men and the mother of the young maid.

Now it came about that the three young men grew to manhood, and they paused in the pursuit of their vocations and each decided that it was time for him to take a wife. And the thoughts of each turned to the beautiful Eleanor, their cousin. And each of the young men said to himself: "Having been brought up with Me and realizing the importance of My Work in the World, Eleanor will be able to aid Me in My Mission as some other maiden might not do. She will recognize the Duty I owe to Humanity. This same identical thought having struck each of the three brothers simultaneously. Thomas left his house of healing, Benjamin left his bird machine, and Daniel left his workroom at the same hour of the day. And the three bastened to Beverly and all took the same conveyance, so that they arrived at the gateway of their great estate at precisely the same moment. Whereupon said Thomas, the

"It is strange that we three should arrive here at the same time. But since you, Daniel, and you, Benjamin, are here, I wish that you would keep out

# By HOLLIS GODFREY

Pictures by M.L.BLUMENTHAL



of my way for a brief period. I have come down to propose marriage to our cousin Eleanor.

Benjamin and Daniel looked at Thomas in amazement. "But so have I," said Benjamin.

Daniel looked at Benjamin. "But so have I," said

he. And the three young men looked upon each other in bewilderment.

At length Thomas, the man of medicine, spoke, "It is my logical right to go first. I am the eldest,' said he.

"There is no scientific foundation for your claim,"

said Daniel, the man of electricity.

"Let us match for the first show," said Benjamin, the birdman, who, from his association with the fliers, had more of what is known as the sporting

instinct than either of his brothers.

The eldest brother frowned. "I am unwilling to wager upon so serious a matter," said he. "We will let Eleanor decide between us.

"That is a good experimental proposition," said

Daniel, the second brother.

"I'll bet she chooses me," said Benjamin, the bird-"To have the result logically satisfying we should

propose to her at the same time," said Thomas. The three brothers entered the door of the house and walked through to the broad terrace at the back,

which gave upon the sea. It was the hour of four in the afternoon, when they found the beautiful Eleanor, their cousin, near the end of the terrace, seated on cushions of red on a swinging seat of white. And Eleanor was reading a book whose cover was blue and gold, and the name of the book was "The Arabian Nights." She held the book with one hand and her

other reached out toward a box of confections, which stood on a table beside her seat. The three brothers approached her and she looked up and smiled. Thomas, the eldest brother, addressed his cousin directly.

"Eleanor," said he, "we are all desirous of marry-ing you, and we have all left our work this afternoon to ask you which one of us you would prefer."

At this speech the beautiful Eleanor leaned back suddenly against her cushions of red and gazed at Thomas. The blue and gold book fell to her lap and she remained speechless,

Thomas waited for a few moments before speaking further. Then he added:

"Will you marry me, Eleanor?" He paused again, and then went on: "It would be greatly to my convenience, Eleanor, if you would give your answer before six o'clock. I wish I might stay longer, but I am to read a very important paper to-night before some of my associates, who are men of medicine, and I must go back shortly after six in order to get there in time. I will say again that it will aid me greatly if you can decide the matter before I leave. I fear, if you do not decide, I might be so agitated that I could not do myself complete justice to-night."

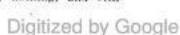
The young men looked inquiringly at the beautiful maiden, whose troubled glances swept from one to another of the three, and they waited for some moments for their cousin to speak, Then, finding that she said nothing, Daniel addressed her:
"Will you marry me, Eleanor?" said he. "I am in

no such hurry as Thomas. I can wait much later for an answer quite as well as not. We are to do some very important work at my workroom to-night, but we shall not begin before twelve o'clock. I can get back in time if I leave at ten."

Still the maiden spoke no word, and still her eyes traveled from one to another of the three young men. Then Benjamin spoke.

"Will you marry me, Eleanor?" he asked. "I am in no hurry at all," he added. "I will stay here all night. We shall make no important flights before noon to-morrow, and, if necessary, I'll even take a chance on that."

Still Eleanor said nothing, and still



# Collier's



her troubled glances swept swiftly from one to another of her three suitors.

Then Thomas spoke again. "My need is most pressing, Eleanor," said he. "Which one of us will you marry?"

cried Eleanor, beginning to weep. "I can not tell. I like you all alike, I can not choose,"
"But you must choose," said the brothers. "We

must know."
"I can't," said Eleanor.

"Why not?" asked the brothers.

"I won't," replied Eleanor. "That's not a logical answer," said Thomas.

"It is not scientific," said Daniel.
"Let's toss up for it," said Benjamin.

Eleanor looked at the brothers, who stood determinedly awaiting their answers. She looked at the sky, which offered no solution. She looked at the sea, which gave her no help. She looked at the book in her lap, which was open to a tale entitled "The Story of Prince Ahmed and the Fairy Peribanou." Then she looked at the three brothers again.

"Since I can find no preference in me for one of you above another," said she, "and since you say I must choose, I will make my choice as did the

Sultan of India in the tale. I will marry the one of you who brings me the most wonderful thing in the

The three brothers assented to this proposal, and agreed that, since Thomas would have to go back at six, they would all go together and waste no time in

beginning their quest.

So the three brothers took leave of their cousin, the beautiful Eleanor, and of their aunt, and then proceeded from the town called Beverly to a near-by city called Boston, where they went directly to an inn and dined amicably together. Their dinner was somewhat disturbed by noises from the street outside. For it was the day of Explosions of Fireworks, a holiday, celebrated once every year at the beginning of the heated season in the country where they lived.

"But," said Thomas, "it might have been worse. It might have been the Night Before the Day of Explo-

sions of Fireworks.

To this statement Daniel and Benjamin agreed.

When dinner was done the three brothers made n promise to meet again in a city called New York in a twelvementh to a day. They also promised each other to keep away from the beautiful Eleanor and from their home in Beverly during the space agreed upon. After making these de-cisions the three brothers parted with good will.

the country called Ohio," said he. "That is the best place for us to work."

The two men, accordingly, left the city called Boston within two days, proceeded to the country of Ohio, and arrived in the community of birdmen. There they went directly to work to build a bird machine like the one in the picture which Benjamin had made in the tent.

In that community, in which Benjamin was, there was no talk of anything save of flying. All other affairs of the world, the movement of trade, the march of learning, the loves of men and women, all were forgotten. And the men in this community seemed able to talk and think of nothing else except their daily work of making bird machines and flying in the upper air. And Benjamin, talking and flying with them daily, became like them, and in the flight of time forgot the post and the letters which he ought to have written to his beautiful cousin Eleanor. One day, after many days had gone by, Benjamin was standing in a great tent adjusting the last fastening of a bird machine. During the months that had passed he had tried again and again to make a bird machine like the one he had pictured in the tent. Now, at last, he had the finished machine before him.

As Benjamin tightened the last fastening, the hawk-like man entered the tent.

"Are you ready?" asked the hawk-like man.

"I am," replied Benjamin.

"Then let her go," said the hawk-like man.

So they took the machine out of the tent and got into their places, and Benjamin started the propeller of the bird machine, and it began to beat the air with the swiftness of a humming-bird's

Benjamin touched a lever and the bird machine swept into the air. And the hawk-like man looked at his timepiece and at a mountain top upon the

"Let us go around the mountain top and back here at your swiftest speed," said he. "That will tell us what the machine will do.'

"We will," replied Benjamin.

With the swiftness of the rushing wind and the steadiness of a gull sailing above the ocean, Benjamin's bird machine swept through the air toward the mountain top, turned the summit and came back

When they were about one-half of the way back they heard many noises of explosions beneath them and a red glare lighted the sky, which was beginning to grow dark.

"I had forgotten it was the Night Before the Day of Explosions of Fireworks," said the hawk-

"So it is," said Benjamin. "I'd forgotten, too." And then a faint remembrance seemed to trouble him moment, as if there was something else he should remember but had forgotten. He brushed it immediately from his mind, however, and went on flying.

They reached the field, whence they had started, and the hawk-like man looked at his timepiece again.

"You have made by far the swiftest time ever made by a bird machine, and the machine is as steady as a rock," said he to Benjamin, "It is the most wonderful thing in the

Benjamin nodded his head. "It is,"

replied he. "It would go to the city called New York as easily as to the mountain," said the hawk-like man.

And then Benjamin suddenly remem-

bered what had almost come to his mind when he beard the noises of explosions and saw the red glow in the sky.

He remembered that a twelvemonth to a day had passed since he left his brothers in the city called Boston. And he remembered not only the meeting and his brothers, but also the inn where he was to meet them, the town called Beverly, his home, and the beautiful Eleanor, his cousin.

"Let us go to the city called New York," said Benjamin to the hawk-like man.

Benjamin started the propeller and touched a lever, and the bird machine flew upward on its way to the city called New York. Arriving there, Benjamin put his bird machine in one of the landing-places of that city and then went to the inn where he and his brothers had determined to meet.

He found that neither of his brothers had yet come to the meeting-place, so Benjamin engaged a room and sat down quietly to wait for them.



" "The plague is stopped." I have proved it."

HOMAS, a man of medicine, shortly after the night he parted from his brothers, took his goods and belongings and went to a city called Chicago, and there entered a house of healing, where a white-clad learner came to meet him at the door. And Thomas asked for a certain man of medicine, a sage, famed the world over for his great learning.

The sage was at that moment in the house of healing, and Thomas requested the white-clad learner to conduct him to his presence without delay.

The learner, having found that Thomas was a man of medicine, told Thomas to follow him, and the two passed out into a bare corridor. From one corridor to another, from one building to another, and from a second building to a third the learner led the way.

At last he paused before a door at the end of the second corridor of the third building and rapped. A voice from within bade him enter.

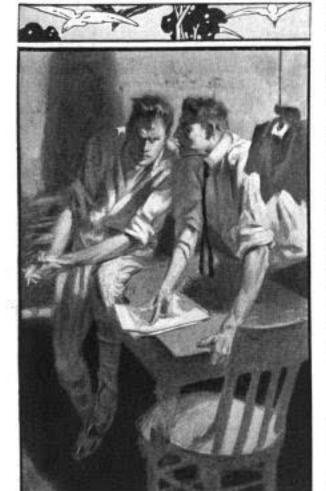
Thomas and the learner entered the room at the voice of command, and there found a man with a long white beard, who was clad in white. This man was at a window, gazing earnestly into a tube of brass, below which was a shining mirror. A row of glass tubes stopped with cotton stood on one side of this tube, and on the other side of this tube lay a large tobacco pipe. As Thomas and the learner entered the sage looked up.

"Here is a man of medicine from the city called Boston," said the learner to the sage. Thomas stepped forward, bowed low, held out some letters

in his hand, and the sage received them. The learner withdrew and Thomas and the sage were left alone.

The sage studied the letters which Thomas had brought to him, then he raised his eyes, which were as two caverns beneath two beetling cliffs, and spoke from the depths of his great white beard.

"My son," said he, "these letters tell



"'I will,' replied the hawk-like man;"

N THE night that the three parted, Benjamin, the youngest of the three, proceeded to the tent where his bird machine was placed. There he went directly to a man who was seated just outside another tent. This man whom Benjamin went to see looked like a hawk, having a sharp beak like that of a hawk for a nose, a firm, sharp chin, set lips, and eyes that held the deeps that belong to a man or bird who sails upon the ocean or among the clouds.

Benjamin approached this man and said:

'I have come to ask your assistance in making a bird machine that shall be as swift as the wind and as steady as a gull sailing above the ocean. I have already thought of a way in which to build such a bird machine. If you will come into the tent I will show you how I intend to build it."

The hawk-like man nodded and arose without say-

ing a word.

He entered the tent. Benjamin followed him in, and then Benjamin took pen and paper and made a picture of a bird machine different from any which had ever been seen. He showed the picture to the hawk-like man, who studied it intently and silently for a long space. Finally the hawk-like man looked up and spoke.

"If you can make a machine like that," said he, "you will do the most wonderful thing in the world." "Why," cried Benjamin, "the most wonderful thing in the world is just what I'm playing for.

Will you come in on the deal?"
"I will," replied the hawk-like man, and he arose. "Let us go at once to the community of birdmen in

me that you have left your own city and come to this one to ask me to aid you in your search. What is

it that you desire?"

"I desire the most wonderful thing in the world," replied Thomas. "And I am sure the most wonderful thing in the world must be something which will give health where before was disease, which will give life where otherwise would be death. And so, O Sage, I come to you, the wisest of all men of medicine in the world, to know where to find that which I seek.

When the sage had heard the words of Thomas he reached with a slow and deliberate motion for the large tobacco pipe which lay at his elbow. With infinite care he lighted the pipe, and thereupon began to blow great clouds of smoke into the room. And the sage took his pipe from his mouth

and said:
"My son, it is hard to tell where wisdom lies. Today one thing is the most wonderful thing in the world and to-morrow another thing takes its place. And to-day you know as I do that there is a plague upon our cities which paralyzes and kills infants and children, young men and young maids. Could you once find an antidote to the poison of this plague, I am sure all men would say you had the most wonderful thing in the world. And the way to find that antidote," said the sage, "is through this tube of brass in which a magical glass makes the small things that cause the plague seem far greater than they are, and through these tubes of glass in which one may grow the poison of the plague." He pointed to the shining brass tube above the mirror and to the row of glass tubes beside it.

"If you will give me your guidance in the quest I will search for that antidote," said Thomas.

"I will willingly aid you," replied the sage. Thomas

And the next day, under the guidance of the sage, Thomas began his chosen work. And for eleven months he worked faithfully and spent his days and nights in the service of the brass tube with the mirror and the row of cotton-stopped glass tubes

Willingly, indeed, he submitted to any hardship so that he might win success and obtain the most wonderful thing in the world, an antidote to the poison of the plague which swept the cities.

All around him in the house of healing were men who were doing the kind of work that he was doing. Each of them had some plague in which he was especially engaged. These men met daily to talk over methods of fighting Thomas's plague and other plagues. Many of them had quite forgotten what was going on in the world outside and talked and thought of nothing but plagues and antidotes for their poisons. Thomas became so interested in the work he was doing and in the work of his associates that he quite forgot why he was

hunting for the most wonderful thing in the world and thought only

of obtaining it.

So eleven months passed and thirty days more went by. Thomas was bending over his brass tube in the sage's own room one day when the door opened and a large, billowy

cloud of tobacco smoke came through the door. And the sage with the white beard followed the cloud.

He seemed much excited.

"My son," said he, "you have done the most wonderful thing in the world. The plague is stopped. Once instil your antidote in the veins of a child suffering from the plague and it recovers. I have proved it."

The sage finished speaking and other men entered

the door.

"You have done the most wonderful thing in the

world," said they.

Thomas nodded his head. "It is," replied he. "And you have done it in a twelvemonth, too,"

said one of the other men of medicine. Thomas heard these words, and be remembered that he was to meet his brothers in a twelvementh to a day from the night they had parted, and that on the morrow twelve months to a day would have gone by.

be thought of his brothers brought the beautiful Eleanor, his cousin, to his mind and he arose

from his place.

"I must go to the city called New York at once,"

said he.

So Thomas bade farewell to the sage and to his companions, took a flask of the antidote to the poison in a bag, and hastened to the city called New York. There he found his brother Benjamin already await-

ing him at the inn where he was lodged. Upon Thomas's arrival the two brothers feasted. And after their feast they sat talking and listening to a great storm which beat upon the windows of the inn. And the storm was so great that they decided not to leave the inn, but to wait there for the arrival of their other brother Daniel.



Collier's



It works, said Daniel to his master.

ANIEL, a man of electricity, left the city called Boston shortly after his brothers had departed and proceeded to a city called New York. And on his arrival in that city he went to the abode of a teacher, a man with whom he had studied and for whose opinions he had the greatest reverence. And Daniel was admitted to the presence of this teacher, who was a man of middle life, and who was bearded with a short, dark beard. This man of learning continually smoked tobacco wrapped up in tubes of paper, and nodded his head jerkily at the end of each sentence when he spoke. When Daniel entered the room the master looked up and addressed him.

"What do you want?" said he. "This is the day on which I am full of business.

"I want the most wonderful thing in the world," replied Daniel. "I am sure that something which uses electricity is the most wonderful thing in the world and that you will know what it is. So I have come to you."

The master finished consuming one of the little tubes of tobacco and threw its end into an earthen dish. He placed another in his mouth and applied a flame to it and puffed out a cloud of smoke.

"The most wonderful thing in the world would be a talking machine with which men could talk back and forth without the wires which carry their first from one place to another," said he, and a ded his head jerkily. "If you desire to carely for it you may remain with me and search for it here."

So Daniel accepted the master's offer, and for more than eleven months he labored with this master and his disciples, who were all engaged in different kinds of work that had to do with electricity. Day by day and hour by hour Daniel discussed the wonders of electricity with them. To all of them electricity was so great a thing that they had no time to talk or think of anything else. It even came about that when one of their number left them to gain a wage and marry a woman whom he loved, they spoke of him with disgust as of one who had forsaken a high calling to which he had been chosen. So intent upon this work were all the men who labored with this master that Daniel, being in the midst of them, quite forgot his brothers and his beautiful cousin Eleanor, and toiled with a single mind to obtain the most wonderful thing in the world, a talking machine with which men could talk back and forth without the wires that carry the words

And at length it came about that on a day which was like many other days that had gone by, Daniel stood beside a machine which seemed as if it would

do what he wished, but it was necessary that this machine be tested over a long distance. Then Daniel thought of his old home in the town called Beverly, and determined to send a fellow disciple to his home to set up one of the talking machines there. And he told the fellow disciple to speak to him through the air from Beverly on the following day at three o'clock in the morning. This was the morning of the thirty-first day of the twelfth month from the day on which the brothers had parted in the city called Boston, but Daniel did not remember that.

The day and the night before his fellow disciple was to speak to him through the air Daniel spent in the workroom of his master. A great storm beat upon the windows of the workroom and swept over the city, tearing the roofs from the houses and breaking down the wires which carried the words of men from one city to another. While the storm raged Daniel and his master sat in the workroom smoking little tubes of tobacco and talking of electricity. And the hour of three, when Daniel's fellow disciple was to speak to him from the town called Beverly came and passed. And Daniel heard no

And Daniel was much disturbed. And when he found that because of the storm he could not send any message to Beverly over the wires that carried the words of men he was greatly troubled, for he could do nothing but wait. Then the signal sounded in the stillness and Daniel lifted the machine to his mouth and ear.

"Hello!" said Daniel.
"Hello!" said the fellow disciple, and he spoke through the air from the town called Beverly to that city called New York as no man had ever done

"It works," said Daniel to his master.

"Your cousin-" said the fellow disciple, and then the voice of the fellow disciple ceased and Daniel could hear no more, and he turned to his master.

"I got him," said Daniel. "But I lost him again."
"It is too bad," said he, and nodded his head jerkily. "But still it is the most wonderful thing in the world."

Daniel nodded his head. "It is," replied he.

"Perhaps be will call us again. Of what did he

speak?" said the master. "He spoke," said Daniel, "of my beautiful cousin Eleanor," And then Daniel remembered his brothers and remembered that this was the very day when he was to meet them, and he remembered that he could speak to them through a talking machine, since they were in the city called New York where the wires that carry the words of men are under the ground. So Daniel spoke to the people at the inn, where his brothers were, and asked these people to tell Thomas and Benjamin that he wished to speak to them. And Daniel asked Thomas and Benjamin, because be could not leave the place where he was working, to come to him. And in a short time the two brothers

entered the room where Daniel and his master were waiting for the message from the fellow disciple.

The three brothers greeted each other affectionately, but they had hardly begun to speak when a signal sounded which said that the fellow disciple in Beverly was ready to

talk again. And Daniel took his own machine and held it to his mouth and ear.

"Hello!" said Daniel.
"Hello!" said the fellow disciple.

"I lost you," said Daniel, "What were you going to say?"

"I was going to say," said the fellow disciple, "that your cousin is stricken by the plague which paralyzes, and that her man of medicine says that she will be dead in three hours." And Daniel heard no

"Our cousin, Eleanor, is stricken by the plague that paralyzes," cried he to his brothers. "She will

be dead in three hours."
"She would not die," said Thomas, "if I could get to her. I have some antidote to the poison of that plague. I discovered it, and it is in my bag at the inn. It is the most wonderful thing in the world, but I can not reach her in time, and she will die."

"No, she will not die because you can not reach ber," said Benjamin. "I have made the fastest bird machine that ever was. It is the most wonderful thing in the world. My machine will take us all to Beverly in much less time than three hours. The storm is over now. Let us go at once.

The three brothers hurried to the inn where Thomas and Benjamin had been staying, and Thomas that held the antidote to the poison, and all three got into Benjamin's bird ma-Then they flew to Beverly in the bird machine, and alighted on the lawn in front of the

house. And Eleanor was not yet dead.

So the three brothers entered the house and proceeded up the stairs, where they passed a number of servants, who were crying, and entered the room of their beautiful cousin, Eleanor. She lay motionless, and it was plain to any one who looked upon her that in a short time she would be dead. An aged man of medicine stood beside her bed. A young man was sobbing great sols, with his face buried in his hands, and Eleanor's mother sat on a chair by an open window and neither spoke nor moved. At the head of the bed stood a woman in a cap.

The aged man of medicine looked up when the three brothers entered. Thomas was in the lead,



# WOMAN TO-DAY 0

HE bouldague français has developed into a bread-winner for several women. Women's kennels are growing in number, the breeding of dogs having proved both an agreeable and profitable business for the feminine dog lover. French bulldags have fared especially well in women's kennels. Miss Mary Winthrop says: "Given the right dogs, they do pay." Her puppies

dogs, they do pay." Her puppies from five weeks to four months sell at from \$50 to \$150, and the demand is constant. From the first of May to October she takes all her dogs to the country, where they can exercise and enjoy a real vacation, resting from the strenuous mental exertion of long shows, the stage frights of first nights, and the steariness of the road in traveling from show to show.

THE mosquite new confronts at the bar our Government entomologist, Dr. L. O. Howard. That the criminal may be avoided, captured, or annihilated, Dr. Howard has published a volume. Every dish, bottle, or old can lying about and capable of holding water should be abolished, he warns even the drinking vessel of the chickens must be emptied once a

day. Old wells and cesspools must be treated to occasional doses of kerosene. If the fountain proves a breeding-place for the pest, introduce its enemy, the goldfish. Suggested preventions indoors are the burning of orange-peel, and the placing of drops of kerosene in a tin fastened to a long stick, so that the enemy can be pursued to the ceiling. Reliefs offered for the stings include wet soap, ammonia, alcohol, glycerin. A prescription for a mixture of castor oil, alcohol, and oil of lavender, one ounce of each, is said to keep the insect away while its odor lasts.

"Burn pyrethrum powder in the house to kill the flies," is included in the Fly Rules of the Merchants' Association of New York. To pour kerosene into the drains; to keep the flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases; and to remember that where there is no filth there will be no flies, are also impressed.

A COACHING party drove recently from the Colony Club in New York City all the way to Greenwich, Connecticut, and mere man admired from the dust of the roadside. Coaching for women grows in favor, a development of woman's increas-



The women's coaching party going through Central Park

ing pleasure in the world without. The delight of swift motion and the tang of potential danger are quite as appetizing to her as to her brother.

THE dire results of an unruly cannon cracker are vivicity set forth in a photo play which was plotted by the Russell Sage Foundation, and is being shown in motion-picture shows all over the country as an inducement to a safe and sane Fourth. Threatened blindness and lockjaw, heart-throbs, and polities are all merged in a breathless drama. The use of the educational film is growing rapidly, and there is no question that the young idea enjoys shooting under its auspices as under no other.

LIVING on powdered milk and fresh air, and scrambling over the worst-ever trails, carried Mrs. Franklin Adams on a tour of Haiti and the Dominican Republic with her husband last summer. Previous to this they had made a three-years'

tour of South America, and she longs for the trail again after a period of writing and lecturing. Little camels of the Andes, Indians, pack-mules, wild negroes, blizzards, and llamas were their companions on the long tour. Mrs. Adams once fell ill from eating of a fowl which had been shot with a poisoned arrow. In spite of all these difficulties, perhaps be-

cause of them, she is looking for new lands to conquer. She was invited to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society on the Solenodon, a being who supposedly grandfathered all rodents and who was an immense find for Mr. and Mrs. Adams on their Haitian trip.

BROCADES and velvets manufactured by British workmen at Braintree are so much favored by Queen Mary that the coronation festivities caused a tremendous demand for this product by many of her subjects. That a great industry can be made or slain by woman's whim, in even so alleged slight a matter as dress, is one of the economic facts of modern times.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD girl had been working in the shrimp canneries of Florida all day when

Mr. Owen Lovejoy, militant in behalf of the Child Labor Commission, came upon her and invited her to be photographed. She tumbled in a heap and burst into hysterical tears, sobbing that she was "too

One of Miss Winthrop's prize winners

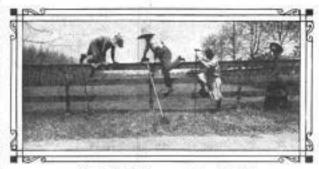


A child laborer too tired to be photographed

tired to have her pitcher tooked." Her hours of toil had consisted in plucking the heads from countless shrimps. A poisonous acid from this portion of the fish eats constantly into the baby fingers, destroying nails and flesh. An army of children is engaged in the work

SCHOOLS OF MOTHERHOOD exist in the normal schools of France. Babies are brought to the classes and the students are taught to bathe, feed, and care for them, along with making a scientific study of the psychology of childhood. A high death-rate and a low birth-rate has brought France to expending her best brains upon the work. Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of our American Mothers' Congress, calls attention to the fact that our educational system gives our girls more training in mathematics than in motherhood.

THE art of jumping fences along with a knowledge of crops is being mastered by a group of
farmeresses who have taken up their abode on Long
Island. The farm opened in the spring, for the
benefit of tired-out working girls who had been
squeezed dry in the mill of city toil. The applications from the first outnumbered the accommodations. Clad in bloomers and overalls, these girls
plow, sow, dig, drive, eat three sturdy meals a day,
and sleep the sleep of the happily weary. The ex-



At the Girls' Farm on Long Island

periment in turning the working woman's slogan from "Here, Cash!" into "Here, Chick!" is of vital significance in her problem.

FRANCE, like us, is stirred over the equal-pay question for teachers. A great meeting was recently held in the hall of the Sociétés Savantes in Paris to advocate equal pay for equal work.

A CAMP perched on the Palisades above the Hudson River is the hermitage of a New York

business woman who found her health breaking under the stress of office work. For six or more months of the year she lives in the camp, arriving at her desk at ten every morning by special arrangement. She finds herself capable of doing as much work in the day as when she be-

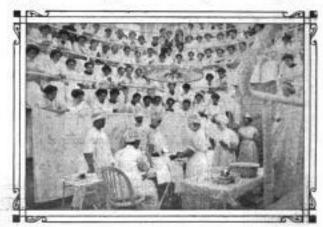


A business woman's relaxation

gan at an hour earlier. She cooks in the open, spends Saturday afternoons and Sundays in a bathing suit, sleeps in a tent, and has recovered her health.

HALF a million dollars and four years of time have been expended by the United States in preparing a report on the condition of woman and child wage-earners in our country. The first two of the nineteen volumes-to-be are now issued. They show six million American women working for wages which average less than a dollar a day. They show that women sweat-shop workers, who have to do home work besides, average only about two dollars per week. Standing this figure over against the six dollars of the exclusive factory worker we have an estimate of four dollars for household drudgery. The great fictionists who have been famed for their delineation of woman may be outstripped in dramatic intensity by the naked facts set forth in the work of Commissioner of Labor Neill.

WITH surgeons, nurses, attendants, and spectators all women, operations of the most serious import are to-day performed under conditions which would have been counted impossible a few years ago. Even very lately one has heard the statement that, although women might make satisfactory family practitioners for such cases as whooping-cough and light measles, the hand feminine was never steady enough to wield the knife. A photograph on this page shows an operation being per-



In the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania

formed at the new clinic in the hospital of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Not a man was present with the exception of the photographer, who entered the room just long enough to make the picture. Students at the college hail from every corner of the globe. Oriental students are always in attendance, for in many Eastern countries women doctors are much preferred by women patients, and their practise is assured.

M ISS KRISTINE BONNEVIE of Christiania is the first woman to be admitted to the Norwegian Academy of Science. She has a big record for learning—a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the position of conservator of the zoological laboratory in the university, and the authorship of several scientific works. She travels the world over in her scientific research, and mingles politics with science, belonging to the new party—the Liberal Left,

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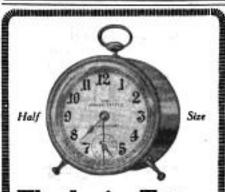
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The Junior Tattoo is hardly larger than a watch. It is a gem in appear-ance. Its gentle but insistent alarm cheerily calls you and continues to do so every twenty seconds for five min-utes, unless you turn the silent switch.

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E. S. WELLS, Dept. W. Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A. SWEEDS TRANS ADVENTIONAL PLANS MANTER COLLIES M ISS ANNE ROYALL, who published a newspaper in Washington in 1825, has been honored after sixty years of oblivion by the erection of a tombetone and the placing of wreaths by various organizations. She was a pioneer woman journalist, to which fact the public has suddenly

A LOG cabin furnished with dry-goods boxes was the beginning of Aunt Dinah Pace's home for waifs. She is the remarkable colored woman of Covington, Georgia, who is now mothering forty boys and girls in a comfortable home of her own. For twenty-five years she has kept open house for all the little black waifs who strayed her way, and there have been over two hundred of them. She began by taking in two youngsters suddenly left motherless—Dinah was then a young school-teacher with a big heart and vast ambitions for her race—and she was so poor that she had to set up her orphan asylum in the cabin. Her family grew faster than her income; at last, by turning her home into a farm school, she has managed to make both ends meet, so that the family are fed, housed, and clothed.

KITCHEN of six feet in width, fur-A hishing to dozens of persons as great a variety as a large city hotel might offer, is worthy the contemplation of the house-From such a kitchen the meals of every dining-car go forth. The kitchen is twenty feet long, and in that six-by-twenty space are stationed a chef, two cooks, and a dishwasher. The scientific packing of everything necessary for the preparing of a complete meal could well be copied in many a city apartment kitchen. For one thing, the wall is thoroughly utilized; racks overhead receive the washed dishes. Cupboards fitted down to the floor and up as high as one can reach hold ready all supplies, such as ready for serving are in wall cupboards.

THE new club-house for American women in London was opened by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. It is a four-story building, standing at No. 31 South Audley Street. Its appointments are marked by quiet tones and restful atmosphere.

# Crowning a King

(Continued from page 18)

"Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true pro-fession of the gospel and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve in-violably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established in England? And will you preserve upon the bishops and clergy of England, and to the church therein committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?"

"All this I promise to do." After this cross-examination the King

will be assisted to rise by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and, walking to the altar, will lay his right hand on the Bible, which is held by the kneeling Archbishop, and make his oath in the following words: "The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So

help me God."
The oath will be completed by the King kissing the Bible and signing the oath.

# The Anointing

THE next stage in the ceremony will be the anointing, which is symbolical of the priestly character of his kingship. Four Knights of the Garter will hold over him a pall of cloth of gold, and the Dean of Westminster, pouring some oil into the spoon, will hand it to the Archbishop, who will anoint the King on the head, breast, and hands in the form of a cross, concluding with the words:

And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the Priest and Nathan the Prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and conse-crated king over this people, whom the Lord your God has given you to rule and govern. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The next symbol is the great robe of state, in which the King is arrayed by the Dean of Westminster.

Next he will be invested in turn by various officials with the spurs symbolical of his knighthood, the sword of state, the orb, the cross, the ring, the scepter with the cross and the scepter with the dove. the former being the symbol of kingly power and justice, and the latter of equity

Then will come the supreme moment of the ceremony. If everything has gone ac-



Twenty Warner Auto-Meters, completely assembled, are being given their final test on this machine. The Season dials of the odometers are set at 99800 and made to run out the balance of the 100000 miles, so as to show complete reversal to zeros. Likewise the Trip dials must simultaneously show a reversal from 9800 to four zeros, the test being 200 miles, at 60 miles an hour. The speed disc is constantly watched to see that it maintains a steady indication of 60 miles

This testing machine is governed by a Warner Cut Meter, which is operated on the same principle as the Auto-Meter imagnetic induction) and which has run without deviation in accuracy, and without repair, every working day for seven years.

Before this final test, the odometers have been run their full enpacity, the Season dial 100000 miles and the Trip dial 1000, at a speed of 12 miles a minute—moreover the speed dial has been tested to show better than \$100 of 15 accuracy —and before being assembled, each separate part has been tested by every possible method.

That sums it up.

When we go to these lengths, before the Warner Auto-Moter leaves our shops, it's not to be wondered at that the Auto-Meter occupies it's unique place in the minds of those who want the best equipment for their cars.

It is not too much to say that the presence of a Warner Auto-Meter on an automobile shows the high estimation in which the owner holds his car.

Those who don't know the difference between speed indica-tors owe it to themselves to at least investigate.

If you don't want to write us, ask any automobile manufac-turer or dealer.

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- and high grade
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It will also furnish him with the most comfortable and most delightful of outdoor sports Motorcycling. If the green fields and cool streams call you—answer on a Motorcycle.

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Write for our hand-omely illustrated catalog of all models from the big, handsome 1000-shot, shown at right, at \$2.00, (gun-metal finish \$2.50) down to the 15c pop-guns for the little fellows. If not found in your town, send us the money and we'll ship direct, express prepaid.

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cording to the time-table, the Archbishop promptly at 12.05 P. M. will take the crown from the altar, lay it down for a moment, and say a short prayer. The Dean will then take it up and carry it to King Edward's chair, in which the King is seated, and hand it to the Primate, who has preceded him, and the Primate in silence will place it on the King's head. At that moment all in the Abbey will shout: "God save the King." the peers and peer-esses will put on their coronets, the trumpets will sound, and salvos of artillery will be fired all over London.

#### The Enthronement

THE next and last stage comprises the enthronement and homage. The King will be lifted into the throne by the archbishops and bishops, and the Primate and bishops will first do homage by kneeling before him and acknowledging him as their sovereign lord. Next will come the Prince of Wales and the other princes of the blood royal, who will pronounce the following quaint formula:

"I do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship of faith and truth, I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks. So belp me God.'

After the peers have done homage, all the people are expected to shout: "God save King George."

"Long live King George." "May the King live forever."

This closes the coronation of the King, and that of the Queen, which follows, is a much shorter and simpler ceremony, as her Majesty is only Queen Consort and thus a subject of her bushand, and has to make no promises. She will kneel down and be anointed by the Archbishop, who will place a ring on her finger and a crown on her head, and commend her as he does so to God. At some former coronations this privilege was claimed by the Archbishop of York, but the Court of Claims this time decided that it belonged to the Primate. He may, however, depute the honor to his colleague of York, and archably will describe the source. probably will do so.

The communion service is the last feature of the coronation ceremony. At its close the King and Queen, wearing their royal robes and crowns, will march down the aisle again and enter the gilded coach and drive back to Buckingham Palace. According to the time-table, they should leave the Abbey at 1 o'clock, and be back in the palace at 1.40, the return route being a little longer than that by which they came to the Abbey. Thus the actual ceremony of crowning the King and Queen of the greatest empire the world has ever seen will have occupied only I hour and 35 minutes, and they will have been absent from their palace for 2 hours and 40 minutes.

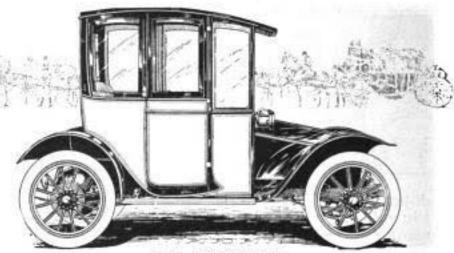
When it is all over, however, they still will have a long and tiring business before them. Their royal guests and relations must be received in audience and enter-tained, and in the evening they must be present at a state banquet, and, although they will have spent one of the most ardudays of their lives, they must be up early the next morning to prepare for their state progress through London, at which they will show themselves to their people.

# Americans Crowded Out

AMERICANS, whose dollars were not unconsidered in arranging the date of the coronation, will not have as strong a representation in the Abbey at this coronation as they did nine years ago. Then the sudden postponement, owing to King Edward's illness, disarranged the plans of many delegations from the colonies, unexpectedly leaving extra seats available, and pectedly leaving extra seats available, and a goodly share of these were graciously placed at the disposal of the American Embassy. But this year the Indian and Colonial big-wigs are presenting themselves in shoals, and have to be provided for somehow, in addition to the official representatives, with the result that, with the best will in the world, Cousin Jonathan is going to be left out except for the special Coronation Envoy and three aids, and the Embassy staff, and some four press agency representatives—not more than twenty-five in all, including the officials' wives. That makes things easier for the folk at the dingy and rather unworthy offices of the American Legation in Queen Victoria Street, for they have been thus enabled to say politely to one and all of the shoals of American applicants for places in the Abbey: "We regret to report that no accommodation has been provided for distinguished Americans.

Every visitor who has \$15 to spare, however, can count on a fairly good seat on the stands that line the route of the coronation procession. As nearly as can be estimated, the sale of sents and windows along the line of the coronation procession and of the much longer royal progress on the following day will cause fully \$1,500,-000 to change hands.

# First View of the New and Larger Hupp-Yeats



THE "PATRICIAN" 100-inch wheel base; 30 cell, 13 plate battery. Price, \$2150, F. O. B. Detroit

# A Coach of Kingly Origin Whose Exquisite Design Sounds the Knell of the High-Hung Electric Carriage

Men \*and women of discernment, everywhere, welcomed the first Hupp-Yeats for its delightful departure from the unlovely design of the high-hung electrica carriage.

They recognized in the first Hupp-Yeats a renaissance of the golden age of coach building---when the designer catered to kings and was knighted for perfection of form, or guillotined, perhaps, for failure.

It is our pleasure to supplement this first marked success with a second and a larger coach; more striking still in its adaptation of ancient ideas to modern needs.

We believe that the Hupp-Yeats coach, by virtue of its beauty, and the increased utility that results therefrom, is destined to supersede the high-hung electric carriage as the "safety" superseded the old high wheeled bicycle.

# HUPP-YEATS ELECTRIC COACH

Guaranteed for life. Design protected by letters patent

The old royal coach—that distinguished ancestor of the twentieth century Hupp-Yeats-was constructed so as to assure the huge element of safety to the royal person.

With electricity as the motive-power, the danger of overturning in a carried hung high in the air is much greater; as is the menace of skidding.

For relief from the potential perils of a slipping, sliding electric, susceptible to the terrible possibility of overturning on a wet asphalt pavement, you have the Hupp-Yeats to thank.

The Hupp-Yests cannot overturn and it will not skid unless it is fairly driven to do so by carelessness. So you see, the low-hung body borrowed from our French and British forebears and modernized to meet American conditions, is a thing of practical utility as well as beauty.

The addition of the curved roof and sloping bood; the perfect balance of all the parts; and the climination of several hundred pounds of secless weight, so reduces the wind resistance that a Hupp-Yeats will travel of its own momentum for an accredible distance on the gentlest sort of down grade.

These same factors give it very much more power and utilize much less current under adverse conditions, on the upgrade, or against a stiff breeze.

# News Notes about the New Hupp-Yeats

The new Hupp-Yests coach has a wheel-base of

This is longer than the wheel-base of any other electric carriage.

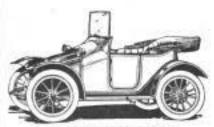
The purpose is to secure the luxurious riding qualities peculiar to the largest and longest gas cars and im-possible in the average short and "bunty" electric. The Exide Hycap battery with which the new Hupp-Yests coach is equipped contains 30 cells, of 13 plates each.

One hundred miles on a single charge is no unusual performance, for this car under normal conditions will be good for 115 miles on a charge.

The motor is the famous Westinghouse.

It drives the car in the direct motor-to-aule system that origin-ated with the Hupp-Years — without reduction gears or chains and through but one set of gears.

The bearings throughout are of an imported ball type, still further promoting easy running and economy of power. The chasis frame is of pressed steel, tremendously strong, though light, and the weight of the car is 500 to 600 pounds under that of any other of approximate size.



HUPP-YEATS TORPEDO \$1650, F. O. B. Detroit



HUPP-YEATS "REGENT 86 inch wheel-base; 27 cell, 11 plate batter \$1750, F. O. B. Detroit

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IN ASSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S





Investments, Good and Bad, in the Coal Regions

By J. A. LORD, Former Government Investigator Employed by the Census Bureau

Every coal region in the United States is an excellent field for placing safe, interestbearing securities. All classes from the unskilled laborer to the merchants and managers earn a surplus over the cost of living

M UCH has been written about the poverty of the coal regions, especially the mining population. The truth is that the one apparently in the worst poverty may have large savings secreted in his house. The miner works just so many days a week and collects just so much money to cover the cost of living. Now let us see what this cost includes. Naturally, the miner's needs are limited principally to domestic needs—rent, board, clothing, beer, and incidentals. There can be no comment on the first four, but the fifth is very elastic. These incidentals may include life insurance, societies, union dues, church dues and assessments, and investments.

There are several so-called life insurance companies operating in the coal regions which are merely swindling concerns.

They operate on the industrial basis, collecting the weekly charge on pay days,
When they have collected the weekly premium for as long a period as they think is safe they stop calling for the premiums. This stopping may be caused by the fact that some illness is expected—illness next door, or any other explanation the agent may care to make to his company. This may be construed to mean a loss to the company. But let us see how it works. The insured waits for the coming of the collector. In almost all cases he does not know the address of the agent. The collector does not come this pay day or the next, or the next. They conclude—anything you wish, and—tear up the papers. I found many families which had torn up the papers. But the very next agent that comes around writes a new policy.

There are a hundred and one societies and other organizations into which the miner pours his earnings. Included in these are the burying societies—the mine employee does not know that the relief associations of the mining companies, the lodge societies, the church benevolent societies, etc., all include the cost of burial in their obligations for dues paid. I found many a mine employee guaranteed for as

many as ten burials.

#### A Farm in San Francisco Bay

¶ There are large savings among the for-eign element, a large portion of which is not trusted to banks, but is kept in secret places about their houses, to be taken out only when the swindler arrives. For instance, I found a family in the hard-coal district that had \$2,000 in bank and \$400 in the house. I asked why they did not deposit the \$100. They said their first deposit of funds brought from the old country was \$700, and they understood that that was the only figure they could deposit at one time. About a month previous they had \$600 in the house, and they invested \$200 of it in a stock which would not them, as they said, \$400 a year and they soon would be able to buy a big farm in "Bai de Sao Francisco." Upon looking over the papers, I found that they had been filled in by the same hand, and yet two companies were represented, one for the farm land, which did not exist in the bay of San Francisco, and one for the corporation organized to make matches in Siam. There were two different salesmen in the two deals, calling several months apart. The signatures to the papers were different, but written by the same hand.

I might add that this family had a complete and expensive burglar-alarm system in their bouse. The house could not have cost the owner more than \$500 to build. and is similar to hundreds of others in these regions built by investors who receive from \$18 to \$30 rental per month, the occupant to make from \$10 to \$100 repairs on going into the house, to supply

his own large stove, and to make all repairs while occupying the house.

Into every field have come the get-richquick schemers with stocks and bonds, the purchase of which will not the owner un-told wealth. Not the miner alone, but all classes of investors become their victims. The educated as well as the ignorant have accumulated large amounts of securities not worth the paper they are en-graved on. One of the leading citizens of a large coal-shipping center told me that he had lost outright 30 per cent of his savings in the last ten years and he did not know the value of his present holdings. He purchased only two weeks before my visit an unknown stock said to be in position to pay fabulous dividends and to increase in value indefinitely, all done by mail until the consummation of the deal when a special representative from the home office, St. Joseph, Missouri, stopped off on his way to Europe to give further data relative to the company and, inci-dentally, to collect the purchase price of

#### A Market for Good Securities

¶ It seems to be easy to gain the confidence of the people in the coal regions in a disbonest deal, while much time and labor are necessary to sell good securities. However, when an agent once gains the confidence of the miners, he is trusted always. These people are by nature speculators, not savers. That is why they are so gullible. I lay much stress on this because there are great numbers of fake companies selling stock in the coal regions. Their favorite device seems to be the old one of paying a dividend or two before the price of the stock goes up, in order to sell a second

block to the same purchaser.

There are some fairly reliable figures showing the amounts sent home by foreigners, and some figures showing deposits of foreigners in foreign banks in this country. These are sufficient to indicate the huge volume of savings that go into the pockets of the swindling promoters. All of this could be shifted to a more

profitable investment in securities.

As to the possibility of the placing of good, honest securities in these sections, I should say that after the first efforts put forward along educational lines, the dis-posal would be a matter of course. I should say that the course to pursue would be to teach local people speaking the languages of the races in those sections, and who have the confidence of the prospective customers, the honesty and stability of the company seeking a market for its securities, and then let them go among the races as salesmen. I would not send a stranger into the field, neither would trust the selling to any one under the least bit of suspicion for anything. They raust be men of the highest integrity.

Fight dishonesty with honest representaand honest goods, and more than a fair share of the business will be the reward.

#### The Hill Lines Mortgage

PHE Great Northern Railroad has anthorized a record-breaking bond issue \$600,000,000 of fifty-year 4½ per cent bonds to refund various old issues and provide for future growth and improve-ment. It is the largest mortgage ever placed on the property of a corporation.

James J. Hill, president of the road, said
that "the size of the mortgage is explained by the fact that the outstanding obligations of the company, which were to be refunded, amount approximately to \$330,-000,000. Included, however, in the figures last named is the direct and contin-

gent obligation of the company on the Burlington joint 4s maturing in 1921 and aggregating 8222,400,000.

"Covering a future of fifty years, ap-proximately \$270,000,000 in bonds, therefore, will be available for general corporate purposes, double tracking and additional mileage. Since its beginning thirty-two years ago, the Great Northern has expended between \$350,000,000 and \$400,000,-000 out of capital and earnings,

"The provision made for the future, in consideration of the rapidly growing terri-tory which Great Northern lines serve, would seem intelligently conservative. In no other part of the country has nature more generously bestowed those three great sources of all national wealth-the farm. the forest, and the mine—and nowhere else is there more room for such develop-ment as follows the occupation of a new country by an intelligent population.

Hill purchased the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1901, and paid for it with joint 4 per cent bonds of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, due in twenty years. At that time Hill ex-plained that these 4 per cent bonds were only temporary financing, and that he expected to replace them with a long-term issue of 3½s. But ten years have seen interest rates go up. Hill has waited as long as he dares if he expects personally to see to the future financing of his roads before he dies, and, instead of selling an issue of 314s, this great mortgage is put out to yield 414 per cent. It is the latest and most striking illus-

tration of what has been said on this page time after time: the return on good bonds is high at this time, higher than it will

be a few years later.

#### Electric Property Investments

PAMPHLET issued by the Electric A Bond and Share Company of New York contains a history of the commercial development of the electric light and power industry, which ought to be read by investors interested in such securities. It is too bulky to be summarized on this page, but, no doubt, the company will send it to any inquirer.

Figures for the year 1907, the last year for which complete reports for the entire country are available, show that an average of 4.47 per cent was paid in interest on the \$600,677,685 then outstanding bonds of electric light and power companies: an average of 3.21 per cent in dividends on the \$75.313,725 then outstanding preferred stock; and an average of 2.53 per cent in dividends on the \$666. 003,772 then outstanding common stock, Summarized, this shows an average of 3.44 per cent paid in 1907 on a total capi-talization of \$1.341,995,182. It is the belief of the company that since 1907 the showing has been somewhat better.

#### Chinese Bonds for Americans

THREE big banking groups of New York-J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the First National and National City Banks-are offering \$7.500,-600 forty-five year 5 per cent coupon bonds, one fourth of the \$30,000,000 of the \$50,-000,000 Chinese railroad loan made by a syndicate of English, French, German, and American bankers. Probably very little of it will get to the average investor at the first selling price, but no doubt a market will be made for bonds so attractive in yield and so well secured as these. Whether the average man can get a share of the Chinese loan for himself or not, it would pay him to write to one of the houses named above for details concern-ing it. This for the educational value.

British investors of even moderate means are accustomed to pick over offerings of securities from all parts of the world-North and South American railways, African mines, Japanese railways

and electric light properties. Russian Government loans and industrial securities. Especially have they taken Government loans that yield 5 per cent or better, and Great Britain always sees that interest is paid promptly and that the principal is secured. No doubt the British investor is often stung, but not so often as the American, and he fares better because, for one thing, his buying horizon is broader and, again, he is better educated in judging investments. Wildcat rubber and mining companies, and an overflow of American get rich quick artists do manage to exist, as a rule in rather dingy fashion, in England. However, their pickings over there are probably not one-tenth as good as in the United States.

But we, too, shall learn that there is a world market for our savings, as well as for our wheat and steel and oil. As a step in spreading that knowledge, the bankers who insisted upon getting a share of the Chinese loan for America did a

patriotic service.

#### California Irrigation Bonds

NALIFORNIA has recognized the necessity for safeguarding irrigation projects in that State if investors are to tinue to buy such securities. The last Legislature passed a law requiring the favorable report of a commission made up of the Attorney-General, the State Superintendent of Banks, and the State Engineer before an irrigation district may issue bonds. The Attorney-General will pass upon the title to the land and the validity of water rights; the Superintendent of Banks will pass upon the value of the property, subject to taxation, and the ability of the district to meet the bond interest and taxes; and the State Engineer will have the final word as to the water supply and engineering work. ried out in good faith, this law should help the investor in irrigation district bonds, as well as make the marketing of these securities easier for the community that actually needs development.

#### For the Waiting Investor

CHARACTERISTIC attitude of mind A for the investor to-day is revealed in the following query printed in the "Wall Street Journal" of May 30:

"I have money to invest, but do not care to get in the market now, possibly not before November, 1912, but in the mean time I wish to have an income from same and wish to purchase something that will not fluctuate much and will be good collateral when the time comes. Will be satisfied with 4 per cent or 5 per cent. What do you suggest?"

An intelligent answer is made, suggesting three lists. The first is of high-grade bonds legal for savings-banks which are always readily marketable:

To	Yald .
Atchison gen. 4s, 1995	4.05
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3 5;s, 1987	4.05
Burlington gen. 4s. 1958	4.13
Great Northern (St. Paul, Minneapolis	
& Manitoba) 4 1/2 s. 1933	4.57
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s, 1940.	4.12
St. Paul gen. 4s	4.04
Union Pacific 1st and ref. 4s, 2008	4.10
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, 1955	4.20
Rock Island ref. 4s, 1934	4.73
Norfolk & Western cons. 4s	4.08

Group two, not legal for savings bank investments, is recommended as excellent securities, a selection among which would average up the return close to 5 per cent:

- TO STORY OF A 18 TO 10 TO STORY OF THE STO	
Atlantic Coast Line 4s, 1952	4.20
Missouri Pacific 4s, 1945	5.51
Western Maryland 4s, 1952	4.67
Chicago Great Western 4s, 1959	4.73
Scaboard ref. 4s. 1959	4.90

The third list is of bonds issued by industrial companies whose records as dividend payers are good:

Ullis-Chalmers 5s	7.60
Arginia-Carolina Chemical 1st 5s	4.89
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s. 1937	5.97
American Tel. & Tel. coll. 4s	4.66
J. S. Steel sinking fund 5s	4.69
Bethlehem Steel 5s	5.60

### Chicago House Wrecking Co.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds \$850,000.00

Dated May 15th, 1911 Denominations, \$500, \$1000

#### SECURITY:

The bonds are secured by the real estate and buildings of the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., located at 35th and lion Streets, Chicago, covering over twenty acres, conservatively valued at \$1,800,000, and are the direct obligation of this Corporation whose capital and surplus aggregate \$2,800,000. Bonds are also guaranteed unconditionally, both as to principal and interest, by owners who are principal officers of this Company. The net worth of these gentlemen, outside of their interest in the business, is largely in excess of the total amount of the issue.

#### Why Every Investor Should Be Interested

Large margin of security; large ground value, 14 times the issue.

 Rapid reduction of principal, \$50,000 each year for first 10 years, \$75,000 for next 2 years, and \$100,000 for last 2 years, without releasing any part of the security.

3. Exceptionally strong business together with able management.

 Net earnings of company for year 1910 were equal to eight times annual maximum interest charge.

5. Attractive interest rate—and additional personal guarantee of principal and interest by owners whose financial responsibility outside of their interest in the business is greatly in excess of the total amount of the boad issue.

6. Recommended by the HOUSE OF STRAUS, an institution in business for nearly 30 years, during which time not one of his clients has ever lost a single dollar of principal or interest.

Make reservations now, Write for full particulars,

#### S.W. STRAUS & CO., Inc. Mortgage and Bond Bankers

ESTABLISHED 1882 326 STRAUS Bldg., Chicago

BONDS

#### For Investing July Dividends

OR TO COMMENCE SYSTEMATIC SAVING

These two forms in which the 65 Gold Bonds of the American Real Estate Company are insted

65 COUPON BONDS For those who wish to indeat \$100 or more 65 ACCUMULATIVE BONDS
For those who wish to same \$25 or more a year

—offer to careful investors a time-tried and conservative plan to increase their income, or to place their savings where they will secure the greatest anjety, pay the highest interest-return consistent with salety, and include the privilege of cosh consent/billity.

4 A.R.E 65 Gold Bonds are sa/e, brouse, being the direct contract obligations of this Company, they are backed by its Surpl a of nearly \$2,000,000, and Ameta of over \$21,000,000 invested in New York realty.

Q. A.R.F. 66 Gold Bonds have paid 66 for 23 years more than \$7,000,000 in principal and interest. They med and invite your investigation.

¶ Booklet describing Bonds and properties on which they are based, map of New York City showing location, and financial statement sent on request.

American Real fista London Pounded 1883 Assets, 825,025,889,67

Room 510 527 Fifth Avenue, New York

#### IF YOU HAVE \$100.00 or \$1000.00

5% You can get a Gold Bond that pays you of in-terest, Guiranticed for 19 years, payable to you were all months, and you can convect it into cash before that time if you wish.

The safety of your investment is fully protected by the entire resources of the Bonk.

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VICTOR J. SVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, J. C.

IN ADDRESS TORSE ADDRESSED PLANT MENTION COLLISION

#### The Wonderful Thing

(Continued from page 21)

and the young man of medicine opened his bag as he came across the room.

"Why, Thomas," said the aged man of medicine, who knew the three brothers

Thomas did not let the aged man of "I have an antidote medicine say more. for the poison of this plague," said Thomas. 'I have just discovered it, and I am going to inject a little of it in Eleanor's veins, if you do not object."

"Go on, my son, and would that it might attain its end," said the aged man of medi-cine. "But you have come too late."

"I do not think so," said Thomas, and he took from his bag the flask which contained the antidote. And he also took from the bog a small tube of glass which had a needle-point, and he filled the tube with the antidote.

THOMAS stepped forward to where Elea-nor's arm lay bare and rigid across the white counterpane of her bed. And he plunged the needle point into her arm and injected the antidote to the poison of the plugue into her veins. He stepped back and sat down beside the aged man of medi-cine. And they watched Eleanor. And when the clock showed that half an bour when the cack showed that hat an source had passed. Thomas repeated his work. Eleanor did not seem to change. And when the hour was gone, Thomas did his work again. And at the end of thirty minutes more the aged man of medicine, minutes have the same than the same tha who had been watching Eleanor's face, turned to Thomas and said:

"She will come back to life." He turned to the others. "Now," said he, "you had better all go out except Thomas and the

So Benjamin and Daniel and Eleanor's mother and the young man who was sob-bing in the big chair withdrew. And in And in due time Eleanor came back to life.

After the days of Eleanor's healing were passed, Thomas, Daniel, and Benjamin were told that Eleanor was well enough to see them all. So they went to the house and passed through to the broad terrace from whence they had started on their quest a twelvemonth and more past. Their beautiful cousin, Eleanor, was again seated on the white couch with red cushseated on the white couch with red cust-ions. She was again reading in the book whose cover was blue and gold and whose name was "The Arabian Nights." She again had a large box of confections be-side her. There was a great bouquet of roses at her head and three more bouquets of roses at her side and one very large bouquet of roses at her feet, and there were four bouquets of roses on the flags of the pavement. Eleanor let the book fall into her lap and looked up as the three brothers approached.

THOMAS, being the eldest, addressed her first. "I have come to claim your hand," said he, "because I brought you the most wonderful thing in the world. It is my antidote for the poison of the plague, and it brought you back to life."

Daniel, being the second brother, ad-dressed her next. "I have come to claim your hand," said be, "because we learned of your need through the most wonderful thing in the world. It is my talking ma-chine which works without the wires that carry the words of men."

Benjamin, being the youngest, addressed her last. "I have come to claim your hand," said he, "because I brought my brothers to you in the most wonderful thing in the world, my bird machine. And without it nothing would have been of any

Eleanor looked at the three brothers and

"It is true, Thomas, that your antidote brought me back from death, but you would not have known of my sickness if it had not been for Daniel's talking machine. Nor would you have reached me had it not been for Benjamin's bird machine. And as for you, Daniel and Ben-jamin, I would have been dead had it not been for Thomas's antidote. So how can I choose between you on the ground of your having brought me the most wonderful thing in the world? The contest has not proved what that is. You have failed to do what you set out to do. So I can not choose any of you. And besides." she added, "I am going to marry another man anyway."

AND Thomas looked at Daniel. And Daniel looked at Benjamin. And Benjamin looked at Thomas. And they all looked at Eleanor.

"But why?" they asked.

"Because I love him," answered Eleanor, She paused, and a flame leaped up far back in the depths of her eyes as she

# Exchange a portion of your present holdings for the new U.S. Government Panama Canal 3% Bonds

The new 3% Panama Canal Bonds issued by the U. S. Government have been heavily oversubscribed. The public appreciation of their value and attractiveness has been so widespread, that the demand has far exceeded the supply. You are already aware from the newspaper accounts, that a number of bidders were unable to secure an allotment of this exceedingly popular issue.

You can invest as little as \$100 in these U. S. Government Bonds. This is one of their several attractive features.

#### Absolute Safety:

Of course, Government Bonds are the safest securities known. They are, in fact, the foundation of the currency system of the Nation. Their possession gives standing to the investor which no other form of investment can approach.

#### Ready Market:

They can be sold very readily, making them from this standpoint alone, a most desirable form of investment.

U.S. Government Bonds are exempt from all taxation.

No matter how excellent your other investments are, you should have among your securities some Government Bonds. In case you desire to negotiate a loan for a short period, you can obtain accommodation at your own bank much easier, quicker and for far nearer the full value on a Government Bond, than any other security whatsoever.

#### Exchanging Other Securities:

If your present holdings are all in Industrial Bonds or Preferred or Common Stocks, you should exchange some of these securities for Government Bonds to protect yourself in case a quick loan is necessary, if for no other reason.

Are all your present holdings absolutely secure? United States Government Bonds are absolutely secure. You should re-invest some of your funds in them.

#### Denominations, \$100, \$500, \$1000

We are one of the successful bidders on the Panama Canal Government Bond Issue. We can supply these bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000. We would as gladly place \$100 for you in one bond as \$1000 or \$50,000. We expect that our present supply of bonds in the smaller denominations will be quickly exhausted, so we suggest that you do not delay in communicating with us.

If you will send us a list of the securities you would consider exchanging for these new United States Government 3 Bonds, we will gladly select from that list, those which in our estimation would be to your best advantage to exchange, and at the same time advise you the best prices obtainable for them.

For the convenience of investors we maintain a Quotation Department through which you may obtain, without incurring any obligation, an accurate appraisal of any marketable security.

Our circular 86 giving full data on the new Panama Issue also full particulars of our method of exchanging other securities for them, sent upon request.

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looked at the three young men. "My cousins," said she, "love is the most wonderful thing in the world."

"Your reasons," said Thomas, "are wholly illogical."

"They are," said Daniel, "in no way scientific."

"But you are not," said Benjamin, the youngest, "giving the rest of us even a sporting chance."
"I don't care," said Eleanor.

"But give us a real reason," said the

three brothers.
"I will." replied Eleanor, and the clear gleam far back in the depths of her eyes

began to shine.
"What is it?" queried the three brothers.
"Because," said Eleanor.

#### An Experience at the Moctezuma Hold-up

The following is an account of an actual experience undergone by a nurse on her way to Mexico City during the recent insurrection:

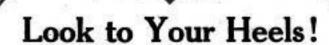
HE evening of January 29 1 left El Paso bound for Mexico City, the train being due to leave Juarez at 7.30 p. m. After having a de-lightful last visit with friends, good-bys were said to all but two who waited for the train to leave. After waiting some time for the train to start, we started to investigate the cause of the delay, and found a bridge eight kilometers south of Juarez had been tampered with; but, as nothing serious was done, it was quickly repaired, and we left Juarez a few minutes after 10 o'clock. I was, of course, a lit-tle apprehensive, but not afraid, although knowing the Insurrectos were active in the north of Mexico. What caused me more apprehension was the fact that I was the only woman on the train, a most unusual thing. However, being an old traveler, I retired at once, and was asleep in a few moments. From a very sound sleep I was awakened by the train coming to a sudden standstill, and at the same moment loud cries of "Viva Madero!" and "Viva Orozco!" met my

Instantly it flashed through my mind: we are held up by the Insurrectos. I at once raised the curtain to look out, and my feelings may be better imagined than described when I tell you I looked into the barrel of a gun pointed at my head.

#### A Visit from Insurrectos

QUICK as thought I lowered the cur-tain, and at the same instant the window at the foot of my kerth was shattered into a thousand pieces, probably broken by the butt of a gun. For an instant I thought I would faint, but realized as quickly that now was the time for my wits to be about me, so I neither fainted nor screamed. The door of the Pullman was broken in, and, amid the awful confusion of voices and broken glass, I heard a voice ring out in command: "Cuidado!" "Cuidado!" (Careful! Careful!)—and it was reassur-ing. I can tell you. The conductor and brakeman from our car were taken off and searched, and then the train was searched.

They, the Insurrectos, had expected to find a gentleman of political prominence on the train, and so perfect is, or was, their scout duty that they knew he had booked for lower nine-1 was in lower eight, and that was why I was given the extra attention of gun and broken window. The gentleman in question boarded the train at Juarez, but owing to damaged bridge and consequent delay, and very possibly to apprehensions, got off the train just before it left Juarez. The car was in darkness, the lights being cut off, but it was searched very carefully nevertheless. I should say fully two hundred men went through, looking in each section, asking the nationality of the occupant, and on the lookout for firearms. I sat up in my berth and was looked at by four hundred pairs of eyes, lighted up by as many matches. On find-ing a lady, they almost without exception assured me that I was safe, some apologizing for intruding. It was not reassuring, however, to remember that I was the only lady on the train; that we were surrounded by four hundred Insurrectos: that our train was held up somewhere on the plains; that a gun had been pointed at my head and a window broken at my feet: but kind Nature came to my relief, and I went to sleep and slept soundly for one hour and a half. When I awakened I was ready for anything: I again raised my curtain, and never shall I forget the wonderful sight. Camp-fires dotted the plains, and around each five from six to ten men were busy getting breakfast. To describe the scene is impossible. The men with their blankets around their shoulders, guns either in their hands or slung over the



Do you know that every step you take on hard leather heels sends a distinct jar along your spinal column, and through your nervous system?

Do you know that this is the most common cause of the feeling of being "played out?" You can't expect to be full of life and cheerfulness if, by degrees, you are jolting your nervous system to pieces.

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O'Sullivan's Heels will save your shoes, for live rubber wears longer than hard leather. They are invisible.

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Men's Separate 50c Men'ul moon Swits, \$1.00 Boys' Separate 25c

Boys' Union Suits, 50e Knee or ackle length drawers, short or long sleeves and athletic shirts. Invist on seeing the Kropkow' label. If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for a ratalog and sample of the Kropkow' labric.

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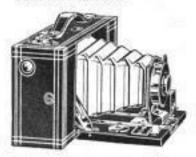




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back, big sombreros, ruddy firelight, horses neighing and champing in a corral, saddled and ready for action—the pungent odor of coffee being wafted in, and over all the wonderful break of day. It needed a Remington with pencil and brush to do justice to the wonderfully dramatic scene. One forgot one's fears in looking on, and was rather filled with amazement.

#### A Visit to the Camp

ABOUT seven o'clock I ventured up and out; the conductor, a Mexi-can, kindly acting as my escort. We walked all over the camp, not a word being spoken to us, the men looking very peaceful instead of warlike, as they had during the night. We found out that a battle had been fought between Fed-erals and Insurrectos at El Carmen a few days ago, and my curiosity and sympathy were aroused to know what had become of the wounded. The conductor made impriries, and we learned that the wounded were being brought in, but none had yet reached the camp. I then offered my serv-ices to do what I could for any of the men who might need attention, and the offer was accepted with graciousness and thanks.

I must tell you of a couple of funny incidents which occurred during the night. When the train first stopped I heard, or rather felt, something or some one go over my bed, then absolute quietness until after the men had finished their search, when I again heard the same thing scrambling down. On putting my head out between the curtain I saw the porter descending. I said: "What were you doing over my berth?" and his reply was characteristic of his race. He said: "Sure, Missus, I knew you were de only lady on de train and it was just naturally the safest place to get." The cook, a good old Virginian darky, locked himself in his little kitchen and wrote a letter to his wife, which de-serves a place in the history of the revolu-After writing it, he lost it, and it was found the next morning, much to the joy of the possessor. It reads like this: "My dear Libbie-We are surrounded by the Insurrectos, and I do not know if I will ever live to see you again; be good and true and virtuous as you have ever been . . . they are at my door again. Lord. bave mercy on my soul. Your loving hubby-

#### Treating the Wounded

THE train from the south had been held up in much the same manner as our train had been, but with less commotion. On it were many ladies whom I shall ever remember with gratitude. About one o'clock of that afternoon they brought in two men. one shot through the shoulder, the other wounded in the hip; both had been wounded three or four days previously. Never was I so glad of my training and experience as a trained nurse. I knew that each train carries what is called an emergency box. This I asked for and got, dressed the wounds and saw my men mount their horses and ride off. I had just finished washing my hands when word came that the ambulance wagons were coming in, and would I look after the men? The wagons were brought alongside the train, and when I looked and saw the suffering and misery my heart almost failed me. only place to work was in the open, the car not affording room for the patients to lie down. Blankets were spread on the sand. and the men laid on them. At this point Mr. James R. Garfield made himself known to me, and together we worked for hours, helped by many willing hands. And what work it was! What courage and bravery these poor men showed! wonderful! One felt in the presence of great heroes. One old man was horribly shot through the arm, bones completely shattered, the ball passing out below the shoulder blade; three days he had been wounded, and all that had been done for him was to bind a handkerchief around the arm-When I started to dress the wound, tearing up Pullman sheets and napkins for bandages, cleansing as best as I could with soap and water, hurting him fear-fully the while, and he never groaning or murmuring, it was almost too much. I said: "Probrecito! I am so sorry." He exclaimed: "No. I am only one life, and my country is worth many. I and my sous will fight while life lasts, for we love our country." To go into each case would be wear some, but one and all showed the same wonderful fortitude, courage, and love of country.

#### Strengous Work

BY seven o'clock we had dressed all the wounds, not according to "Hoyle." but as best we could with willing bands and hearts and little else. When I tried to arise from the kneeling position in which I had been for about five hours, my knees refused to work and I had to be liberally lifted into my car. It was while dressing the men I had my first sight of General Orozeo. I was anxious to have the men



# The Howard Watch

veryone concedes that the Railroad man must have an accurate watch.

His business requires it.

But how about the man in any other calling?

Why should he be content with less than the best in a timepiece?

Is not a cheap or unreliable watch an evidence of slackness in character and habit-a confession as to the slight value he places on his own time?

There is a big change taking place in this country on the watch question.

Respect for a fine watch mechanism increases with culture and civilization.

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More men every day are willing to put money in a fine watch even if it is carried in the pocket where it cannot always be seen.

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made as comfortable as possible for the night, and asked for Seffor Orozco, to find he was standing at my back, watching me as I bound up broken bones and gunshot wounds, using eigar-boxes for splints, as nothing else was available. In very poor Spanish I told him what I wanted done for his men. Imagine my indignation when, not answering in any way, he simply turned on his beel and left. But later I found out how characteristic it was of him to do instead of to talk. In a little while I was informed that a box-car had been made ready and to send the men most needing care to it. It was not comfort as we express it, but it was for those poor men. The next morning some of the wounds had to be redressed and still other wounded men had come in, but I had several helpers, all willing. We got the men into the train, made as comfortable as could be, and watched them. General Orozco was consideration personified. No suggestion for the comfort of his men but what met with his approval and help.

#### Grateful Soldiers

THE gratitude of the men is the best and sweetest thing that ever came to me. From Seflorita Anita I soon became Santa

On the afternoon of the second day the father of Pascual Orozco came to me and presented me with a huge bouquet of gardenias, confiscated from the express car, and in the most sincere manner said: "I could not thank you yesterday, for there were tears in my eyes and tears in my beart, but for myself, my son, and my men I thank you to-day. Every man in camp prayed for you last night, and it will be many a night before they forget to pray for Senorita Anita."

From General Pascual Orozco I received great consideration and courtesy; from the men gratitude. The whole experience was trying, hard, and wonderful. When we finally started on our backward journey to El Paso, blowing up bridges and culverts as soon as we had passed them, a car of dynamite behind us and the fear of an attack by Federals from before was not comforting.

Our train was preceded by the cars with horses and cattle; with us were the Insurrectos. One day in speaking with General Orozco of the very excellent order maintained by the men, I called them Insurrectos, whereupon he said: "Not Insurrectos, but Correctos." These men were not allowed to drink liquor of any kind; they were never boisterous, and swearing was forbidden; the morale could not have been better. They were well dressed and all wore boots. Contrary to general opinion, they were not peons, but farmers, clerks, lawyers, and business men. all bearing hardships and facing danger. Whatever might be one's opinion as to the right or wrong of the question, it was impossible to be with this particular body of men and not be impressed with the earnestness of their purpose, their determination to fight and win their cause—the greater liberty of Mexico.

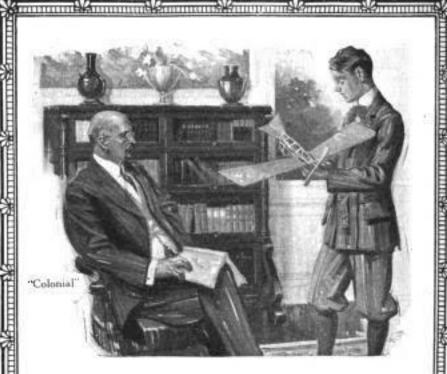
#### Orozco Smiles

T Samalayuca the men, horses, and cat-A the were detrained. Before leaving for Juarez every officer, from General Orozco down, came and said good-by, again thanking me for what I had done. As a farewell gift I gave to General Orozco a little Billiken to bring him good luck. It was then for the first time I saw him smile. As a character study he is most interesting. He has a face with determination written all over it. Its expression seldom changes; he is not alert in his actions, but his eyes see everything; his manner with his men is quiet carnestness. They are at liberty to talk to him at any time. He feels his power over men and uses it admirably.

The men seem to both love and respect him. As for me, it was a great opportunity that came my way, and I can only be thankful I was able to meet it.

I possess two or three trophies valuable to me-a bullet from the belt of General Orozco, a piece of three-colored badge from one of the officers, a letter from the Provisional Governor of Chihuahua, and, maybe best of all, a little menthol inhaler given to me by one of the wounded men whom I cared for. It was all he had and he wished me to take it.

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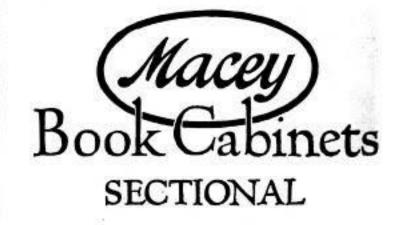
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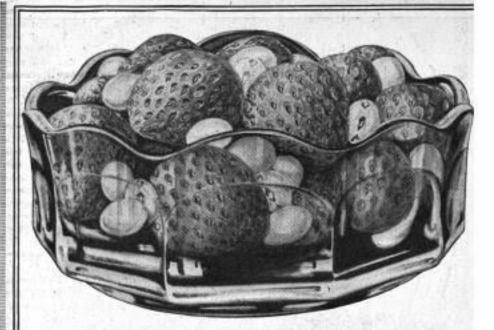
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The months of ice cream-when Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice adds a nut-like garnish to it.

The months of cold suppers-of these puffed grains in milk. They are crisper than crackers and four times as porous as bread.

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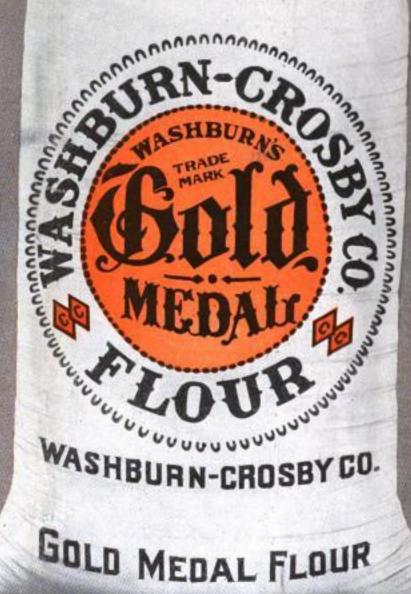


# June's Ideal Supper

Puffed Wheat or Rice in Milk

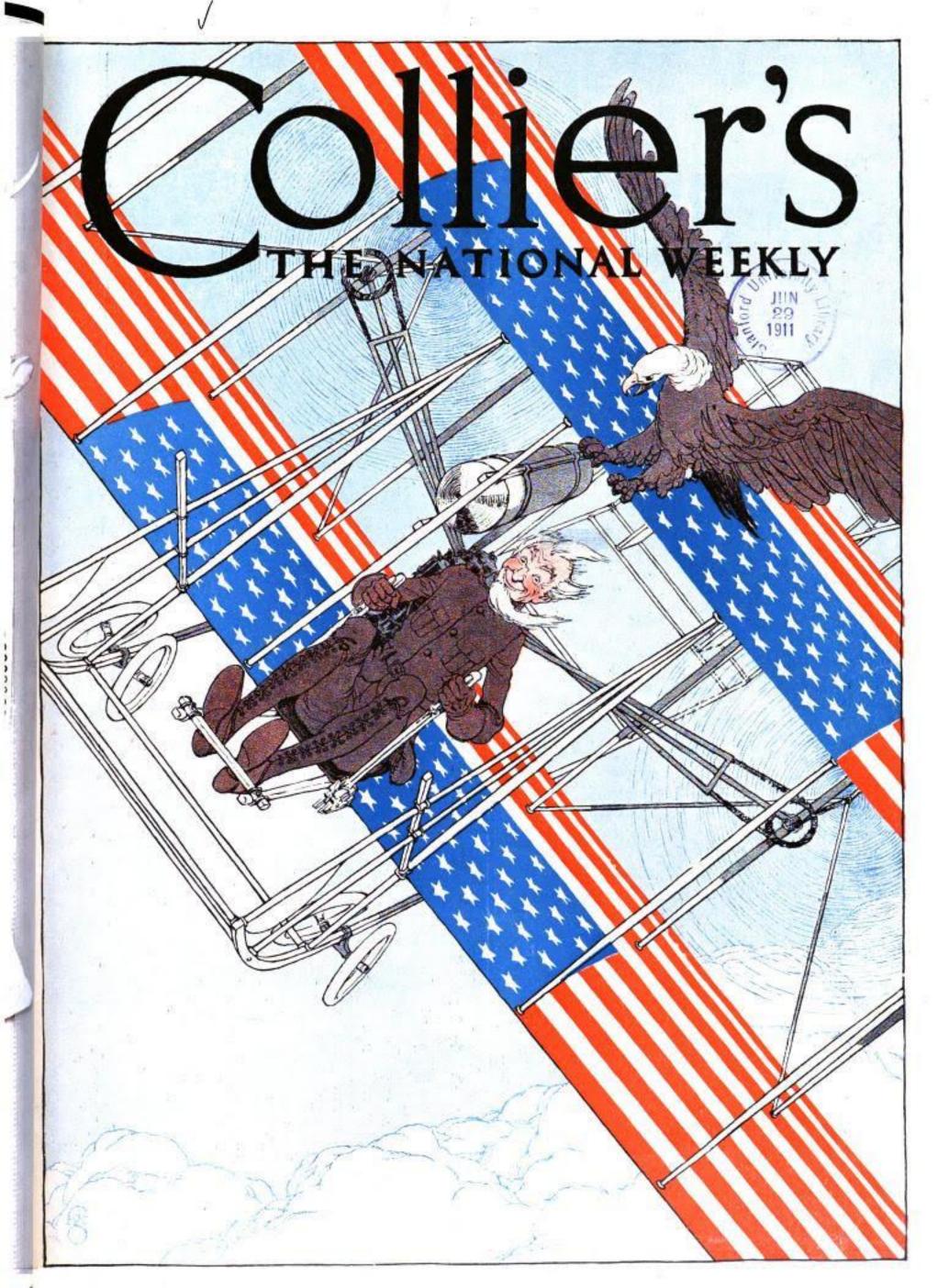
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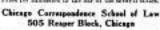
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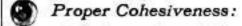


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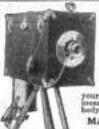
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of I make 30 packages of they, quick sell-ing endsy these every-sight orderies. A fair, rose trick, forms or engaging a created on-lesse in the piece to have the trick. The only profit is astronomorphism if for a posterior fingles same of his power-smoking experience, with no report expense, one proced this power apportunity. Today is the sky to get the scale on the modelies. Also sad for endang of Topocom and Pos-ches where modelies.

Serens Mfr. & Supply Co., Dept. A. 1225 Wahash Ave., Chicago, III.



#### It's the Oxygen

in Calex (Peroxide of Hydrogen) that readers it as efficient as a cleaner of the mouth and whitener of the teeth. Dentiate advice (to use. Physicians prescribe in.

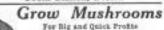
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McKESSON & ROBBINS, NEW YORK

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Seashore, Woods and Country. Scassiore, We sachting bathing and golfing, Lool breezes always, Send for "Quaint Cape Cod," It's free. Write Advertising Bureau, Room 652 South Station, Boston



For Big and Quick Frofits
I can give practical instructions worth many deliars to you. No many the term is your occupation is see where located, get a thorough knowledge of this paying homese. Particulars free darkson Scatteron Farm, 6192 S. Western Son, Chicago

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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY TO sell the Transparent Handle Pocket Knife. Good com-mission paid. Immesse profits carried, Write for terms. Novelty Cutlery Company, No. 40 Bar St., Canton. 12.

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TERRITORY MANAGERS IN EXCLUSIVE territory. Low priced hand machine makes \$5 to \$6 worth of staple article in universal use for \$60 or from waste makerial free. Sells quick, city or country, a real time and money saver. Babtock says: "Will waget can sell 8 out of 10 calls." No competition hig money handling sub-agent, only a few been, clean, ambitious men needed. Chicago, Appliance Factories, Dept. G.201-22 Quincy St., Chicago,

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"MODERN" SELF-HEATING GASOLINE imms and stands new in demand. 1005 profit. Sample outside fornished. Reserve territory by writing for catalog "C." Modern Specialties Mig Co., Molwankee, Wis. (Patersees).

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BECOME A MPR'S AGENT: WE MPG'R Hostery; outweard ordinary kind, replaced free when hele upears. Easy sales; large profile. First reply obtains agency your city. Triplewe r Mills, Dept.P., 724 Grand Ave., Phila.

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SEND APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL "GET-sequalitied" offer—\$10 yearly—aid line policy against sickness and accidents. Pays \$5,000 death; \$25,00 week-ity disability benefit. Beliable representatives wanted, L. B. Smatz, Mgr., 515-76 Helland 194g., St. Louis, Mo.

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A hardy little book by Walter Camp, gives in condensed form for beey people the assential points yes ought to know. All the useful rules for play have been collected and classified under headings such as "Don'ts for No Trump Makes," "Don'ts for Leads," etc. etc. Your gams can be improved 1006 by following these rules. Attractive as it is useful. Send captes to your friends. Me. by Mail 380. P. F. Collier & Son, 430 West 13th St. New York City.

MAINE COAST AND LAKE REGION; COOL, Beauthful, Charming. Cottages, Bungalows, Farme; all locations, every variety. For sale or rent. Maine Realty Bureno, Portland, Maine.

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PREE LITERATURE WILL BE SENT TO ANY one interested in the wonderful Nacramento Valley, the richest valley in the world. Unlimited apportunities. Thousands of acres available at right perces. The piace for a man wanting a home in the finest climate on earth. No lands for sale) ergunized to give reliable information. Sacramento Valley Development Association, 900 2nd Street, Sacramento, California.

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VIRGINIA APPLE ORCHARDS PAY BIG profits. \$250.00 on long time and easy payments buys a ten-acre apple orchard tract in the beautiful Shenandosh Valley of Virginia—other lands \$15 per acre and up. Write for beautiful booklets and excursion rates. F. R. Lallanme, Agr'l Agt., N. & W. Ry., Box 2077, Reanoke, Va.

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DRY GOODS AND DEPARTMENT STORES Wanted and For Sale. Partnerships, etc. The "Bry Goods Economist" Want Page is the national specialized medium for invasion and solders to make their wants known. Sample pages sent free. "Economist," 233a W. 39th St., New York.

YOUR \$200 WILL COMMAND GOOD INCOME when backed by your ability to manage agents stilling Perfect Vacquin Clothes Washers in protected territory. Practical necessity. Prior right. Going Business. Bare opportunity. Write today. W. B. Hart, Mfr. 1049 B'way, N.Y.

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OUR PROCESS OF SHARPENING RAZOR blades is new. You will notice the difference right away. We actually make old blades better than new. Send 3te for each dozen blades. Hades returned promptly with a nice and useful present. Price lists, etc. Hack & Rayner, Druggists, Dept. A. State & Madison, Chicago. Est. 1858.

3 SHIRTS TO MEASURE \$5.00. EXPRESS PRE-paid. Better grades \$2.50 and \$1.00 each. Superior qual-ity. High grade work manchip. Fastitless laundry work, and perfect fit assured. Send for samples with measuring instructions and booklet "Shirt Tales". Money returned if not satisfied. Frank W. Hadley, Mfr., Norwalk, Conn.

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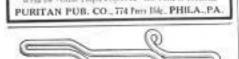
"RED STREAKS OF HONESTY EXIST IN everybody," and thereby I collect over \$500,000 yearly from housest debts all over the world. Write for my Red Streak Book, free. Francis G. Luke, 77 Com. Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. "Some People Bon't Like Us."

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HANDROOK FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS free. Collier's handbook for Classified Advertisers contains helpful suggestions on Writing Copy and Follow-up Batter, on Judging Results, on Gaining the Conddence of the Public, on Agencies, and on other points of vital interest to the nosice and the veteran. While published to promote Collier's Classified Columns, it is absented to promote Collier's Classified Columns, it is absented to promote Collier's Classified Columns. solutely non-partian except where it is frankly adver-tising. Sent free to any interested Classified Advertiser on revuest. Collier's Classified Columns, 406 W. 13th Street, New York.







All in One Volume, Illustrated, \$2, Postpaid

NO MORE GARTERS FOR MEN Twin Hook Supporters Instead

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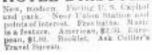
A free dasp of the best and traffic acceptability all—oveless
the bend to blind the log—builder electricities and best are order.

A perfect support for home, which darway and tracking the units

the said. A continuous A billing is B BAKER Personny, Mass.







# Weekly letter to readers on advertising No.25

THIS announcement that appeared re-

"\$100 reward will be paid by The "New York Times to any person "who gives information leading to "the arrest and conviction of any "one who may have obtained money "through a fraudulent or mislead-"ing advertisement in The New "York Times.—Adv."

It is a very pleasant duty to welcome another newspaper into the fold of publications that feel a moral responsibility for their readers' welfare

----with regard to clean advertising.

Folo. Patterson.

Manager Advertising Department



To keep their faces in perfect condition and thus make shaving somewhat of a pleasure rather than a disagreeable task.—A few days' use will demonstrate its worth to you. Our free trial bottle is enough for the test.

Just a few drops of Hinds Honey and Almond Cream, applied with the fingers (no long-continued rubbing or massage) will stop the smart at once and restote cut or scraped skin in a day, so the face will be ready for the next day's shave.

It will keep the skin smooth and prevent dryness.

Hinds Honey and Almond Cream is antiseptic, will neutralize and remove impurities from the pores, and prevent infection from unclean soap or razor. It will overcome unsightly blemishes and restore the skin to its natural clear, healthy condition.

For WINDBURN, SUNBURN or CHAPPING there's nothing that will give such prompt relief.

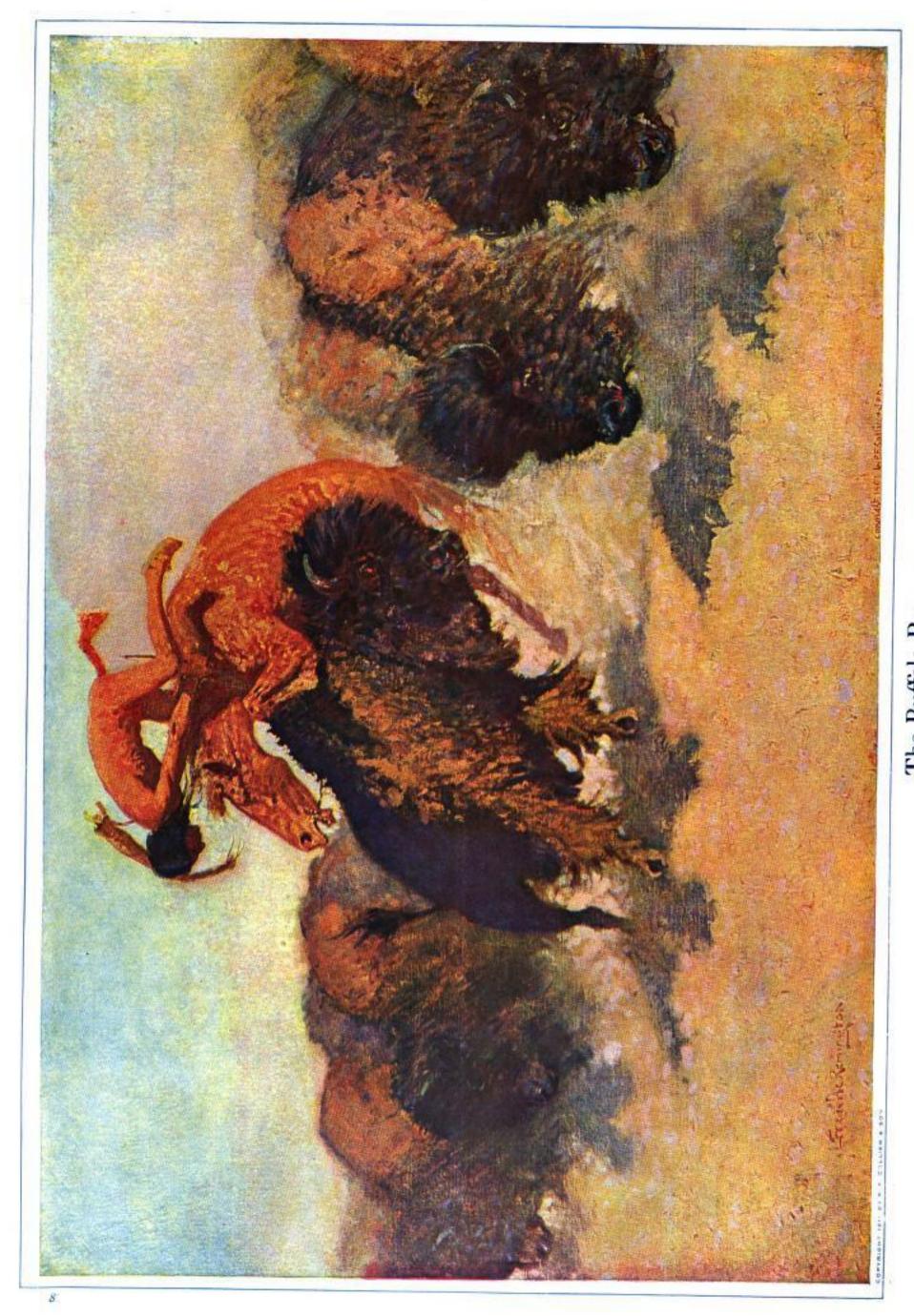
Hinds Honey and Almood Cream is absolutely pure, harmless and free from greasy or sticky

Write today for a liberal trial bottle, free on request.

A. S. HINDS, 12 West Street, PORTLAND, MAINE



RONT 211 BACK 1961N





# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

July 1, 1911

#### Protecting Reverence

HE GREAT AND GOOD Governor of New York, John A. Dix, whose election was hailed as a rebuke to Theodore Roosevelt and what he stands for, continues by his appointments to extend to the whole State the power of Charles F. Murphy and of Tammany Hall. Incidentally he has time, in smaller ways, to show his intellect. His soaring intelligence, for instance, has given its sanction to a law protecting, shielding, and otherwise defending the inhabitants of his bailiwick against the danger of seeing representations of divine persons on the stage. The only fault in the law is its obsenrity. Does a slight veil make legitimate the presentation, as in "The Servant in the House" and "The Third Floor Back," or are these dramas as illegal, irreverent, and disintegrating as "Sister Beatrice" and the Passion Play? The Empire State has been put almost abreast of the progressive and artistic stage of the Empire of George V, where STEPHEN PHILLIPS may present the HEROD of the Apoerypha, but not him of the Gospel according to Matthew, and must, in "The Sin of Dayid," dress up said DAVID as one of Cromwell's Roundheads, but where anybody may picture the highest divinity if he clothes it in a dress suit and makes it sing in oratorio. We suggest that former Governor PENNYPACKER, present Governor DIX, and present Mayor Fitzgerald be appointed a committee of three to regulate art, morals, science, polities, and religion for the country under the interstate commerce clause. Being moderate men, they would not interfere with more innocent pastimes of the people, such as "The Girl from Rector's" and the advertisements in the Cincinnati "Enquirer," but they would limit political newspaper comment, serious drama, and, generally speaking, every activity of the mind that could be suspected of dealing in a spirit of inquiry with the foundations of thought or life.

#### Commemorating a Man

FROM A SLAB-SHANTIED and poverty-ridden section of the South, in the days of Reconstruction that South, in the days of Reconstruction, there went into the West a young hotel clerk. For the want that had blighted his early life he blamed the North and LINCOLN. The Far West, with its new horizons, made him look upon LINCOLN as the greatest of our heroes. He came to wish that all our people might go West and see things in his new way, and into the phrase "See Europe if you will, but see America first," he put lasting and devoted fervor. He proselyted until his voice failed, and then he wrote letters until he died. A hundred men in Salt Lake City formed a commercial club around his idea. He preached in the East his doctrine of sojourning westward instead of oversea. He preached such definite means as hotels built, scenery preserved, and caffons boulevarded. He summoned Governors of a dozen Western States into consultation and started in towns a propaganda of tourist-luring. To his funeral services in the Masonie Temple at Salt Lake there came more Mormons, Jews, and Gentiles than in that warring community had ever united in any common sorrow. Now, after a lapse of two years, there is being completed in the city where he labored what its builders believe is one of the finest hotels in the United States. The Mormon, Jew, and Gentile friends and admirers of the late FISHER HARRIS, who put their money into the enterprise, overshot the mark of profit for many years, and they did it purposely.

#### Where to Live

OUNTAIN INN is a town in South Carolina. The editor of the "Tribune," of that address, says he would rather have his present position than to write editorials for a metropolitan daily, one of his reasons being that in the great city he would know a few of the boys around the office, be on speaking terms with the patrolman on his block (possibly), have a nodding acquaintance with his next-door neighbor (perhaps), and know his janitor, while ninety-nine out of every one hundred faces he passed in the street would be unknown. He would hunger for the open country and board walks, for fields of clover, wheat, and barley, and he would miss the cackle of the hens. In Fountain Inn he knows all the first names, hardships and triumphs, virtues and faults; he can sit up with neighbors when they are sick, and they will take notice when it is his turn to die. The town is without rich or poor, without saloons or gambling dens; the people like the churches, and the children are deemed fortunate in their school. We like the looks of the "Tribune." It is interesting; it announces at the head of its editorial page that it will not accept patent medicine or other questionable advertising; it is published in what the editor in his enthusiasm conservatively calls the richest farming district on earth; and it is a pleasant and wholesome theory that he finds Fountain Inn plenty large enough. Many a person who rushes to the big cities manages only, as MARLOWE has it,

To live in grief and baleful discontent.

#### The Drug Decision

WHEN GOVERNOR HUGHES accepted a position on the Supreme Bench of the United States, some thought he might be too conservative. Quite the opposite tendency was shown by him in the leading patent medicine case of United States vs. Johnson, where he delivered the dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices Harlan and DAY. JOHNSON'S "Cancerine Tablets" and other concections made up "Dr. Johnson's Mild Combination Treatment for Cancer." The pure food law forbids "any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular." Justice Holmes, for the majority, held that the only lies forbidden were those about ingredients. Justice Hughes, in a more forcible argument, contended that, constraing the law with the sole purpose of giving effect to the intent of Congress, obviously fraudulent claims should be included. "Granting the wide domain of opinion, and allowing the broades' range to the conflict of medical views, there still remains a field in which statements as to the curative properties are downright falsehoods and in no sense expressions of judgment. This field, I believe, the statute covers." Even if 4 parts hydrogen and 2 parts oxygen and 4 parts some scientific name for mud are on the label, the statement that this is a cancer cure would be forbidden, as "the so-called remedy was absolutely worthless and hence the label demonstrably false." The majority having reached an opposite conclusion, one of the duties of the next Congress is to amend the pure food law. As the Springfield "Union" says, in discussing the Advertisers' Protective Association (and it might have discussed the League for Medical Freedom in the same connection): "The United States needs and ought to have a pure food law as drastic as the German law."

#### Friend Pillsbury

TEW HAMPSHIRE has a foolish law, under which the Governor's powers are limited by a "council," so that if the State elects an enlightened Governor, like ROBERT BASS, it must at the same time be wise in electing three out of five other men if much is to be accomplished. In the Constitutional Convention of 1912 the council should be abolished. One of the most important things Governor Bass had to do was to appoint a Public Service Commission-hard enough, when it is remembered that the best men in the State are needed, if legitimate business is not to be impeded, and that the salary is small. The new Commission promises well. It consists of EDWARD C. NILES of Concord, chairman; John E. Benton of Keene, and Professor Thomas WORTHEN of Hanover. Mr. Niles is a Harvard graduate and a son of Bishop Niles, one of the original supporters of Winston Churchill in his first campaign. Mr. Benton, formerly Mayor of Keene, drafted the essential features of the Public Utilities Bill. Professor Worthen, a progressive Democrat, is head of the Department of Mathematics at Dartmouth College, was a member of the House in 1905, and as far back as 1904 appeared before President TUTTLE of the Boston and Maine to argue against free passes. Pillsbury, the editor of the New Hampshire paper with the largest circulation, says he has been "told" that Collier's "determined upon these attacks for the purpose of getting into a controversy with the 'Union' and then get the advertising benefit of its circulation." We pass both the grammar and the substance of that allegation; but we do regret that cheap politics and local jealousies should have led editors like Phasbury and the Standpatters in the Council to work against the effectiveness of a body to whose hands is entrusted so large a control over the business world. Mr. Stevens, the Democratic leader, is a statesman of high type, and he was one of those selected by Governor Bass and defeated by the Council. Of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Pillsbury declares that "it is a matter of record that he undertook to do things which no man with a high sense of honor would undertake." Phasbury does not specify. The crime of Mr. Stevens is that, being a Democrat, he led his followers to work with a Republican Governor and a Republican House for the welfare of the people of the State, a course which, to a petty mind, is not much short of treason.

#### Madero

EXICO IS A LAND of the unexpected, and nothing could prove It better than the present position of Francisco I. Madero. Frail, physically; a dreamer and humanitarian, rather than warrior; the antithesis of the type which the Mexican people have always demanded in their leaders, he is, nevertheless, the man of the hour. Even that old bogy-man, General Reyes, whose mere presence in Mexico was considered so dangerous to peace that he must needs be kept at the innocuous job of inspecting military establishments in Europe, mounts the band-wagon, declares that he has no intention of being a presidential candidate in the October elections, and urges all classes to unite around the new leader. Pending the elections, young Mr. Madero's position is not unlike that of Mr. Roosevelt when he returned from Africa. Nothing can make him more popular than he is now, and a thousand things can make him less so. The peaceful dispersion of the rebel bands will be a difficult task, especially as Mr. Madero's altruism persists to the incredible length of suggesting that the best interests of the country may not be met by the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. The Cientificos and their allies are too rich and powerful to disappear from Mexican business with their mere removal from political office. Modern Mexico has been built by arbitrary power and capital, most of it foreign. And when the tumult and the shouting are over, business will go on, for the present at least, with much of the old machinery. Much will be done, no doubt, to embarrass the new leader. The old reactionaries will fight him for obvious reasons; the masses will be likely to turn against Madero through their inability to understand a point of view so generally modern and enlightened. The mere fact, however, that the Mexican people can make a hero, even temporarily, of a man like Madero, is a proof of the change that has come over them during the peaceful years of the Diaz régime.

#### Common Honesty

TEWSPAPER REPORTERS who attended a recent gathering of New York clergymen, at which Theodore Roosevelt was to be the chief speaker, were informed by the chairman that the Colonel had accepted only on the express understanding that the meeting should be wholly private. To reporters who applied were shown cards of invitation signed by every person present, the signature being just below a pledge not to talk for publication. After the conference the chairman informed the reporters who reapplied to him for news that he had asked any person intending to talk for publication to withdraw at the beginning of the conference, and had heard Colonel ROOSEVELT, at the opening of his address, make the same request. Five newspaper reporters of the six present returned to their offices with statements for their city editors that every reputable way to obtain the news had been closed. The New York "World" next day printed nearly two columns of what purported to be the Colonel's address. Not very long ago this act would have appeared to a large number of people to be "enterprising."

#### More Need for Good Roads

THE ROAD-DRAG JOY RIDE is an idea from Missouri. A few weeks ago a farmer south of Columbia put into operation an efficiency system plan when he used his road-drag for a wagon on a trip to town with produce. He could boast afterward that he had combined two pieces of necessary business in one movement. Yet a later experiment goes even further than this by welding business and pleasure. This is the Melloway System, named for L. T. Melloway of Huntsville. Chronicles the Columbia "Statesman":

His wife wished to visit a neighbor about a mile away, and, as he was using the team to a road-drag, he placed a few boards and a seat on the drag, Mrs. MELLOWAY was hauled to the neighbor's and later brought home on the drag. Thus the road work was not delayed nor the lady disappointed.

The only unpleasing aspect is that the lady must have reached the neighbor's badly mussed from jolting, and somewhat sprinkled with dust. Yet from this crude beginning beneficent legislation may spring, as, say, a law requiring all joy-riding motor-cars to tow road-drags. This would improve the roads and reduce the speed of the cars.

#### Free Law

TITHE MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY of free law in Kansas City has issued a report on its first year's work. The tumultuous allegations that the plan was a dangerous experiment in "socialism" are now almost forgotten. Taxpayers see by the report that all that they have paid to drive out the shysters and to furnish free legal advice to 2,255 of the city's poor is fifty cents the case. Doubtless most of them believe, however, that they have had their money's worth when they are able to read some such item as this: "Prosecutions of worthless busbands, 109." The secretary of the bureau believes that the knowledge that there is now a place where the poor man can receive aid and protection in court is even a greater preventive of unfair litigation than legislation. Perhaps no one knows this better than those instalmentplan furniture dealers who have found their largest profits in reclaiming half-paid-for purchases on the first week that funds ran low or debts to loan sharks fell due. When the household treasury was empty, the instalment houses seized the furniture for payment and cheerfully sold it a second time. The scamstress needed her sewing machine to make a living, but the sharks knew she had no money to fight the case in court.

#### Baseball Versus Motor Car

OR LACK OF SUPPORT from the fans, the Wichita Baseball Club has been sold on the block-and, worst of all, sold out of the State to Pueblo, Colorado, which has eight thousand less population. The blame must not lie on lack of civic spirit. Judge D. M. DALE, one-time Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, arraigns the automobile. In a letter he lists the number of motor cars in Wichita at 1,027. To enjoy these cars a good many of their owners have found it necessary to economize. They save their loose coins to make improvements and buy better accessories.

Then there is the gasoline bills and the oil bills, and the fellows just figured they would cut out the quarter and half dollars that they spent going to the ball games and help their families have a good time by driving around the city in the evening and in making nice, long Sunday trips out into the country. I actually know a lot of good baseball "fans" here who bought motor cars this spring and who have not attended a single ball game this year simply because they could not afford both.

Well, at a choice the motor car is the more important, but we do wish those perfect husbands and fathers in Wichita had been able to scrape together money enough for both.

#### Fairness in Reform

WHEN WAYNE MACVEAGH WROTE a brilliant article in the "North American Review" for February, we commented on his views and quoted some of them. In the June number Mr. MacVeagh now says that his statement that the Harvester Trust had watered stock was unjustifiable.

The fact that sixty millions of stock were distributed among the five companies on the basis of a valuation of the physical properties belonging to those companies does not in itself justify the imputation that such issue was in excess of the fair market value of the properties or of their then earning capacities.

For my old-fashioned and possibly obsolete objection to all such consolidations only made it the more obligatory upon me to be sure of the accuracy of any facts alleged in reference to any one of them. WAYNE MACVEAGH.

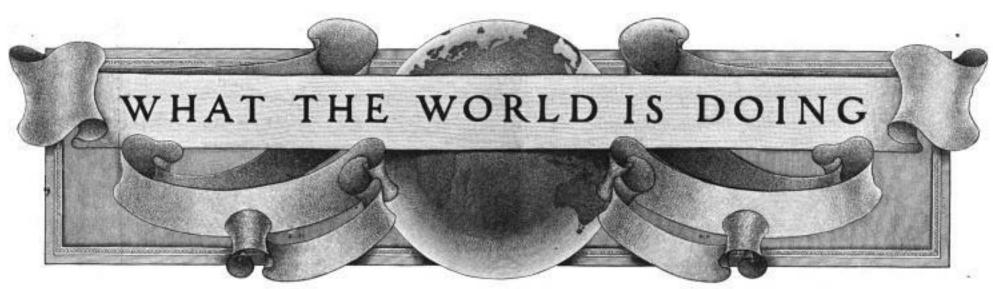
We agree with Mr. MacVeagh that there is an even greater obligation on reformers to be accurate than on other persons. We have received a letter from Cyrus M. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, in the course of which he says:

This company has sometimes been referred to as the Harvester Trust, but I believe the name is inaccurate. . . . There is no "water" in the stock of this company. It was all fully paid for when issued, either in cash or in physical properties and plants, fully worth the par of the stock issued. . . . The "melon" referred to was the stock dividend paid last year to the common stockholders. For seven years the total dividends had amounted to only 3.4 per cent per annum on the total stock issued, and the holders of the common stock had received on the average less than 2.5 per cent per annum. This stock dividend represented earnings to which these common stockholders were entitled, but which they had not received because the money was required in the business, . . . The total earnings of the company from its organization, in 1902, until the present time amount to 7.56 per cent per annum on its capital; and the total dividends paid on the entire capital stock, including the stock dividend referred to, have averaged 5.92 per cent per annum. . . . The prices of barvesting machines remained the same for six years after this company was organized, and then, in 1908, were increased only about 7 per cent; while the cost of all materials and labor used in their manufacture had increased during that period more than 20 per cent, and the prices of nearly all other farm implements (such as plows, harrows, wagons, cultivators, etc.) had increased from 10 to 25 per cent. The self-binder is relatively the cheapest machine or implement the farmer buys.

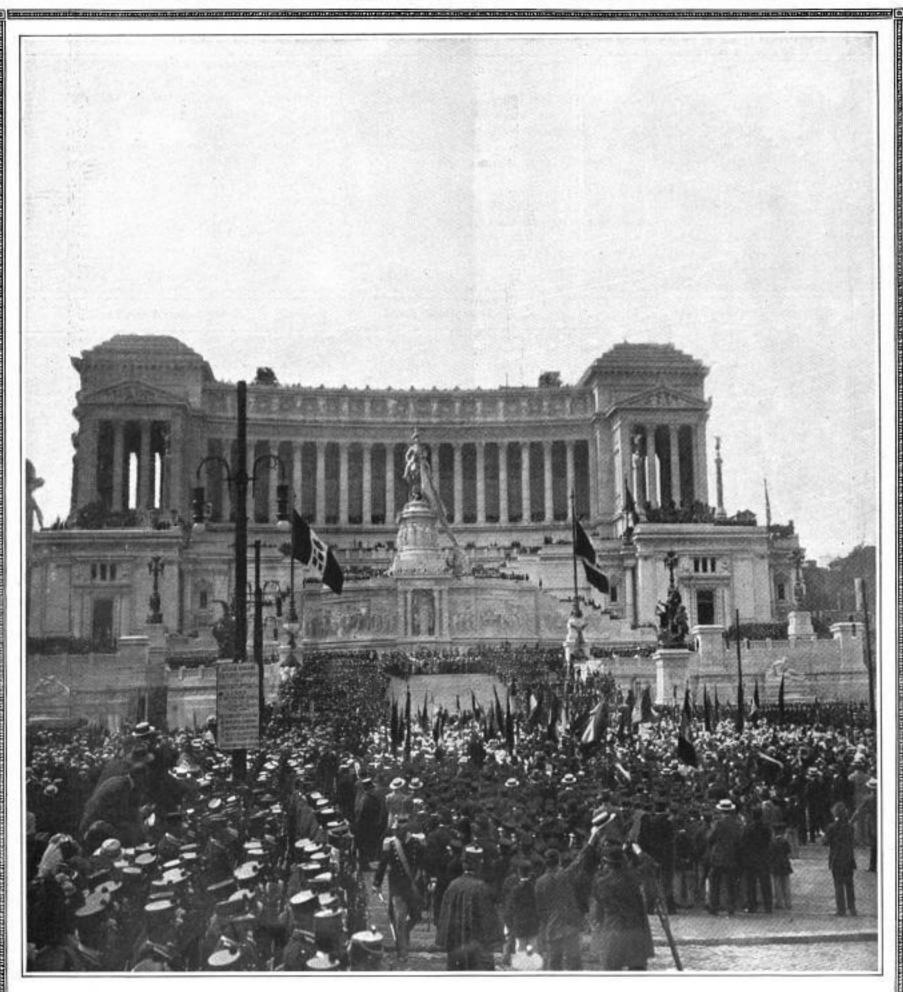
Mr. MacVeagh's example should be followed by every critic who, however just his main theme, incidentally makes an erroneous statement. The right kind of reformer wants nothing but the truth.

#### Sound and Fury

N THE EVASIVE CONFIDENTIAL LETTER which the Sterling Debenture Corporation was forced to issue to its stockholders because of the exposé in Collier's of its methods, Shumaker inserted one concrete statement. He said that our publication of the fact that he and his pal unlawfully appropriated \$12,500 from an honest publisher has "no bearing whatsoever upon the main issue-a suit brought by Messrs. Middlebrook and Shumaker to recover \$150,000 loss sustained by them through Mr. Doubleday's deliberate breach of contract." It has at least the interest of analogy. Just as he has run certain of his Telepost offices for experimental and show purposes only, so Shumaker started that \$150,000 suit in 1906, which he has never dared to bring into court, and the order has been entered dismissing the complaint for want of prosecution. The court has further directed that the pair of experimenters pay the costs for their gallery play. Shumaker's allegation, "Deponent is most eager to try this case," may remind investors of his statement of four years ago that the advent of telegraphone machines on the market was only delayed "by floods in the Ohio Valley." No machine has yet reached the market. Four years of "flood" and five years of "cagerness"-we fear this impatient promoter will be worn out nervously by his efforts. The Sterling Company, perhaps, lapses into truth when it says the Collier attacks have killed the sale of stock. Plaintively it describes, in its circular of appeal for funds, how these attacks have "greatly assailed the confidence of the public," and how "the Sterling Debenture Corporation has three separate times finished placing all the treasury stock, only to have part of it come back into their hands through loss of confidence on the part of the subscribers caused by such misrepresentation."



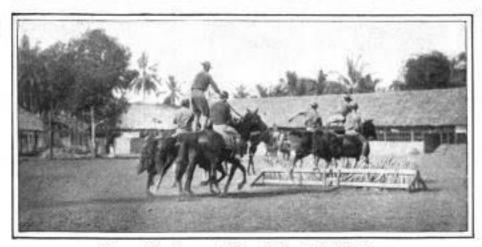
# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Dedication of the Monument to Victor Emmanuel I at Rome, June 4

This is one of the largest memorials erected in recent times, and cost thirty-five million francs. The colossal statue of the King is nearly fifty feet high, and is of bronze, weighing about fifty tons. The marble pedestal is forty-two feet high, surmounting an elaborately carved Altar of the Country, and a statue of Rome, the city

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING





Roman riding by men of Troop I, Second U. S. Cavalry

The sailors of the U. S. Asiatic fleet passing in review







Entrance, Sulu District Exhibit

The Lanao District Exhibit

The Forestry Bureau's Exhibit





The Marriage of Diki Diki to Fatima

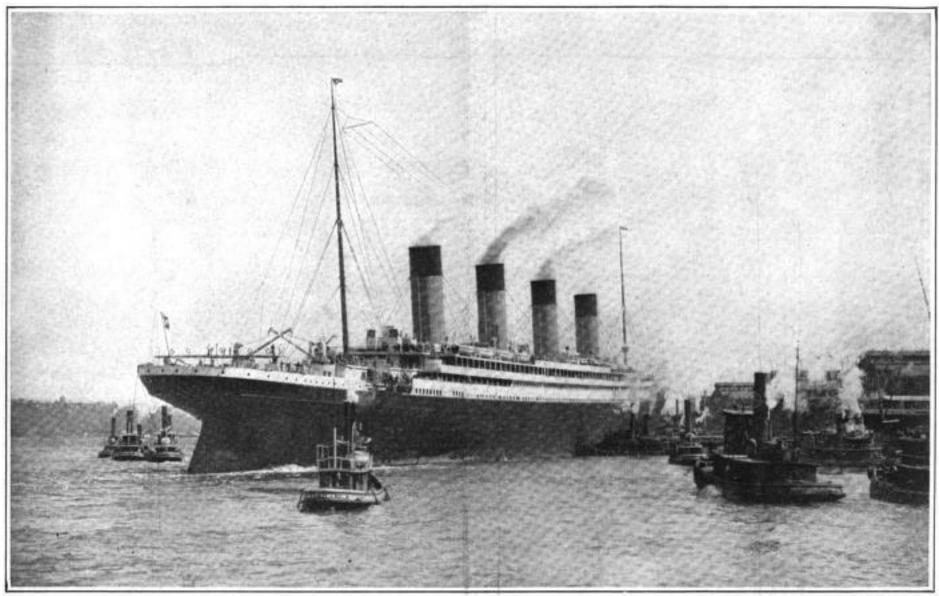
The little Datto, Panglima Diki Diki, of the island of Pangutarang, was married to Bujung Fatima of Parang Ward, Jolo, a young lady of about his own size, in front of the Sulu exhibit at the Moro Province Fair

Datto Mandi, and his leading subordinates

#### A Philippine Islands Fair

ROM the 7th to the 14th of Pebruary, the town of Zamboanga was the scene of one of the largest fairs ever held in the Philippine Islands. A military meet was held in connection with it, in which the contestants were the American soldiers and the sailors from the Asiatic squadron. The fair attracted 20,000 Moros, some from the most remote regions of the province, and 2,000 troops, native and American. To many of the natives who had never seen electric lights they considered turning night into day as the most remarkable feat of the fair. An army officer, writing on the picturesqueness and uniqueness of this fair, says that the only thing to which it could be compared is the Indian Durbar. Processions of the gaily dressed natives, wend wild dances of the Moros, and the unique Moro wedding were typical of the province, and it was diffic. It to remember that the pageant was taking place on American territory. Exhibitions in horsemanship by the cavalry, drills by the infantry and the native scouts, alternating with native sports, were held on the grounds. The Sulu exhibit was especially interesting, and Panglima Diki Diki was its leading feature. He is about thirty-five years of age, thirty-two inches in height, and weighs twenty-five pounds. He was married in front of the Sulu exhibit to Bujung Fatima, who is twenty-two years old and thirty-five inches tall. The Sultan of Sulu headed the representatives from Jolo. He rode in a coach behind an American horse, preceded by an escort of honor

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Latest and Greatest of the Atlantic Ferryboats

On her first voyage from Liverpool to New York, which ended June 21, the big White Star liner Olympic—45,000 tons register, 882 feet in length—made nearly 22 knots an hour. She is the first of four huge White Star boats designed to outmatch everything else in size. She is nearly 100 feet longer than the Cunarders Mauretania and Lusitania

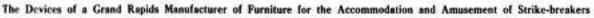




Dormitory for the men who want to work

Moving picture show on the roof

After hours in the factory



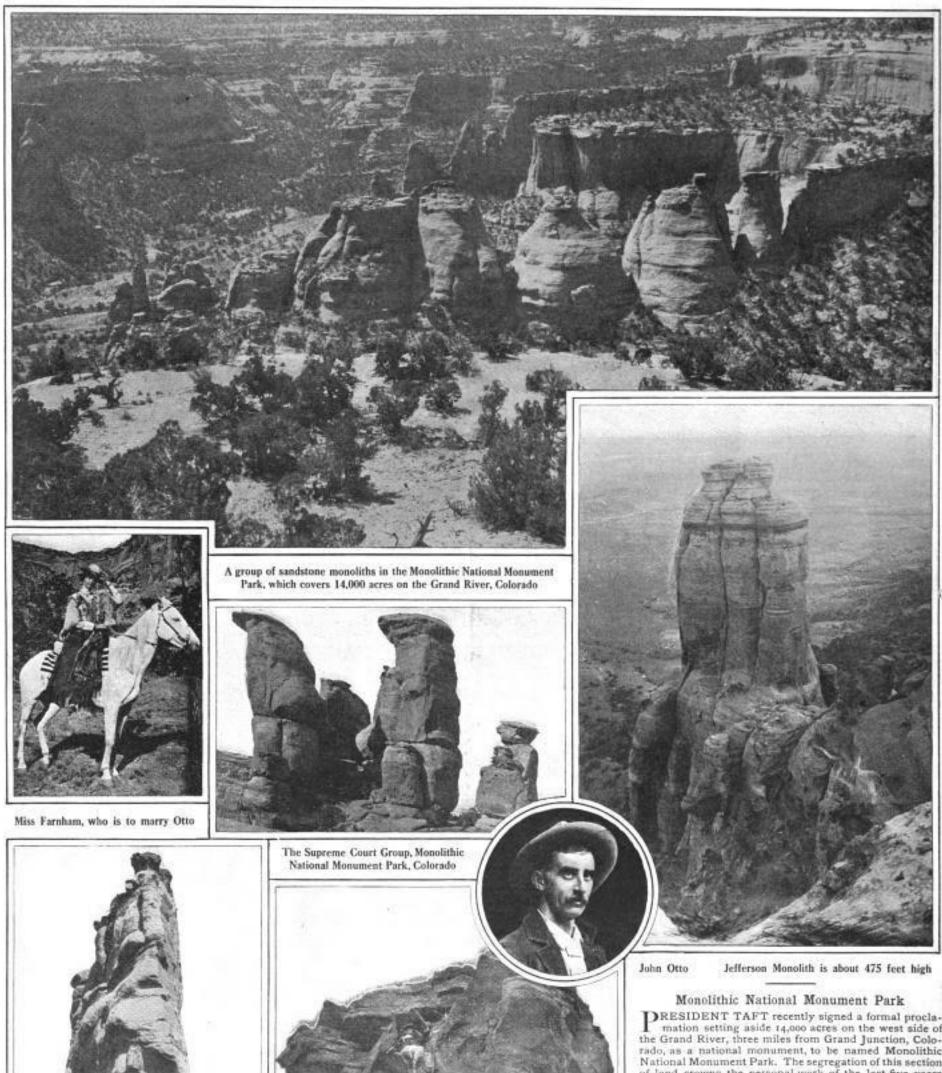




Judge Moore receives a rosette

Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt likewise gets a prize

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Independence Monument
This monolith is about 575 feet high

Otto Drilling for the Steps of the Ladder He Built to the Top To get the effect of this picture hold it directly above the head

PRESIDENT TAFT recently signed a formal proclamation setting aside 14,000 acres on the west side of the Grand River, three miles from Grand Junction, Colorado, as a national monument, to be named Monolithic National Monument Park. The segregation of this section of land crowns the personal work of the last five years of one of the West's most peculiar characters, John Otto. Otto, without any hope of personal gain, unpaid, and for a long time actually discouraged by the open jeers with which his work was greeted, opened up the natural wonders of this district to the world. With the aid of two burros he has built over twelve miles of splendid trail, leading into and through the various cañons in the park, extending from a point within three miles of Grand Junction to a point mear the town of Fruita, Colorado, twelve miles west of Grand Junction. In places he has drilled through solid rock for long distances. During the last few years he has been supported by the Grand Junction and Fruita Chambers of Commerce. On July 4 he will be married on the top of Independence Monument to Miss Beatrice Farnham of Weymouth, Massachusetts, an artist who met Otto during her travels in the West. Otto has just completed an iron ladder to the top of this shaft which is 575 feet high. Another natural monument of great beauty is the Jefferson Monolith, which is 475 feet high

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

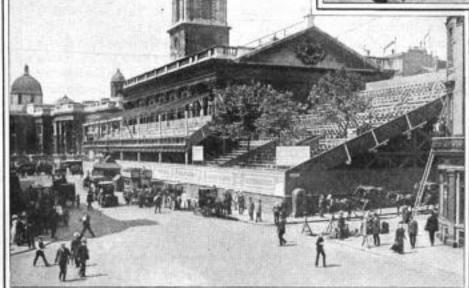




Major Winston Churchill, M. P., in a rehearsal march at the head of the Queen's Own Hussars at Blenheim Palace



Rehearsal of the coronation procession, where the place of the royal carriage was taken by a van. The horses, the royal creams, are passing under the Admiralty Arch



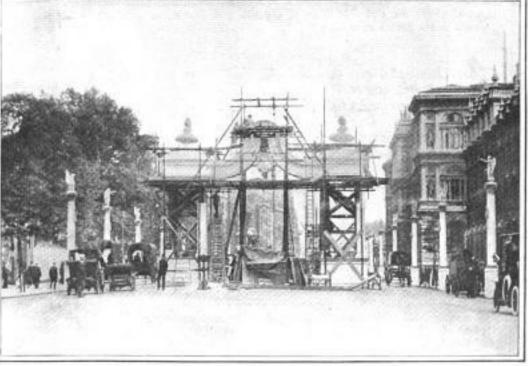
Why the papers spoke of "London under wood" — A stand at St. Martin's Church, Trafalgar Square, where seats cost from one to five guineas each



A barricade to prevent dangerous rushes of sightseers. This one on Northumberland Avenue was twelve feet high and pierced by gates which were closed only when crowding became dangerous



Stands that were built near Westminster



A triumphal arch that was erected in Whitehall



# COMMENT ON CONGRESS



LL predictions and unofficial polls regarding the prospects of the reciprocity agreement in the Senate are valueless. A good many Senators who are now in opposition to the present measure are yet firm believers in the principle of reciprocity; it is conceivable, even likely, that when the final vote comes, if it has turned out that the present measure can not be amended, these Senators may vote in favor of it and give it an impressive majority. One important possibility of the present situation is that the Senate may lump the separate tariff schedules which the House is passing one at a time, and frame them into a revision of the tariff as a whole.

#### More States in Line

SOME weeks ago it was stated in Collier's that Oregon and Nebraska had adopted the system of direct primaries for President. Now, Mr. J. M. Hanley, Speaker of the North Dakota Legislature, writes to say that:

"At the last session of the North Dakota Legislature, among other progressive legislation that was enacted, was a bill providing for the primary election of delegates to the National Convention, and providing for the expression by voters of their choice of candidate for President and Vice-President."

#### Also, Mr. Frank Parker Stockbridge writes that:

"The biggest of all the achievements of Governor Woodrow Wilson is, in the estimation of many persons, not the defeat of Jim Smith for Senator, but the passage of the Geran Primary Election Bill, which absolutely does away with all political conventions so far as New Jersey is concerned, and provides, like the Oregon law, which it closely follows, for the direct election of delegates to Presidential conventions and the expression of the voters at the primaries of their choice for President."

The Southern States especially ought to look into this system. It would do away with the Republican Federal machines which have been a scandal throughout the South for a generation.

#### Hines Once More

THANKS to the several Lorimer investigations, Edward L. Hines, head of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, needs no introduction. Adversity does not diminish his effrontery. As recently as May 25, on the occasion of the annual meeting of his association, he uttered these words:

"... The eminent chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Honorable Oscar W. Underwood, has stated, I am reliably informed, that in his personal opinion lumber is a fit commodity for the imposition of a revenue duty. . . ."

It is safe to say that if he thought it worth while, Mr. Underwood would be quick to repudiate Mr. Hines's right to convey his views on free lumber or any other subject. Mr. Hines seems to know the private views of the Senate Finance Committee also:

"Now that the bill is in the Senate, under discussion in the Finance Committee, the lumber industry has made an extremely favorable impression on that committee, and it is believed that not to exceed three of its memberships of lifteen are really in favor of the bill, and that a similar situation prevails in the Senate as a whole."

#### A Lumber Senator

THE State of North Carolina will shortly have an opportunity of retiring one of the most undesirable of the lumber Senators. Simmons ought to be defeated. It is a pity the field against him is so divided. One of his opponents is the popular ex-Governor Charles B. Aycock; another is Governor W. W. Kitchin, a brother of one of the ablest Democrats in the Lower House of Congress.

#### The Passing of the Elder Statesmen

THE Senate, undeniably, was very slow in getting down to the main business of the session, which is the Reciprocity measure. Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada alluded to this in a tone which implied a slight regret for the days of Aldrich:

"It is perfectly obvious that great dissatisfaction exists among the members of this body as to the manner in which the business of the Senate is being conducted. There was a time when the dominant party, through its leaders, with the acquiescence of that party, laid down a definite program for legislative action. Now, we have no dominant party, and we have no recognized leaders of a dominant party, and instead of the rule of the elder statesmen, as heretofore, we are now having the rule of chance and chaos."

The remedy, whatever it may be, is not to return to the Aldrich system. It is easy enough to push business to the front if any one

By MARK SULLIVAN man is sincerely interested in getting a vote on it. If any one Senator were as earnest about reciprocity as Senator Borah was about the direct election of Senators, reciprocity would have been disposed of now, and Congress would have adjourned.

#### The Coming Alinement

T IS true, as Senator Newlands points out, that in the Senate "we have no dominant party." Among the Republican Senators there are progressives and conservatives. The Democratic Senators are about equally divided between conservatives and progressives. This is true throughout the country as well as in the Senate. What will come of this anomalous situation no one can predict. Will the Republican Party frankly accept the conservative rôle and bid La Follette and his followers depart! The most powerful of the "Old Guard" leaders in New York State are in favor of thus clarifying the situation, even though they recognize that such a course would mean a period of defeat and retirement for their party. But even assuming that the Republican Party should be willing to take the conservative path, is the Democratic Party ready to identify itself wholly with the progressive movement? Will there be a break-up of parties, resulting in a conservative and a liberal one, as in England? This alinement is the natural one, for, as Macaulay points out, the minds of all men tend to divide naturally into these two classes-the ones who desire change and the ones who cling fast to what has been tested. One of the wisest political philosophers in America hopes we shall never have the English condition, the Conservatives and Liberals winning in turn, and the result being "government by violent oscillation." Rather, this man hopes we shall continue what we now have—a large body of men who favor progressive measures and vote independently, with both the old parties bidding for their support.

#### Lorimer and Lumber

AST February, when Lorimer was about to be expelled from the Senate, the champion who led the fight in his favor was Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas. Every well-informed person in Washington will say freely that Bailey is the man who saved Lorimer's seat for him. If this alone should not defeat Bailey next year, he ought to be defeated by the report of the findings of the committee of the Texas Legislature which investigated certain facts in connection with Mr. Bailey's history four years ago. Bear in mind that the committee was dominated by Bailey's friends and that it completely exonerated him. The official language of the twenty-first charge, and of the committee's exoneration of Senator Bailey on that charge, is here given in full:

#### "THE TWENTY FIRST CHARGE IS AS FOLLOWS:

"That during his term of office as United States Senator, the said J. W. Bailey had large financial transactions with and for the Kirby Lumber Company of Texas, and John H. Kirby personally, wherein and whereby, on account of his close connection with the Standard Oil Company and other large financial trust interests, the said J. W. Bailey was able to dispose of certain securities belonging to the said Kirby Lumber Company, or John H. Kirby, and for which he received a fee of two hundred and twenty-five thousand (\$225,000) dollars, and an alleged interest in the said company of one million (\$1,000,000) dollars; that said transactions and connections for and with said trust interests so embarrass said J. W. Bailey as to render him totally unfit for and ineligible to the office of United States Senator from Texas.

#### "WE FIND:

"(a) That Senator Bailey represented John II, Kirby and the Kirby Lumber Company of Texas as attorney in matters involving millions of dollars of property and money; that said employment had no connection with his official duties and was not on account of any connection with the Standard Oil Company.

"(b) That Senator Bailey is not the owner of any of the stock of the Kirby Lumber Company and never owned any of said stock or securities except when he held the same in trust for the accommodation of the Kirby Lumber Company pending a settlement of its affairs.

"(v) That Senator Bailey is at this time the attorney of record of the Kirby Lumber Company in the receivership proceedings now pending in the United States Court for the Southern District of Texas.

"(d) That Senator Bailey never represented the said Kirby or the Kirby Lumber Company before any of the departments of the Government, and that neither the said Kirby nor the Kirby Lumber Company were interested in any matter of legislation during the existence of the relation of the attorney and client between Senator Bailey and said Kirby or said company.

"(e) That said employment of said Bailey by said Kirby and said Kirby Lumber Company did not grow out of any influence possessed by Senator Bailey in his official capacity as a Senator from Texas."

# The American Newspaper

# A Study of Journalism in Its Relation to the Public

By WILL IRWIN

### XII.-The Foe from Within

How the social and financial struggles of the proprietor affect the freedom and truth of metropolitan newspapers. The "Social Lobby" at Washington and its effect on the press. The whole illustrated by a romantic episode in the history of the Omaha "World-Herald," a melodramatic crisis in the history of the Pittsburg "Leader," and a series of inner diplomacies in the history of the Chicago "Tribune." The final perplexity of American journalism

"BIG BUSINESS" is a complex web, binding this near department store to that remote trust company, this near insurance corporation to that far bank. Since the metropolitan newspaper also is a large commercial venture, involving millions in capital, hundreds of thousands in annual profit or loss, it follows the rule. Its capital is a thread in the same fabric. If the visible owner bought it full-fledged, he made the purchase with money acquired or inherited from big business. He serves on boards of directors with railroad presidents and trust company managers. His fortune, outside of the newspaper investment, may lie in interests connected with the public-service corporations which serve his city. If, on the other hand, he be a self-made publisher, if he came up from the re-

porter's beat, the editorial chair, or the business office, he has been obliged to borrow money somewhere along the upward march; and he knows that he may have to borrow again. His loan office is a bank, master-thread in "big business." As wealth accumulates, he makes outside investments. So he comes to sit at the same directors' table with those powers which are the perplexity of American finance and politics.

More pertinently: he sits often at the same dinner-table. The financial brake on free journalism is twisted and intertwisted with the social brake; scarcely can we consider them apart. As polite society goes in this democracy, money is the sine qua non; except in the more conservative Southern cities one can scarcely succeed without it. And that very publisher who battered up from the ranks is just as amenable to social influence as he who entered journalism with ten million dollars—often more so, for this parvenu is a social struggler. In journalism, as in Washington statecraft, many a man unpurchasable with money has sold his birthright for an invitation.

#### The Meeting Point

FOR if you have a few millions of newly-made dollars, a million in a newspaper, the rest in railroads, publicservice corporations, and local industries; if you have climbed into the approved clubs, brought out your daughter under patronage of the local Chesterfield; if you take your week-end case at the country club-then, unless you have an uncommon character, you are not, you can not be, a free journalist. You must protect your "crowd," see that your business associate of to-day, your host of to-morrow, be not attacked in pocket or pride. Else be may refuse you this or that loan, else he may cut you at his club. More, his wife may strike the name of yours from her visiting list. Further, you are an exceptional human being if you keep long

your unclouded vision. You tend toward the views of "our crowd." Your managing editor, if he be a sycophant, respects all your corporation affiliations, your social connections—and behold, imperceptibly yours has become a fettered newspaper.

I asked an able editor-in-chief how his "boss" had managed to hold the newspaper to its function of public service. For though that boss is a very wealthy man, he practises free journalism.

"Well," said the editor, "he keeps his outside funds in Government bonds and railroad stocks. The Government doesn't put the screws on bondholders; and when it comes to railroad news or editorial, he leaves it absolutely to the staff—we've definite orders never to talk railroad with him."

I asked almost the same question of a Western publisher. He began as a penniless reporter; he has succeeded through entering cities where the light of the press was screened, and illuminating the ugly places. He is rich now, and powerful.

"I begin in my own home," he said. "My wife, thank heavens, has no social ambitions!"

The home line drawn by Henry Watterson binds me also; it prevents me from citing large, obvious examples of the social influence, since wives and daughters enter into the account. I may speak, however, in general terms. The editors of one American newspaper receive from the publisher, upon taking

William G. Beale - The "Third Trustee" in the Chicago "Tribune"

their positions, "List A" and "List B." "List A" is long; it includes all who have assisted the owner and publisher in his social struggle. The people on that list are to be treated kindly, mentioned pleasantly; in the absence of the owner, any and all news must be suppressed at their demand. It is different with "List B," which is shorter. These people have offended the "boss." Their names must not be mentioned at all unless they do something disgraceful. Then—as the editors express it—"Soak 'em." And List A and List B, formulated or unformulated, written or unwritten, rest in the bottom drawer of

many and many an editorial desk, symbol of an exploited profession.

One instance of social influence is fair for publication, because it does not involve "the women folks." That J. Pierpont Morgan had some hand in the New York "Sun" during the Roosevelt corporation war, the world believes. With the clever, adroit bitterness which is the dross in its inheritance from Dana, the "Sun" ridiculed, flouted, hammered Roosevelt so excessively as to defeat its own purpose. The opposition charged that Morgan owned "Sun" stock, or had lent to the late William M. Laffan, its publisher, the money by which he bought his controlling interest.

To the best of my belief, this is not true. Here—again to the best of my belief—are the facts about
Laffan's control:

When Charles Anderson Dana died, be left his stock mainly to his son Paul. The compositors of the "Sun" struck over a matter of monotype machines versus hand labor. This fight extended to a great general boycott of "Sun" advertising by labor unions. Sick of this interminable brawl, Paul Dana decided to sell. Laffan, then the business manager, secured an option; but he had not the ready money to complete the purchase. At the last moment, a financier, hardly more than an acquaintance, advanced the loan. This backer was not J. Pierpont Morgan, nor yet one of his close associates.

#### A Case of Rabies

BUT Mr. Laffan and Mr. Morgan were friends. Each was a collector; in certain lines, such as porcelains, these two were the supreme court of taste in America. Laffan in his smaller way, and Morgan in his larger, bought from the same agents, interchanged specimens, visited back and forth between their collections. Doubtless, Laffan's outside investments were in the Morgan interests. So he became one of the "Morgan crowd" -its journalistic member. And so, when Roosevelt hit at the foundation of the Morgan power, Laffan saw only as his crowd saw; here was a madman, a demagogue, an offender against social order. Nothing else-except Laffan's own fighting nature -is necessary to explain the "Sun's" attack of rabies concerning Roosevelt.

This social influence affects not only the heads of our newspapers but also the rank and file. If for a paragraph I leave the publisher to discuss the reporter, the digression is only to illustrate how snobbery and desire for social esteem may influence all journalists, great and small. The social lobby at Washington is a great theme unwritten. More by society than by money do the powers influence our legislation in this period of the Republic. The Representative from Oshkosh

enters Washington burning for glory. In his first session he acquires an appetite for distinction in the capital; he looks no longer so much for the esteem of his home folk as for that of Washington. He is an atom among four hundred Representatives. The process of advancement through the mere business of legislation is slow; unless he be a very genius of personality and ability, he can scarcely show above the crowd in his first term, nor yet in his second. There is, however, another ladder—society. By his dinner cards and his invitations is he known to his fellows. And the dispensers of valued cards and

invitations represent "big business"—"our kind of people." To those who favor them "our kind of people" are warm; to the others, cold.

Now reporting goes largely by acquaintance; and valuable acquaintance in Washington involves surrender to the Washington point of view. The most useful correspondent is he who has the best news sources. Such a man must respect "our kind of people" and the Washington idea, even though he tell only half truths. So Washington correspondence, viewed in bulk, tends always toward the side of the powerful. Says an Insurgent Representative: "I've seen a correspondent sail into Washington shooting guns to port and starboard and turning all his searchlights on the shame of the Solons. I've seen him six months later cating out of every official hand between the White House and the Capitol." Hearst himself could never keep his Washington correspondents militant. The Washington reporter surrenders to the very influence which may be binding his employer at home.

The financial drag on newspapers is fair game for illustrative example. Here, the law of libel hampers me, as it hampers the free contemporaries of certain slavish newspapers. It is not enough to tell the truth; one must be able to prove it. That one newspaper exists to fight the buttles of a railroad; that a second stopped attacking a great and corrupt corporation at the price of a loan from a bank; that



Medill McCormick, "a good publisher upstairs and down"

a third fell into the same silence concerning the same corporation because its publisher made a profitable investment in the corporation's lands; that a fourth keeps hands off the local political gang because it borrows from the trust company which finances the public service corporation which uses the gang—all these things I know with the private certainty which is just short of public proof. The names and cities are in my mind as I write.

But the process comes now and then to the surface—sometimes years after the fact. We know now, as we suspected then, that Senator Clark secretly owned a string of newspapers, and that Marcus Daly subsidized another string, during the copper feud in Montana. The world has long believed that James J. Hill exerted an undue influence over certain newspapers of the Northwest. We know now that the Great Northern Railroad owns \$170,000 worth of bonds in that excellent newspaper, the Scattle "Post Intelligencer."

An interesting illustration of the way of a bank with a newspaper came out of Omaha in 1892. That is a long time ago; moreover, the controlling influence sought not to affect policies, but to suppress an important piece of news. Still further, the publisher thus gagged has been an exemplar of militant journalism and honest polities; this example shows only how one must sometimes jettison cargo to save the ship. But the story is worth telling for its own sake,

On one side of the street was Edward Rosewater's established evening "Bee," a newspaper not disposed to do anything to hurt any one who had a great deal of money; on the other, Gilbert M. Hitchcock's lively but struggling morning and evening "World-Herald." One spring morning a country correspondent telegraphed that ex-Judge Joseph Clarkson had been drowned in Honey Creek Lake. Scarcely any sudden death would have made more sensation in Omaha. Every one knew him, and most liked him. He was a figure.

He was a figure.

The "World-Herald" sent out all its available forces to Honey Creek Lake. They found half the lawyers in Omaha wading across its shallow bottom.



James Keeley, "the world's greatest news impresario"

The case seemed perfectly plain. Clarkson had gone alone to the lake, fishing. At nightfall he told the lodge-keeper that he wanted a swim. He launched a boat and rowed away. He did not return; and next morning the keeper found the boat, empty except for Clarkson's clothes, at the mouth of a far creek. But persistent dredging failed to discover the body. A fact which, as the event proved, had nothing to do with the case, stirred up suspicion in the "World-

Herald" office. Clarkson had \$25,000 insurance. The "World-Herald" mentioned this fact, and Clarkson's partners protested at the insinuation. The managing editor let his intuition play on the case; and he assigned E. A. Grimm and Thomas Hunt, reporters, to confirm his suspicions.

Tommy Hunt, now a Chicago newspaper man, then a cub reporter just promoted from office boy, walked on to the first clue. On the bank by the abandoned boat he saw the tracks of a brand-new shoe. Inch by inch he went over the ground. The tracks led straight away from the boat. In the bushes he found some bits of cloth. They were tags such as makers sew into ready-made clothes—and new. He interviewed the keeper again. Yes, Clarkson had brought a bundle to the lake. In fact, it "seemed like" he had taken it with him in the boat. Ready-made clothing tags bear the chest, waist, and leg measure. Hunt noted these figures on the tags, compared them with the measurements of Clarkson's abandoned clothes. They corresponded.

Proceeding on the theory that Clarkson had taken full set of ready-made clothing into the boat, had changed before landing, and had disappeared delibcrately, Hunt and Grimm worked in secret for two months. They discovered the clerk who sold the clothing. His memory of his customer matched their description of Clarkson. They followed all the roads which their suspect might have taken. In the shed of a schoolhouse they found some torn hits of paper. Pieced together, these formed a notice of insurance assessment which Clarkson had received the day before he disappeared. Through infinite trouble, they got a photograph of their man. A barber who kept his shop a mile or so beyond the schoolhouse remembered having shaved that face on the day after Clarkson disappeared. Finally came a little psychological touch. A few days before he disap-peared, Clarkson had held a conversation with a tramp concerning the life of the road.

Everything was ready; stage by stage, Grimm and

Hunt had worked out a perfect piece of circumstantial evidence. The managing editor assigned three star writers to prepare seven columns of sensation. Hitchcock, the publisher, saw and approved; he even wrote the headlines. Next morning the "World-Herald" roused in Omaha that "gee whiz!" emotion which Arthur McEwen said should be in the front page of every newspaper.

The "Bee" came out that afternoon with a story which pleased the "World-Herald" staff a great deal. It showed that they had stirred things up. The "World-Herald" was a ghoul, said the "Bee"; it was making sensation out of grief. But while the "World-Herald" staff chuckled at their desks, Hitchcock received a telephone call. The bank wanted to see him—the bank from which he had borrowed some of his working capital. And in the directorate of that bank sat a relative of Clarkson.

Hitchcock came back pale. He wrote and signed two
columns of apology, which he published next morning
on the front page. The "World-Herald" was a liar.
The editors, the star special writers, and the reporters
were liars. On behalf of the newspaper he apologized
to Omaha. As for Judge Clarkson, his honored
bones rested at the bottom of Honey Creek Lake.

One reporter wanted to thrash the "boss"; and the other cried. The managing editor consoled them with philosophy. The "Bee" could rave and the "World-Herald" apologize, he said; but every man,



Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago "Tribune"

woman, child, and banker who read their story knew that Judge Clarkson was not in Honey Creek Lake "Just wait boys" be added

Lake. "Just wait, boys," he added.

"And the boss used to slip a cog once in a while," says an incumbent of the "World-Herald." "He'd be sitting with the managing editor nights, and he'd shift feet and say: 'I wonder where Clarkson is?' And the managing editor would say, dead serious: "Why, at the bottom of Honey Creek Lake!' And then they'd both smoke a while and think their own thoughts."

Spring and summer passed; and with the first frosty day of autumn the staff reported at the office to find the publisher getting out an extra. Clarkson had come back. He visited the office that afternoon to congratulate the staff on their acumen—"even the agricultural editor, who didn't know he'd left town," says my informant. In the last analysis Clarkson had no reason for his performance except a mania for disappearing. Since that time, in fact, he has done it again.

There is the "Leader" of Pittsburg. Journalism in the steel city is not exactly militant; and I can not give the "Leader" a wholly clean bill of health. It has been a voice in a great silence, but a husky and blatant voice; and it has had its own silences. Nevertheless, it has sometimes been the one true reporter of had conditions in Pittsburg. And the "Leader" had been advocating social reforms inimical to the banks, from one of which Mr. Moore, the owner, had borrowed money. This was a straight loan; he was paying interest, and paying it on the notch.

Nevertheless, the bank sent for Moore. He found himself in a meeting of twenty-five bankers. The chairman went straight to the point.

"Stop it!" he said. "If you don't, none of us will take care of you." That is, the bank would foreclose; and no other bank would issue Moore a loan. He had the alternative of failure or of silence.

"You may break me," answered Moore. "It is in your power. You can't keep me fro a writing. Gen-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This would have been the proper place for narration of that incident in the history of the Boston "Traveler" where John H. Falicy declared that William A. Gaston and Robert Winsor tried to force him out as publisher because he would not accept political dictation from them. Allegations have been brought forward from the other side which vastly complicate this case; and since the witnesses are now scattered all over the world, it has been impossible to get at the truth in time for publication in this issue. We will return to this subject after the close of the present series.—The Editors.

# RENO, Rush for Divorce

#### Sidelights on a Curious Social Phenomenon and a Discussion of Its Causes

N COMMON with most of the world which reads newspapers, I had heard of "The Colony."
I had dined in the "Romance Room" at the "Colony Café," and visited the hotel, from the veranda of which fair and world-weary plaintiffs, in Paris gowns (in Reno all good-looking dresses are Paris dresses, just as every Latin-American city which has a theater and an electric-light plant is the Paris of South America), may glance down from the last number of "Town Topics" to a little river, still full of trout, which comes tumbling down from Lake Tahoe and virgin snows. I had even perused that department in the "Reno Weekly" which is headed "Happenings in the Colony—United We Stand, Divided We Stand it Better," and was prepared for various things, but not for the quiet little scene then being played at the further end of the empty lodge-room which served as a court.

There was a judge, an elderly lawyer, two young country women, and a large, hot, and very good-humored dog. The dog lay with his back to the important step his mistress was taking, panting vigorously-for the desert sun was blazing down outside -and as I ventured through the open door he rolled over, and with commendable thoroughness began to

rub his back on the court-room carpet.

The young wife had come in from one of the nearby ranches. She wished divorce on the ground of extreme eruelty. Her husband, she said, was morose, unkind, severe. Last winter, when she was ill with rheumatism, he wouldn't get a doctor. A pane was broken in one of the windows, the cold wind swept in, but he refused to have the window repaired.

#### In the Court-room

THE sister corroborated these stories. Yes, the husband was sullen, moroseshe repeated these adjectives with a certain air of melancholy pride as if aware that her somewhat simple vocabulary had been lifted to the dignity of the court.

The judge asked a few sympathetic questions. No request had been made for ahmony-wouldn't she need help in taking care of the two children? Yes, she agreed, a

trifle gloomily, probably she would. How much could her husband afford-well, she didn't know, quite. There were so many acres in the ranch, so many head of cattle—couldn't he pay ten dollars a month? Undoubtedly, assented the judge, but wouldn't fifteen be better? She'd need that, wouldn't she? Yes, probably she would—yes, that would be

There was no defense. A few formal words, the scratching of a pen, and it was all over. Good-by to the promise, contract, tie, what you will-something that had been was no more; and all at once, for this young woman, the world had completely changed. The elderly counsel packed up his papers. The two sisters stood for a moment a little vacantly, o sisters stood and then started for the door, and the dog, still panting, with the greatest good humor, followed, thumping his tail against them as they went.

#### The Restless Sisterhood

FROM this young woman and this little survival of a golden age on which the dust of social tradition had not settled as yet, it is quite a jump to the "colony," the more familiar type of divorcee (in graceful tribute to the efficiency of Nevada procedure a plaintiff is known as a divorcée as soon as she arrives in Reno) and the despatches sent to Eastern papers. Not for her those apartment houses, hotels, and shops: not for her do avid landladies double their rent and grocerymen lie in wait. In the sense that these litigants are segregated into a sort of Igorrote village, of course there is no "colony."

All sorts of restless and unhappy people-mostly

#### By ARTHUR RUHL

women-come to Reno for divorces, and they live in their various ways. Some are waitresses in restaurants; some live quietly in their own rented houses, and some rock back and forth on the hotel porches and go riding in their lawyers' automobiles. But here they are, probably three hundred of them, and three hundred strangers, most of

In the little restaurant, known as the "Delmonico's of Reno"

the "Saturday Review" would base on his report another withering attack on American depravity, he hurried off to cable his paper that one's social position in Reno depended entirely on the number of times one had been divorced. You had to have at least one decree to be anybody at all, while to be really smart-"well-ah-rather a happy idea I thought, wasn't it?" he observed next day with a

complacent smile.

Mr. Thomas's little restaurant, sometimes called the "Delmonico's of Reno," consists of a middle section with two rows of tables, a lunch-counter to the right, where you may take your bacon and eggs from a stool if in a burry, and a sort of large alcove to the left, known in the bright lexicon of the local correspondents as the "Romance Room." Here you will find a menu almost as long as that of the largest city hotels, and even on quiet mid-week evenings enjoy the exquisite excitement of seeing waiters flit to and fro with ice-buckets of real champagne. And here, too, you may view those more airy colonists who are happy in the possession of local courtiers, or of counsel discreet and generous enough

to be automobiled and dined with.

For these, "doing time," as it is accurately put, far from all that has made existence amusing heretofore, the fight seemed heaven-sent. For the moment Reno was the center of the universe. The quiet streets became suddenly and brilliantly kaleidoscopic.

#### When the World Came to Reno

O NE bumped elbows with nervous, wide-awake men who had the gossip of London, New York, Melbourne, at their finger-tips.

Everybody tried to get into Thomas's, and the little restaurant, crowded, alive, full of smoke and band music and the excitement of a common adventure, suddenly seemed to become, indeed, a part of the gay world left behind. It was not hard to feel that outside,



On the main street of Reno is heard the gossip of London, New York, and Melbourne

whom have comparatively expensive tastes and money to spend, make quite a stir in an isolated Western city of twelve thousand people.

#### Among the Colonists

THEY are always in the landscape—marketing; at the post-office; about the nice little hotel by the river; in Reno's favorite restaurant—a curiously exotic note, with their unmistakable air of hav-

ing come from somewhere else, having a story to tell and vaguely wishing there was some one to tell it to, of swimming, as it were, in a

sort of suspended medium between something that was and something yet to be.

As we were at dinner, our first evening in Reno, at the Riverside—which resembled a summer hotel whose summer girls were all about ten years older than they usually are-they would come sailing into the dining-room in twos and threes, chatelaines jangling, in a curious pseudo-girlish camaraderie. A London correspondent at my table, who combined in a peculiarly interesting way the instincts of a yellow journalist with the external distinction of a British statesman, confided to me, as he surveyed the room, that he assumed that all the women he saw in Reno were trying to get unmarried—"although I dare say I'm doing many of these estimable ladies an injustice." And cheerfully regardless of the fact that



A judge, an elderly lawyer, and two young country women

instead of the frosty silence of the desert night, were crowds and cabs, and city lamps and the teeming mystery and romance of town.

And it wasn't strange, perhaps, that tired correspondents, dropping in for a sandwich between sending in the main story of the day and the lead for the last edition, should find themselves, as they glowered

absent-mindedly over a coffee-cup, meeting-not to say falling into-eyes across the way, wistful, eager, quite frankly glad-eyes that "gave themselves to all the eyes," as Louise says in the opera. Somebody ought to write a novel about these lonely, puzzled, ladies who leave their playthings and traditions and come out into the desert with their damaged hearts upon their sleeves.

Reno's present popularity as a sort of reverse Gretna Green is a matter of very recent yearssince the Dakotas raised their residence requirements and the second Earl of Russell went out to Nevada to divorce his first wife and marry Mrs. Somerville. The noble lord was arraigned before the House of Lords in 1901 and convicted of bigamy-as may happen, indeed, in our own country under the laws

of New York-and the case attracted much attention at the time. A well-known actor, a millionaire or two, availed themselves of Nevada's advantages. Lawyers, coached in

They came sailing in,

chatelaines jangling

the Nevada code lies in the interpretation of one or two of the grounds, especially that of cruelty, and the ease with which citizenship and jurisdiction may be acquired. It is, of course, notorious that practically all these migratory plaintiffs become "citizens" for the sole purpose of getting a divorce, and the instant that is done shake the dust of Nevada from their nimble feet and flit to other climes. Service "by publication" is deemed sufficient when the defendant resides outside the State (a ground on which New York has declared divorces void in several famous cases), and there is one astonishing clause, which states that divorce "may be obtained by complaint under oath to the District Court in the county in which the cause thereof shall have accrued, or in which the defendant shall reside or be found."

Literally, this implies that a husband and wife may step off an overland express, and, provided the former is willing to let himself "be found" and enters no defense, the wife may get her divorce and proceed almost by the next train. A ruling made about two years ago forbade this procedure (the instance was that in which Mr. Sothern, the actor, was served while passing through the State) and the plaintiff compelled to establish her six months' residence. But the phrase remains in the statutes, and recourse to

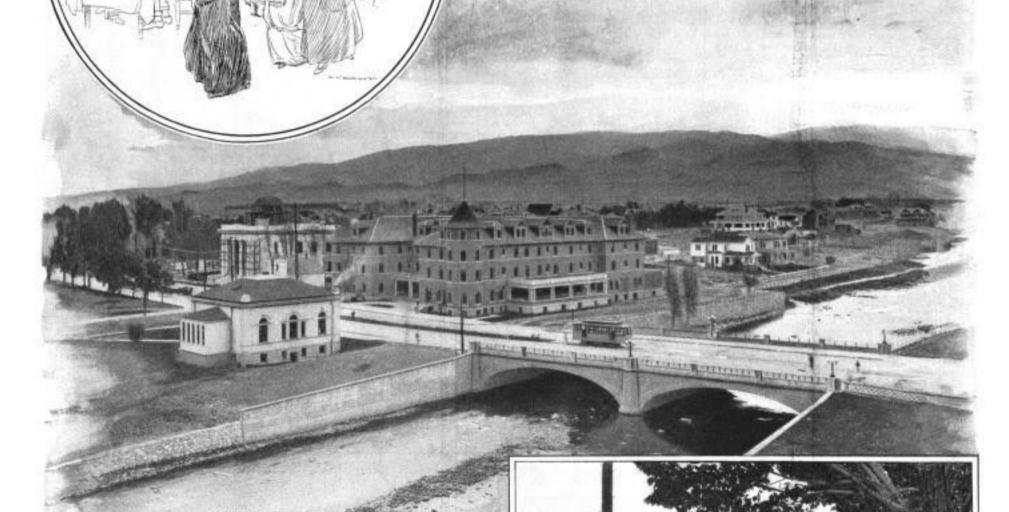
party must remain here continuously for said period. So if a party comes to Nevada and in good faith takes up a residence, the party may leave the State at any time after establishing residence, may go and travel when and wherever party chooses, and may return to the State whenever inclination prompts, and yet such temporary absence would not in any wise affect the legality of the residence established."

#### A Divorce Lawyer's Pamphlet

THE lawyer further calls attention to the case with which "cruelty" may be proved, outlines a few of Reno's material charms, delicately refers to that most important subject, the counsel to be retained, and gives eleven reasons why Nevada affords "the greatest advantages and facilities to those seeking speedy release from marital relations.

In short, as he alluringly sums it up, "here in Nevada the applicant, without deception or fraud, upon almost any charge from which lack of harmonious relations may be reasonably inferred, may apply to our courts and secure prompt results, by decree of absolute divorce, valid and binding

As legal disquisitions go, this is unquestionably sprightly. One can not recall that it is the appeal of an attorney unusually successful in attracting clients, or witness such a scene as was described at the beginning of this article-most of all, see the really touching chivalry with which even the judges



The hotel by the river, with the little library across the way

the latest "modern methods," including that of advertising in the newspapers, hastened westward; picturesque despatches began to appear in Eastern newspapers, and Reno's reputation—to which, it is only fair to say, the more conservative citizens of this most agreeable little city decidedly object—was made.

Nevada's divorce code, meanwhile, was not changed from what it had been since she became a Territory, back in 1861. She grants divorce on fewer grounds, indeed, than several other States-New Hampshire, for instance, or Tennessee. These, in addition to the usual statutory grounds, are: desertion, conviction of felony, habitual drankenness, extreme cruelty, and neglect to provide the common necessaries of life, when such neglect is not the result of unavoidable poverty.

Those who believe in divorce at all will probably not find such grounds unsound. The real laxity of

discretion of the presiding judge.

There is a little green pamphlet, entitled "Divorce Practise and Procedure under the Laws of the State of Nevada," distributed until recently throughout the

East. It was prepared by one of Reno's most progressive divorce lawyers, who had a preliminary experience in the New York office of Mr. Abe Hummel. A few quotations from this little book will belp to illuminate the state of mind with which a Nevada decree is often approached.

Thus, in regard to the six-months' residence requirements, we read: "This is not construed to mean that in order to fully comply with the statute a

A residence street in what used to be a desert

of the court speak of the cruelty of laws which, as they put it (ignoring, generally, such a thing as legal separation), compel wives to live with brutal husbands; one can not, in short, stay very long in Reno without realizing that here are people innocent of the whole background of old-fashioned social and religious tradition, accepted as a matter of course by their grandfathers and still considered binding by a large part of the more conservative world.

### Their Distinguished Services Are Sought by the Firm of Rankin and Judson

THE fact is," said Rankin, "I don't quite like the looks of your friend Johnson. He spoke bluntly, bruskly—in the way of a man who has no time to waste on inanities.

"What's the matter with him?" asked Judson. "I don't like his-nose!" rapped out his associate.

"It's too red."

Judson laughed uneasily. He had a huge respect for the sagacity and discrimination of Rankin, the little rat-faced man who had steered him through so many profitable enterprises.

"It is a bit high colored," he conceded.

"The deal looks fine," continued the other. "And he don't promise too much either. I can't focus any flies in the ointment. But we don't know anything about the fellow. His money seems to be O. K., and he's got a first-class eighteen karat line of talk about phosphates and all that. First-class people back of him, too. But when it comes to handing over a hundred thousand or so for him to deal right out, why, I'd like to know more about my man-that's all. You can't chuck out the personal equation merely because it's business. It's what counts in the end. Now, if Johnson drinks—!"

"Never saw him crook his elbow in the whole six weeks I've known him," retorted Judson. "Still, of course, he might be one of those quiet soaks."

"You can't argue from that—not a mite!" replied Rankin. "Look at old Sax. You'd think he never tasted anything stronger than soda water."

"But his nose ain't red at all," answered Judson, feeling that he was scoring heavily in favor of

"Right-oh," admitted Rankin. "But you've got to pay some attention to nature's warnings. Maybe Mr. Johnson's a tectotaler—and then again maybe he ain't. The last is my best bet. And we've got a lot of money at stake in this thing—a whole heap,

"Oh, I quite agree with you," Judson hastened to assure him. "We can't be too careful. But what do you suggest! We can't

call him up on the phone and say casually: "By the way, Johnson, old chap, do you hit the booze!' or anything like that?"

"No, nothing like that," echoed Rankin. "Don't you know any of his people well enough to ask them?"

"No, I don't," answered his friend. "Burton's the only one—and he'd prob-ably tell him I asked."

RANKIN scratched his chin contemplatively.

"You might hire a couple of detectives," he suggested tentatively.

"If he ever found it out it would put the kibosh on the whole combination," replied Judson. "It's something I've never done. Kind of insulting, don't you think?"

"How else can we find out?" asked Rankin solemply. "You and I can't gumshoe around after him and see what he does. I think it's excusable under the circumstances. Don't

hesitated Judson. He was fatter than his friend and moved slower, mentally and physically. Together, beginning in a small way, they had successfully underwritten some exceptionally paying propositions, until now each was head of his own banking establishment. Of the two, Judson's was the larger and more comfortable -Rankin's the more profitable. Both were men of the highest integrity, each with his own particular virtues and limitations, and not the least fault of Judson was that he allowed his own broader-mindedness to be overridden by the shrewder and less charitable intellect of Rankin.

"It does sort of seem to reflect on him, though," he added after a moment's pause. "He'd feel sore as a crab if he ever got wise to what we were doing, that's sure! If there was any other way, now-

"He don't belong to any clubs that you know of, does he?" asked Rankin.

Judson shook his head.

#### By ARTHUR C. TRAIN

"I bet you don't even know where he lives," persisted the other.

"That's true, I don't," admitted Judson. "I understand he's only moved to New York quite recently, though. I don't know the home addresses of lots of my business acquaintances," he added hopefully.

"I heard that he quarreled with his wife and came to the city so's not to have to live with her -abandoned the family, children and all," said

"Who told you that?" inquired Judson in horrified astonishment. He was a home-loving man himself. "I forget," replied the other. "Some one of the

"Well, that ain't anything against his business honesty, even if it's true," commented Judson uncer-tainly. "That is—not if he provides for 'em."

"I'm merely tellin' you what I heard," remarked Rankin.

"Of course we oughter know," said Judson. "Maybe you're right about the detectives. I guess we can have it done so he won't find out what we're up to. Come to remember, I do think his nose is an awful suspicious color."

HE International Phosphate-Guano Co. was the corporation which Johnson, the gentleman whose morals were under scrutiny, had proposed organizing with the aid of Messrs. Judson and Rankin. He was apparently well informed upon the subject of guano deposits and gave no indications of being other than a quiet person of florid exterior and generous proportions, with a rather husky voice and a undeniably red nose. As Rankin had admitted, he had the best sort of financial backing, and had secured and now offered to share with the two others some valuable concessions from a Central American republic. The venture looked reasonably safe, and the only remaining

Terence Mullally, Superintendent Never Wink Detective Agency, New York City, U. S. A."
"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Judson. "Show him in."
Heavy footfalls announced the visitor's approach,

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and the door opened, admitting not one man but two, the like of which Judson had never imagined before. The first, who must have weighed in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds, had an accordionplaited neck, upon which was poised a huge moonlike face, from the smooth-shaven vastness of which gazed vacantly a pair of watery gray eyes. He gasped as he moved. Effort was clearly painful to him. His associate was a bullet-headed fellow with a square protuberant jaw, whose left eye was partially closed and surrounded by a border of orange and black. Also, he exhaled a pronounced aroma of alcohol. Judson had a momentary qualm.
"Er," he remarked. "The detectives—I presume?"

The large man wheezed condescendingly.

"You-huh-sent for us?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Judson. "Won't you sit down ?" The big man inserted himself heavily in an armchair, which creaked under his weight, and crossed his legs, while his companion, after inspecting the room critically, took a seat in the corner.

Judson opened a drawer and produced a hox of

"Smoke?" he inquired, feeling politeness to be de-

"Thanks," said the large man, and took two. His companion availed himself similarly of the opportunity. Each placed one in his waistcoat pocket and bit the end off the other.

"I'm Superintendent Mullally of the Never Winks," said the big one. "What's your-huh-trouble?"

"I wish to have a man shadowed for a day or two. Want to find out his habits, especially if he drinks-all about him in fact."

"H'm!" remarked the big man, "Know his name?" "Of course," replied Judson.

"Got a match?" suddenly demanded the bullet-

headed man.

Judson produced one, which his interrogator ac-cepted condescendingly. Both had retained their hats. The big one wheezed again, and with great deliberation now produced a minute note-book, the leaves of which he turned contemplatively.

"What does he look like?" he inquired, his voice dying away into a faint whisper.

"Large man with a red nose," said Judson.

TPE Superintendent made a laborious note. "Name!" he demanded.

"Johnson," answered Judson weakly.

The detective suspended his pencil and gazed at the banker reproachfully. "There's millions of 'em,"

he remarked despairingly. "This one's named Wil-

liam," Judson hastened to explain. "What does he weigh?" suddenly asked the big man

with the air of one who has had an inspiration. "Look here," cried Judson,

losing patience. "What has that got to do with it? I'll point him out to you."

"Huh!" grunted the smaller one. "Why didn't you say so!"

The big man gasped and put the book back in his

"What's he done?" he inquired slyly. "He hasn't done anything," answered Judson peevishly. "All I want is to find out what his habits are.

"Funny case, ain't it, Mr. Mullally?" commented the bullet-headed man, spitting on the carpet.

"Kind of matrimonial, ch?" gasped the big one.

"No," retorted Judson. "It ain't matrimonial, or

battle, murder, or sudden death. I just want to get a line on the feller, see?" "Oh," said the big man, and sank into asthmatic

silence. "Can you give us a good spot?" demanded the subordinate from behind his eigar.



Multally and his side partner interfered so at the counter that Judson purchased cigars with difficulty

consideration was the personal desirability of the

An hour later, Judson, in the retirement of the offices of H. Judson & Co., Private Bankers of Broad Street, called up the Never Wink Detective Agency of Park Row, and in a diffident manner informed the party at the other end of the wire that he had a personal matter of some little importance in which he desired their cooperation. Judson had had no experience of detectives or detective agencies, except with the gentleman who had been detailed from Headquarters to guard his daughter's wedding presents, and what he had gleaned from "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes" and of other distinguished literary sleuths. His conception of a detective was that of a slender man with gimlet eyes, crisp, businesslike manners, a silent footstep, and an intel-lectual forebead. Twenty minutes later a card was brought to him by a clerk which read: "Patrick

"A what?" asked Judson with diffidence, for he felt his ignorance growing momentarily.

"A s-p-o-t," snapped his questioner.

"Huh—he means, can you—huh—give us a look at him?" explained the Superintendent. "Saves a lot of-huh-trouble."

"I know where his office is," answered Judson. "It's over in the Broad Exchange Building. You

might go over there and wait for him to show up."
"No good," said the big man. "He might see us. Too uncertain. Can't you get him-huh-to come here?"

Judson stared at him helplessly. He supposed he could get Johnson to come over to the office on some pretext if it were absolutely necessary.

"I suppose I—" he began.

"Only way!" ejaculated the small man. "We can hide in the corridor and peck through the curtains on that glass door over there."

"That would-huh-be a fine 'spot,' " agreed Mullally. "Then-wheeze-I can-hub-trail him down the elevator and Jim can-huh-pick him up on the

ground floor. You better have two men to shadow him."

"I want to cut down on the expense," said Judson. "I guess your partner can handle the job alone—all I want. Wait a minute and I'll see if I can get him to come over here.

E CALLED Johnson's office and got the gentleman on the wire.

"Would you mind stepping over here, about the phosphate business?" he inquired. "I'm very busy and can't leave. Yes, now will be all right. Thanks. Good-by."
"He's coming!" he re-

marked triumphantly to the detectives.

"Well, Jim, we might as well get—huh—located," gasped Mullally. "Let's see now. Mr. Judson, make him—huh—sit in this chair here under the electric Yes, you might light.

turn it on, too. And give us plenty of time. These

are hard jobs."

"I don't want any slip up," commented Judson, beginning to feel somewhat encouraged. The fellows probably knew their business even if they didn't look like detectives. "I tell you what, after you have had a good look, I'll go downstairs with him, so there can be no mistake. You follow right behind, and when we reach the cigar counter in the lobby I'll stop and buy him a cigar. Then you'll be absolutely sure of your man and you can follow him from there."

THE two detectives had barely ensconced them-selves in the hall outside before Mr. Johnson was announced. He greeted Judson good-naturedly, assured him that it was no trouble at all to come to his office, and allowed himself without apparent suspicion to be placed in the armchair under the electric light. Even his nose did not seem to be as red as usual, and now that the detectives had gone Judson could not smell a suggestion of whisky in the room. He began to feel rather ashamed of himself. Still business was business. He certainly had a right to know the habits of a man to whom he was going to entrust his money. But the sight of the of faces peering through the green curtains made him highly uncomfortable. First one and then the other would appear, gazing steadfastly at Johnson, until it seemed as though he must be conscious of their never sleeping eyes. But no, he talked cheerfully on, unmindful of aught but phosphates. Suddenly the door burst open and the fat man came wheezing into the

he gasped, staring like the Mr. Judson," headlight of a locomotive into the face of the vis-

itor. "Have you—huh—got—huh—those letters?"
"What let—" began Judson, stupidly. Then he recollected himself. "Er, yes. Here they are," he replied, fumbling in one of the drawers. "Take 'em right over, will you?"

"Sure thing!" shouted the detective, giving Judson

an enormous wink. "You can bet on me!"

E HAD hardly retired before the door opened for the second time and his fellow came clump-

ing into the room.
"Want any insurance?" he cried gaily to Judson, at the same time leaning over Mr. Johnson's chair and almost breathing into his face.

"No-no. I don't want any insurance. Been fully insured for fifteen years?" retorted Judson angrily. He wondered what on earth Johnson would

think of the way his office was run or the kind of men be employed. But evidently the detectives had secured just the kind of a spot that they wanted, for they both grinned through the curtains and waved their hands encouragingly.

R. JOHNSON presently said he must be going, M and Judson, feeling like a Judas, accompanied him down in the elevator. The two detectives descended with them, crowding Mr. Johnson between them in a laudable endeavor to get a further and unmistakable spot.

"Have a cigar?" inquired Judson in as hearty a manner as he could assume under the circumstances.

"Thanks, yes," replied Johnson.

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Mullally and his side partner interfered so at the counter, hanging over it and peering under Mr. Johnson's hat, that Judson purchased the eigars with difficulty. But finally it was accomplished and he bade his visitor good day. As he shot back to his office floor he congratulated himself that, so far as he was concerned, the dirty work was over. Personally



He burst into an explosion of laughter that shook every component part of him

he didn't like this spying on people, even business acquaintances. Johnson had always acted to him like a good fellow. It seemed to him kind of low down and underhanded. He hadn't felt so mean since he had looked over another boy's shoulder and read his answers at school. But it must be all right. Of course it was all right or Rankin-! Sure, Rankin wouldn't have suggested anything improper. Everybody used detectives. You simply hired another fellow's eyes, that was all. "Unsleeping eyes" -Judson had a slight qualm as he recalled Mul-

He had hardly settled himself at his desk before the two detectives stumbled into the room again.

"Say," wheezed Mullally weakly. "Your friend-huh—give us the slip. He's on to us all right." "Musta doubled and gone back upstairs in the elevator to sidetrack us," explained the bullet-head.

Judson was inexpressibly disappointed. "I tell you-huh-he sized us up and-huh-tried

to trip us!" asserted the fat man.

"The way you rushed in and out of here and coughed in his face, I wouldn't blame him!" expostulated Judson. "Why, I wouldn't have that man know I was trying to shadow him for the world. It would cost me a lot of money.'

"Oh!" grunted the bullet-headed one. wouldn't, eh?"

"Indeed I wouldn't!" declared Judson. "It seems to me you might have managed to follow him."

"I tell you-huh-he doubled on us!" gasped the fat man.

TUDSON courteously refrained from expressing the doubts which assailed him.

"Well, what are we-huh-going to do now?" de-

manded Mullally, wiping his forehead. "Yes, we're up against it now, all right," commented the bullet-head. They seemed to regard Judson as entirely to blame for the fact that Johnson had escaped them.

"Well," suggested Judson. "You might go over and try to 'pick him up' (I believe that's what you

call it) at his office.

"Sure thing, we'll get him-huh-there, all right," exclaimed Mullally more cheerfully. "What did you —huh—say you wanted us to do when we—huh—had located him?"

Judson's heart sank.

"Follow him and ascertain his habits!" he reiterated gently.

"Trust us! He won't-huh-get away a second

time, no matter-huh-how smart he is!" Mullally assured him.

The rest of the morning was unbroken save for a telephone message from one of the pair inquiring the number of Mr. Johnson's office in order to be sure there might be no further mistake. Judson still felt rather ashamed of himself, although he could not have told exactly why. Weren't they going to entrust Johnson with a big lot of money? Hadn't they the right to look into his moral character? Of course they had! By such reasoning, oft repeated, be reassured himself.

When Judson went out to lunch, as luck would have it, he found Johnson sitting alone at one of the tables in the restaurant and was invited to join him. Johnson ordered no liquor and contented himself with a modest glass of milk and vichy. "A bluff, probably," thought Judson, although he was again impressed by the fact that Johnson seemed like a good fellow. After lunch Johnson invited him to come over to his office for a cigar, but Judson peremptorily refused. He couldn't have stood passing

Mullally and the bulletheaded man outside the

At three o'clock the fat man telephoned again. He wanted a further description of Johnson. So many persons had been going in and out of the latter's office that the two detectives had become somewhat confused.

N O ONE had appeared, however, who in the least resembled the man upon whose trail they were encamped. Mullally was confident that their quarry was wise and had "fallen to their game." These fellows were awful shrewd. He was sure their man hadn't been near his office all day. One red-nosed man had gone in, but he had come out hurriedly-n book agent. He advised putting three men on the job and getting a further spot. He treated Judson's statement that the latter

had just been lunching with their quarry skeptically if not incredulously. Wanted to know if he was dead sure? Judson wrung his hands and hung up the receiver. Then he sent a letter to the agency that he no longer required its services. Having done so he felt decidedly more at ease. The longer he considered that phosphate deal the better it looked to him. The men behind Johnson were so well known that it seemed impossible-still he didn't blame Rankin for wanting to take no chances.

THE first thing that greeted his eye the following morning on his arrival at the office was a long, plain yellow envelope with his name and address in typewriting (of an inferior quality), and the words "Deliver personally" in the corner. Opening it, he found that it contained several large sheets of letter paper. The first was headed:

#### "Confidential Report

"On receiving call operatives M. and P. immediately repaired to office of employer at 30 Broad Street, where they conferred with latter from 10 o'clock until 11 A. M. On suggestion of operator M., subject was lured to office, where both operators M. and P. secured opportunity for personal examination and identification. At 11.15 a. M. subject hurriedly left office, accompanied by employer, and descended in elevator to ground floor. Operators M. and P. with difficulty secured places in same elevator and closely observed subject in transit. Arriving at bottom, employer, accompanied by subject and closely followed by operators, purchased a Peacherine cigar, of which operator P. secured the band (on file at this office). Employer then bade good day to subject and reascended in elevator. At this point, owing to confusion, crowds, passers-by, noise, etc., subject eluded both operators and disappeared. After waiting twenty minutes and finding that subject did not return, operators visited employer for further instructions. Were directed to watch subject's office. It being lunch time, operators discontinued their efforts until 12.48, when both M. and P. repaired to Broad Exchange Building. At 3 P. M. called employer on telephone for further description of subject. At 5.30 P. M., as subject had not appeared, they discontinued operations and returned to agency.

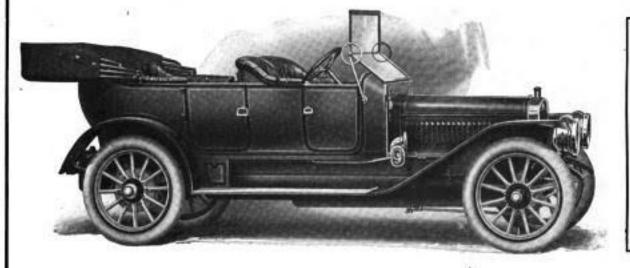
"P. T. M., SUPERINTENDENT.

"Nore-It is our opinion that this man is a dangerous criminal and is wise to all the 'tricks of the trade. Operator M. is sure that he is Lefty Sullivan, alias Big Mike, of St. Louis, Missouri, where he did a long term for a mining swindle."

The report was dated 7.15 P. M., and the post-mark showed that it had been mailed the preceding evening. Judson gave a mirthless laugh. Somehow he

# Six-Cylinder Opposition Silenced

With their Four-Cylinder Guns Spiked, Many Makers, Who Could Not See the Six, At Last Become Six Builders and Boosters



YOU have noticed, we suppose, that almost every maker of high-priced automobiles is note making and advertising tix-cylinder cars.

If you haven't noticed it, just read current automobile advertising, and observe that makers who fought hardest and longest in defense of the fourcylinder car have at last found the Six a desirable car to manufacture.

That one simple little truth sums up the greatest battle for a principle ever fought in any great industry. And if you admire courage and love the truth, you will read this story of the battle with deep interest.

#### 1907-One Man Convinced

It began in June, 1907. Up to that time the Six in America was an experiment No maker had faith enough in it to stand up and fight. But when Alexander Winton finished his experiments with the Six, he was absolutely convinced that no other type of car deserved to be mentioned in the same breath.

#### Inferior Types Abandoned

Thereupon the Winton Company immediately abandoned all other types. We would not make a second-class product. And from that hour to this, the Winton Company has devoted its entire organization and every ounce of its energy, ability and enthusiasm to the manufacture of Sixes exclusively, and to the campaign of proving the Six to be superior to the four and all other types on every vital point.

When we began making Sixes exclusively, many of our competitors laughed derisively. Some of them even said we were non compos mentis—which means crazy.

#### 1911-An Industry Converted

Four full years have passed. In that time the principles of the six-cylinder car have not changed a jot or tittle. Likewise, in that time, the Winton Six has not required a single radical change. Both the principle and the car were right from the start.

## The Winton Motor Car. Co.

101 Berea Road CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A.

#### Winton Branch Houses

NEW YORK Broadway at 10th St. CHICAGO Mishigan Ave. at 15th St. BOSTON Berkeley at Stanbope St. Sons at 11 Commenced Ave. PHILLADELPHIA 505 10th N. Broad St. BALTIMORE Mt. Royalat North Ave. PITTSBUIGH Baum at Benty St.

CLEVELAND
Horee Road at Redid Are,
DETROIT 198 Woodward Are,
KANSAS CITY 2078-2126 Main St.
MINNEAPOLIS 16-9 Eight St. N.
SAN FELANCISCO BOV VA Ness Are,
SEATTLE 1000-5008 Pike St.

But in these four years a great change has taken place. A change in the minds, and hearts, and policies of those makers who laughed derisively.

#### And This is the Reason

Today those makers are advertising Sixes. Why?

Well, most makers would not abandon a position they had fought hard to hold unless there was a mighty good reason for "folding their tents."

They have an excellent reason. It is just this and none other:

The quality buying public demands Sixes. That's all.

#### How the Battle Was Won

Why high-grade buyers demand Sixes is easily understood.

t—The Winton Company's faith in Sixes (shown by abandoning other types and making Sixes exclusively) created confidence in the Six among intelligent buyers.

2—These buyers found that the Winton Six made good on every claim of superiority over other types.

3—These buyers told their friends. More than that, they showed their friends. And when once you have shown a live man what the Six will do and how it does it, he is forever after a Six convert and a Six enthusiast.

4.—Then these converts began to ask their favorite makers: "Why don't you make a Six?" And, to r make a long story brief, that question bore down so heavily that the makers who had once laughed derisively found it easier to say, "We do," than to offer limping excuses.

That brings the story down to date.

#### Four Years of Six Success

Meanwhile the Winton Six has had four continuous years of making good. It hasn't a single experimental feature. It is the car that, single-handed and alone, changed the automobile map.

Worth thinking about, isn't it?

#### It Is The Car For You

A car that could bring about the most radical evolution the automobile industry has ever experienced—an evolution that was solidly and vigorously opposed—is a car well worth having in your own service, Mr. Car Buyer.

It certainly is if you love a winner.

#### WINTON SIX 1912 48 H. P. \$3000

Fifth consecutive year without a single radical change

Motor cranks itself
Electric light equipment
Four-door body
130 inch wheel base
Demountable rims
More car than ever before
Price not increased
Now making deliveries

#### More Car Than Ever Before

Except that the 1912 Winton Six is larger, more beautiful, and refined here and there, it is identically the same car that has stood the severe tests of four years of service in the use of its owners.

With its wheel base lengthened to 130 inches, the 1912 Winton Six carries an enlarged and spacious body, having generous doors front and rear, and luxuriously comfortable cushions and upholstery.

#### Electric Lights for 1912

Electric side and tail lights, the former imbedded in the dash together with ventilators, are a new feature of regular equipment. Lighting current is supplied by a six-volt 60 ampere hour storage battery.

Gas headlights are continued, the gas tank being boxed on the left running board.

Practically the only other changes affecting the chassis are the adoption of adjustable pedals, vanadium springs, and cross-type front universal joint, and the lengthening of the flexible coupling between the motor and the clutch.

#### Price Not Increased

The motor, ignition, carburetion, cooling, lubrication, clutch, transmission and other elements are the same as previously.

Booth demountable rims and 36 by 4 1/2 inch tires all around are regular equipment.

Notwithstanding the increased value represented in the 1912 Winton Six, the price remains unchanged at \$3000.

Get the facts about the car whose wonderful success has caused many makers to change their minds, their policies, and their models. Our catalog Send gives the fullest details. Also catalog it tells how and why the Sixmentioned Cylinder Car stands in Collier's to alone at the topthe car without an equal. Clip the coupon and mail it today.

> To The Winton Motor Car. Co. Cleveland, Ohio

# Startling 30 Day Offer

"Ideal" FIRELESS |

2711	o/ DISCO	UNT	CO	UPON
<u> 40</u>	% DISCO GOOD	FOR	30	DAYS

NOTE-This offer in and in made salety as a or by three cookers will be tion. Sign the cooper

You've wanted a PERFECT Fireless Cook Stove-you intend to buy one. Get it now-get the best Fireless Cook Stove made-at a discount of 20%.

THIS DISCOUNT is made solely to introduce "Ideal" Cookers, Where we sell one "Ideal" we soon sell several more. So, we're willing to sell a limited number at a 20 per cent reduction, because of the extra sales that will follow.

# How to Secure 20% Discount

Mail the Coupon. We'll send catalog. Then call on two friends. Explain that you can save 20 per cent on the BEST Fireless Cooker made, if they will club with you on the Introductory Offer, made to only three people in a town; explain that all future sales will be made only through dealers at retail price.

Impress upon them what an exceptional offer this is-the most extraordinary ever made.

The "IDEAL" is absolutely guaranteed to satisfy. If not, money back. 30 days' time is given to decide. We have been in business over 25 years, and have largest cooker factory in the world. Any bank in Toledo can assure you as to our responsibility.



Each compartment basesparate lid. To open one compartment, you need not distort the others. Each has patent lever look and stop himper.

Lined throughout with SOLID ALUMINUM —
Wear-Ever" the "Sterling" of Eitchenware. Will
not rust or correde. always beight and shiny-requires
no sourring or scrubbing. Holds heat as no other
metal car.

Vulcanized hard wood case, handsomely finished, insulation our own formula evolved after years of experimenting.

Now NEED an "ideal" because of the food and fact it save—the more softlines and palatistic food it cocks—the convenience-the more of leigns it makes possible. A molern necessity—not a luxury. Sign the coupon now. Backs now to take things easies—to have sore time for journal function of the coupon now. But no cocket necessary of the coupon now. The property of the

Buy now, mave 20 per cent on your purchase and 30 per cent of your POOD and FUEL money all the year round.

THE TOLEDO COOKER CO.



TOLEDO, O. If you live in Cal., Ove. Wash., Idaho, Ariz, or Nevada

# Send No Money

Let us put this piano in your parlor-not a dollar to pay us.

LET US send you our big, free, actual photograph, color-illustrated, handsome broke, and offers to trust you absolutely with any Reed & Sons Pians on as long time as you want, even three years or mote, if you are satisfied after 10 Blays' Free Trial. Not a cent to pay down—not a dollar for any of our beautiful styles you select from the book we want to send you on

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Established 1841. Given Highest Award now saves you \$128 to \$222

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We've said through dealers, jobbers and agents—for over 68 years—but now we have cut out their big profits and as signing. TO PAY, NO COLLECTORS Take our trial offer and after a full year's ended out of their big profits and single first too PAY, NO COLLECTORS Take our trial offer and after a full year's ended to the price of many "cheap" made places—and get the hydrer action yealth. One of the hydrer action yealth. One the province had generations of enjoyment from our planes to can you on our plan and preve it postfively at our full.

Take Your Own Time—On Trustee.

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Take Your Own Time—On Trying and Paying—We Pay Freight Both Ways
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to ludge the heastful tone quality—handsome exclusive design and
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Direct from factory to you

Also Self-Playing Pianos

REED & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., Dept. 2, Corner Jackson Busievard and Wahash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

# 80 A Month for 10 Months

Extra Special Bargain Offer

363

Buys this Exquisite No Money Down

Just your regular monthly payment of &t. 80 after examination by you. Can you imagine any saster way to secure a fine, pase white Diamond? All you have to do is to sak as to send you the Hing on approval. It will be send at once, all charges propaid. If you are not perfectly satisfied, return it at our no passe, This Diamond Ring is car great special. It is the result of senant of paintakaing study and experiment, and now stands along as the most perfect Diamond Ring Ever prefaced. Hence the name "Perfection." Unly the finest quality pure ables diamond is specially selected by our diamond experts, and is sibility mounted in our famous Leftin "Perfection" depring meaning, which passesses every line of delivering grace and beauty. Guaranteed to be cratify as shown. Each ring is caused in a hundrouse, blue selved ring box, with white satis, liming. WRITE FOR OTE FREE CATALOG containing our vices. But which passesses and plan. Wells belay.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Dept. 8887, 92 to 98 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

he Boys' Magazine Free directory as—backeone covers is unless. De-exploits, Machanias, Photograph v. Computer, Stamps Department offsed by WALTER CAMP to a feature. them The Scott F. Redfield Co., 651 Main St., Smethport, Fa. he SOYS' MAGAZINE is on mic at all nevertands at the a eyp.

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VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

felt the thing to be a damned insult. Not so much that it wasn't true in the literal sense as that it was in fact such anegregious lie. These preposterous mani-kins, these lunatics from a Punch and Judy show hadn't done anything, and yet they pretended to believe that they could make him think they had. He felt that his intellect was being made small of. Did he look like a man who could be cheated by a paper like that, when he knew differently?

He had hardly thrown it aside, however, before his clerk brought him a similar en-velope also marked "Personal Delivery."

THE sheet inside was covered as to its upper half with a woodcut symbolical of sleepless vigilance and a list of offices and branch offices where the sleepless worked. Below it was stated that H. Judson, Esquire, was debtor to the Never Wink Detective Agency as follows:

May 1	
To ½ day's services of special op-	
	5.00
To 1/2 day's services of special op-	
	5.00
	3.50
To 1/2 day's services of special op-	
	5.00
To ½ day's services of special op-	
	5.00
	6.00
	2.85
Expenses for refreshments, gratui-	
ties, etc., incurred while shadow-	
	9.65
	8,00
Services of assistant ½ day 1	2.50
	6.25
Messenger	1,00
Secret fund 2	0.00
Total\$17	9.75
Received Payment.	

Judson rubbed his eyes at this monstrous joke. He felt stunned. Again and again he perused the astounding items. Cab fare, \$8! Assistant, \$12.50! He had never heard of such a thing. Gradually his rage grew. He would have liked to have those two idiotic lumbering mutts right there and pound their two heads together. He wanted to call in the office force and show them the trick that had been perpetrated upon him. One hundred and eighty dollars for their disjointed flounderings! He grabbed the telephone and demanded the Never Wink Detective Agency. A gasning voice an-Detective Agency. A gasping voice answered him. Yes, what was wanted?
"This is Mr. Judson," he snapped. "I

have your ridiculous bill. It's the most preposterous thing I ever heard of! did nothing at all! You're a joke-you two! My office boy could have done a thousand

times better. I simply won't pay it."

A restless silence fell at the other end
of the wire. A whispered conversation became audible, and a new voice, that of the bullet-head, answered him.

"Do I understand you to say that you won't pay?" demanded the man.
"You bet I won't!" shouted Judson,
"H'm!" returned the other. "Don't you think it would be better to pay that bill than to have Mr. Johnson know you had been setting detectives on his track?"

Judson's circulation stonged and then

Judson's circulation stopped and then leaped forward again with hurried bounds. He couldn't afford-no, absolutely no-to let Johnson know of anything of the kind. "You don't mean-you'd-tell him!" he

stammered weakly.

"If you don't treat us on the square we got to protect ourselves, ain't we?" snarled the voice at the other end. "Our bill's only one hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

We might 'a' sent you one for five hundred."
"You're a pair of infernal blackmailers!"
suddenly exploded Judson. "A couple of
miserable crooks—that's what you are!"
A long pause followed, but no burst of

indignation came from the other end of

the wire.
"If that hill isn't paid by one o'clock," said the voice very distinctly, "the whole matter will be laid before Mr. Johnson. Maybe he'll treat us better:"

TEN minutes later Judson and Rankin I faced each other blankly in the latter's office.

"You have bungled the thing, I must say!" groaned Rankin.

"I'd like to know who suggested it?" snapped Judson. "I was against it from

"But you might have seen you were dealing with a pair of dunderheads!" com-plained his associate. "I don't see any-thing to do but pay the bill. We can't let Johnson find out what we've been up to.
It would kill the whole scheme."

Judson rubbed his hands through his

"I'd rather eat crow!" he lamented. "Think of paying those ruffians nearly two hundred dollars. Why, it's just out-and-out robbery—nothing else! And I lunched



# Some Marvels Ventilation

The Sturtevant does its most striking work in places that seem impossible to ventilate.

It removes every trace of bad air and fumes that ordinary means cannot dislodge at all:

The stagnant, germ-laden air from Telephone Booths.

Fumes and odors from Laboratories and small Manufacturing Rooms.

Hot air and cooking odors from Kitchens

and Restaurants. Foul air from Bank and Safe Deposit Vaults,

Bad air and odors from Toilet Rooms, etc. In such places an electric fan is useless. It merely stirs up the bad air. The Sturtevant removes it.

Or it may be used to blow in the fresh, out-

#### Portable Ventilating Set

is as scientific on a small scale as the most costly ventilating system. It runs from any electric light socket. Price, \$35 up, according to size. Send for Booklet G 7

B.F.STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass. Branches and agents in over 200 cities.



## IT'S THE NATIONAL SIGNAL

"Warns Without Offense"

Easy to attach—Easy to operate A pleasing tone—An insistent warning

\$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, Complete DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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Write us today for Booklet 9 on Accessories you need for your car.

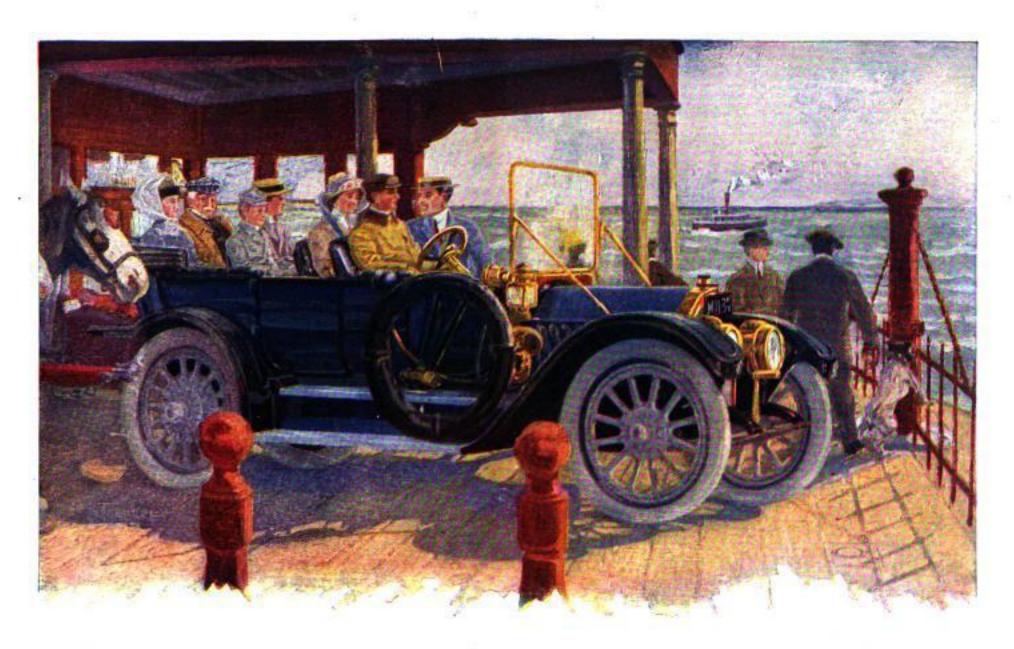
# MARINE ENGINES \$60 AND The Eagler that THE World's Standard Two-cycle Marine Motor. Ten sizes; one, two or three cyclinders; 3 to 25 horse power. High tension magneto; new idea in carburetor; many other advantages.

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Maxim Silent Firearms Co., 38 Park Row, New York City Sportly that your war rate to Atted with a Martin Gun Albean-



PROF. ANTHONY BARKER 23 Barker Bldg. 110 W. 42d St., New York IN ADDRESS THESE ADVENTORMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLISION



# "The pleasure I take in my Oldsmobile"

writes a New Yorker, "is due largely to the supreme confidence I have learned to place in this car. I say learned to place because I have owned other carsgood ones, too—but never before enjoyed the steady, quiet service which seven months' ownership of an 'Autocrat' has given me.

"My family can plan an outing of a day or of a fortnight with the precision of a timetable, and when we drive on the ferry we have the comfortable knowledge that nothing between Jersey and the Rocky Mountains need interfere with

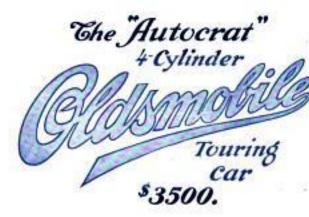
our pleasure, so far as the car is concerned!

"Grades:—your big, long-stroke engine will pull us up anything on which the wheels may obtain traction. Rough roads:-the large wheels and good springs make them less rough. Tire troubles:-large tires and demountable rims leave no room for anxiety there. Speed: - mile-aminute whenever you want it - although I do not want it!

"There seems to be a little surplus ability somewhere in the 'Autocrat,' which gives it energy, flexibility, and life. It's a revelation even to a seasoned motorist like myself. It makes me feel as though I had 'new worlds to conquer' on every tour."

> There are sound mechanical reasons for the "surplus ability"

of the Oldsmobile. Any dealer or any of our Branch Managers will be glad to explain them without involving any obligation on your part. The catalogue also describes them and it will be sent gratis on request.



THE SPECIAL 4-Cylinder, \$3000

THE AUTOCRAT 4-Cylinder, \$3500

THE LIMITED 6-Cylinder, \$5000

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, LANSING, MICH.



#### Buy the New 3s

POPULAR issue the new 3 per cent Government bonds has turned out to be, and one of the most popular features is the division into pieces small enough for the great body of citizens to purchase. No better beginning in investment buying could be made than to acquire one of the \$100 bonds of this issue. Perfect security, instant salabil-ity, and an income sufficiently high to insure the bonds selling always at a pre-mium are some of the advantages the average man will appreciate.

By all means, get a share, however small, of this loan.

#### \$100 Bonds in Variety

BESIDES the new Government 3s, which are being issued in pieces as small as \$100, current offerings of high-grade bonds

in \$100 denominations include:
1. Richland County, S. C., 6 per cent bridge bonds. This is an issue of \$75,000, secured by a valuation of property to be benefited of some \$14,000,000, and there is

no bonded indebtedness ahead of it.

2. General Electric 3½ per cent 40-year gold debentures. These bonds are a direct obligation of the General Electric Company, and are followed by \$65,178,000 capital stock on which dividends of 8 per cent

are being paid. 3. Colorado & Southern Railway Company refunding and extension mortgage 30-year gold 41/2s. These bonds are se-cured by a mortgage on the entire property, but subject to the lien of the first 4 per cent bonds issued in 1898. The refund-ing 4½s outstanding total \$23,898,000. These bonds sell at about 100 and interest.

 American Telephone & Telegraph col-lateral trust 4s, due 1929. Certificates for these bonds are issued, secured by deposit with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, as trustee of the American Tele-phone & Telegraph collateral trust 4s.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad convertible debenture 315s. These bonds are due in 1956. They yield at cur-rent prices about 4.15 per cent. They are a direct obligation of the New Haven Railroad, and may be converted into the stock of the company at any time up to February 1, 1916, at the rate of \$150 par value of debenture for \$100 par value of capital stock.

#### Real Estate Securities

T is important to get before the buyers of securities based on real estate clear definitions of the various forms of real estate securities offered for sale. Here are the four usual forms:

1. Mortgages-Instruments issued as collateral for a note or bond covering the obligation of the borrower to the lender. They provide that in default of payment the real estate shall become the property of the creditor. This is the oldest and

most general form of security.

2. Mortgage Certificates or Collateral Trust Notes—Secured by bonds and mortgages, based upon real estate, and which are deposited and held in trust. Investments of this character are exceedingly popular in Europe, particularly in France, but the

business in this country is as yet small. 3. Trust Mortgage Bonds-Secured by real estate and mortgages, based upon real estate, deposited and held in trust. Such mortgage to a trustee gives the holders of bonds of the issuing company a lien on the assets of the company prior to the claims of all general creditors. The importance of a trust company as trustee for such bonds is that the life of a trust company is perpetual during its corporate existence. that it is managed by successful business men, and that it is under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

4. Debenture Bonds-The direct contract obligation of the issuing company, secured by its free assets. The term "bond" is a misnomer for this class of security, as they are simply certificates acknowledging the receipt of the face value of the bond and

the promise to pay the principal and in-terest when due. Buyers are common creditors of the company issuing them.

#### Time for Cooperation

FROM an address by H. M. Byllesby, controlling head of thirty-five electric and gas companies, before the National Electric Light Association, at Chicago, June 3, these observations are taken:

"The tendency of the times is more and more toward a strict accountabil-ity in all corporate matters. The com-panies represented in this association al-

most uniformly have done their part to aid in a better understanding between the public and themselves and in loyally en-deavoring to conform to the methods desired, granted only that along with the methods demanded by the spirit of the times the corporations themselves receive

adequate and proper protection.

This being the attitude of all of us, and having acknowledged to the full last measure our errors of ignorance and our errors because we have been human in the past. I think it is now obligatory upon the pub-lic, the press, the magazines, the law

makers, and the law administrators to come forward and cooperate with us to bring about a condition of far better feeling.
"If public service corporations are dealt

with fairly and are properly protected, I am confident they will continue to do their part.

#### The Vogue of Preferred Stock

A RECENT table compiled and published by the "Wall Street Journal" shows that within the present year over \$50,000, 000 of preferred stock of industrial cor-porations, yielding 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent, has been sold, and in the last two years more than \$170,000,000. One reason for these issues has been the difficulty of marketing bonds at a reasonable price. Another, of course, is the reflection that dividends may be passed in hard times, while bond interest must be paid regularly if the company remains solvent. Of the companies named below, which have put out \$1,000,000 or more of preferred stock, most are really prosperous and have been able to secure very nearly par for their stock:

Amount

1,000,000

1.250,000

1,000,000

1,000,000

3,500,000

#### American Woolen 85,000,000 Republic Iron & Steel .... 4,583,000 General Chemical... 4,000,000 Amer. Light & Traction . . 5,500,000 Goodyear Tire & Rubber... 1,500,000 B. F. Sturtevant Co..... Cluett & Peabody...... 1,250,000 2,000,000 McCrum, Howell ... 2,050,000 San Diego Cons. Gas & Elec. 1,000,000 Electric Securities. 1,500,000 Oklahoma Gas & Electric General Motors.... 1,000,000 3,000,000 Continental Can..... 1,000,000 S. Rubber .. 3,500,000 Portland Gas & Coke . . . . 000,000,1 MacArthur Bros . . 2,000,000 Amer, Pneumatic Service Indian Refining 1,500,000 2,000,000 Internat'l Ag. Corporation 5,400,000 Underwood Typewriter... Kansas Gas & Electric... 4,500,000 1,100,000 Pennsylvania Steel Frisbie Stanchfield Knit. U. S. Motors American Brake Shoe 4.087,500 1,000,000 10,250,000 1,000,000 Consumers Power..... 1,360,000 S. Radiator...... 2,500,000 Welsbach Co.... 2,000,000 May Department Stores... 5,000,000 Lord & Taylor..... Dodge Mfg, Co..... B, F, Goodrich Co..... 1,000,000 1.000,000 2,000,000 Sierra Electric Springfield, O., Light & 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,682,000 1,000,000 Pittsburg Steel. Scalshipt Oyster System. Packard Motor Car. 7,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 Brunswick-Balke-Coll'nd'r 3,000,000 Studebaker Corporation 13,500,000 Julius Kayser & Co... 3,000,000 Barnhart Bros. & Spindler 1.250,000 Hart Schaffner & Marx.. 5,000,000 Pacific Power & Light... 7 Consumers Power Co.... 6 1,200,000 3,750,000 Dodge Mfg. Co..... W. H. McElwain Co.... 1.500,0002,500,000

A compilation made by George H. Burr & Co., bankers of New York, shows that thirteen of the companies named in this list have earnings ranging from 11.5 per cent to 38.5 per cent which are available to pay dividends on the preferred. It shows, also, that the net quick assets of these companies amount to 137.91 per cent of the amount of the issue in the case of the best situated, and 26.6 in the case of the worst. Of these thirteen, the lowest yield is 5.94 per cent, and the highest

Uswoco Mills...

Stern Bros ...

Gen. Chem. of California.

Deere & Co.....

Sulzberger & Sons.....

The Days That Will Follow the Supreme Court Decisions

Br E. C. SIMMONS, Chairman of the Board of the Simmons Hardware Company

What will the decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases do for us? Will they dispel the clouds of business uncertainty? Will they so accentuate industrial and commercial relations that the full measure of normal prosperity can be restored? These questions are uppermost in men's minds to-day; and the brightest minds differ widely in the answers

[Note by the Epiton—For fifty years head of a merchandising business which has grown to be one of the biggest in the country, Mr. Simmons has made a reputation as a student and reporter of financial and trade conditions in the United States.)

IVING where agricultural products are the chief sources of business support-where the success of the crop scasons is absolutely dependent upon satisfactory facilities of transportation—we of the Mississippi Valley are interested vitally in problems which the Standard

Oil and Tobacco decisions do not solve, and it is my judgment that the decisions will not restore prosperity. They

may be helpful. A radical change in pubsentiment is necessary. present state of the popular mind is decidedly unhealthy. A feeling of antagonism—of hatred, I might say—toward large corporations is prevalent. is unreasoning, undiscriminating, virulent. It is exercised toward all corporations—and especially toward railroads. The masses of the people seem to think that most corporations are corruptly governed and man-aged. In point of fact, I firmly believe that 90 per

cent of all corporations in this country are controlled and directed upon principles of common honesty and truth, as much so as are private business interests; and I also believe that the standard of individual

thonor was never higher than it is now.

There exists in the minds of many the mistaken impression that the rich man has acquired his wealth by graft and dishonorable methods. This impression has gained headway rapidly within the past five years. Numbers of people think that it is impossible to become wealthy by up-right, honorable ways. They have been led to such conclusions by the character of attacks upon corporations. These attacks have not been conducted quietly and with dignity through the proper channelwhich is the court procedure—but rather after the manner of a crusade. Looking backward a few years, we can easily see how the present unhealthy state of the public mind toward the most potent fac-tors in the prosperity of the American people has been brought about. This unhealthfulness is too general, too deepscated in the body politic, to yield at once to prescriptions like the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions.

We are suffering in the eyes of the world by reason of this wave of prosecution and persecution of corporations. To other nations our war upon corporate interests seems so short-sighted as to partake of the ridiculous. It suggests to them the policy

that "kills the goose that lays the golden egg." With our evolution of business from individual and firm management to corporate organization, some evils crept in. No one denies that some corporations have been unfair and even brutal in their methods to meet and to destroy competition. These abuses have been so flagrant as to cast serious doubts on the integrity of the administration of certain great business combinations. That such irrongs should combinations. That such icrongs should be righted—that the crits should be corrected—that the offenders should be pun-

isked, we do agree, but all of this can be done in the orderly judicial manner much more effectively and with more lasting results than by the noisy, vengeful tactics which have been introduced.

The public has been con-fused. There is lack of discrimination between the corporation which is honestly managed with fair methods of doing business, and the corporation which resorts to unprincipled, vicious ways. The chief sufferers rays. The chief sanerers from this sweeping condem-nation of corporations have been the railroads. We face a crisis to-day. By reason of the hostility of the pub-

nmons lie toward the railroads, capital—with which the country was never better supplied—besitates to respond to the needs of railroad extension and betterment. If this unjust prejudice shall continue, capital will seek industrial and other investments—ignor-ing the needs of the railroads. We shall awake in a very short time to find our transportation facilities utterly inadequate our growth checked-our business suf-

fering a partial paralysis. If some means could be taken to induce the small investor, whom Brother Bryan calls the common people, to invest in the stocks or bonds of corporations, it would do a world of good in changing public sentiment. I believe that any man who holds stock or bonds in a corporation and gets his dividends regularly—knows something about it—learns that it is fairly and honestly managed and conducted on princi-ples of integrity and truth-will be far more favorable to corporations than he is now, to judge by the general trend of public opinion as expressed in the newspapers of this country. And if corporations—especially railroads—would issue bonds of the value of \$100, so as to put them within the reach of the small investor and encourage him to keep his money out of the saving institution, where he gets 3 or 4 per cent, and invest it in corporation bonds that pay 6 or 7 per cent, or even 5 per cent, it would in a reasonable time do much to create a better understanding.



E. C. Simmons

# 3<sup>∆</sup> Folding Pocket Kodak



So simple as to be readily understood and operated by the beginner; so efficient that he does not outgrow it.

#### IN DETAIL:

Good all the way through. Compact, convenient, fitted with carefully tested Rapid Rectilinear lens and our Kodak Ball Bearing shutter with speed adjustments for £, ½ and 1½ of a second and also for bulb and time exposures—such is the 3½ Folding Pocket Kodak.

The pictures it makes are post-card size, 3½ x 5½ inches. It has two tripod sockets, brilliant reversible finder with hood and our automatic focusing lock and has rising, sliding and falling front. Loads in daylight with Kodak Film Cartridges for two, four, six or ten exposures. May be equipped also for glass plates (extra) if desired.

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# SEALPACKERCHIEF

You select from a sample; your handkerchief has not been pawed ow



FOR MEN WOMEN ALL PRICES



This imprint
on the



no finger prints on the handkerchief.

HERE'S nothing more personal than a handkerchief, yet before SEALPACKERCHIEF was known, handkerchiefs were sold loose and everybody could handle them. SEALPACKERCHIEF has modernized and standardized the buying of handkerchiefs. You select from the samples which hang on the counter case (see illustration above), but you buy a sealed package, guaranteed the same quality as the hanging sample.

#### SEALPACKERCHIEF

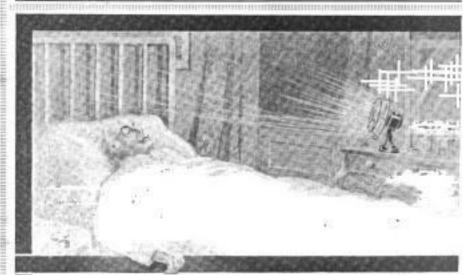
insures absolute cleanliness. The quality of the handkerchiefs at the various prices stands the most rigid comparison. They come to you white, soft-laundered and ready for use and they re-launder equal to new.

Men's Packages			Ladies' Packages					
					Containing	Cambric	Sheer	Containing
Banner	4				-1 for 10 ets.	No. 7	No. 8	1 for 10 cts.
Pioneer	á		-		-3 for 25 ets.	No. 1	No. 2	3 for 25 cts.
True Blue					-2 for 25 cts.	No. 3	No. 4	2 for 25 cts.
Challenge,		Pure	Irish	Line	en -3 for 50 cts.	No. 5	No. 6	3 for 50 cts.
Gilt Edge		l'ure	Irish	Line	en-1 for 25 cts.	No. 9	No. 10	1 for 25 cts.

You will find it worth while to insist upon SEALPACKERCHIEF. Look for the name. Refuse substitutes, It your dealer cannot supply you we will send, prepaid, on receipt of price.

Simply address

SEALPACKERCHIEF, 136th Street, New York



#### A Long, Cool Sleep all the hot night for two cents

Eight hours of cool, refreshing sleep, that "knits up the ravelled sleeve of care" can be yours during all of these sultry summer nights.

A small G-E Fan, placed on the dresser or hung on the wall and running at slow speed, will keep the air fresh, cool and in constant circulation without a cold-producing draft on the sleeper. The warm, vitiated air is forced out through the open window to make way for incoming air that is pure and cool.

# Electric



# Fans

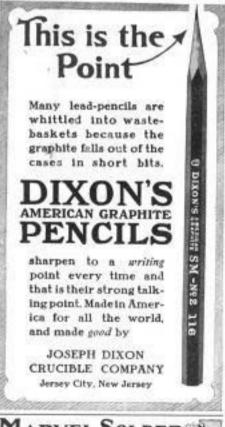
Since they require less current each than an ordinary incandescent lamp, their cost of operation is but a small fraction of a cent an hour. They are equipped with three-speed control switches. They can be placed on any flat surface or hung on the wall and can be tipped at any desired angle. The oscillating types turn automatically from side to side every ten or fifteen seconds and willuniformly ventilate large rooms.  The nameplate or monogram of the General Electric Company is a guarantee of quality by the largest electrical manufacturer to the world. This monogram appears in the center of the fan guard.

Most electric lighting companies and supply dealers sell G-E Fans, but if you cannot get one readily, write and we will see that you are supplied promptly.

General Electric Company

294





#### MARVEL SOLDER INSTANTLY MENDS ALL LEAKS

egimes from tabe and spread ever tabe in crack with fregers. Structuring it makes with smooth surface, Tablescal incharger, Fine for mentalists, feed 10s for trial tabe. ACREEN WANTED.



CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE Feb. 1, \$100 up for II days, all Expenses. 5 High CLASS BOUND THE WORLD TOURS, Morthly Sept. to Jun. Includes, F. C. CLARK, Times Building, NEW YORK

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The National Press Association, 34 The Bultwin, Indianapalla

STAMPS FREE 180 diff. for less from 38 coun-

IN ADDRESS THESE ADVECTORMENTS PLANT MENTERS COLLERA

#### The Never Winks

(Continued from page 24)

with Johnson yesterday, and he didn't drink a thing!

"That hasn't anything to do with it," retorted Rankin. "His nose looks just as red to me as it ever did. It was simply a business precaution. We've got to find out what his habits are merely as a mat-ter of self-protection."

"Well, I won't pay the bill-that's flat!" cried Judson, pounding the table with his fist until Rankin's ink leaped up and spurted over the blotter. "I ain't goin' to be held up—that's all: They're a pair of wretched crooks!"

"Sufferin' Mike!" exclaimed Rankin.
"You ain't goin' to let the deal fall through that on that

just on that account, are you? I say, that ain't hardly fair! Ain't there any other way out of it?"

"No way I can see except to get in ahead of 'em and tell Johnson ourselves," answered his partner.

"That would be a fine way!" sneered Rankin.

"I nin't so sure," retorted Judson plaintively. "Maybe they've told him already. Perhaps they sold us out yesterday. Or,

possibly, he got on to it himself."
"Well, you'll have to do the telling." said Rankin.

"I will if you will go with me," replied Judson.

VERY soberly, like a pair of schoolboys caught stealing birds' nests, the two promoters ascended in the elevator of the Broad Exchange Building to the offices of Mr. Johnson, where a pleasant-faced young woman courteously asked them to be seated in a sunny office overlooking the river.
"Mr. Johnson would see them in a moment," he said.

"Pretty bang-up good office he's got," whispered Rankin. "Fine," assented Judson.

"Come right in, gentlemen," cordially exclaimed Mr. Johnson, coming out of his inner office and grasping the hand of each in turn. "I want you to meet Mrs. Johnson and my little girl. Come right inside.

An attractive woman of early middle age rose to greet them as they entered, and a trim young miss of fifteen courtesied primly. The two business men were very much embarrassed.

"I-er-very glad to meet you, Mrs. Johnson," said Rankin with an attempt at social case. "Heard you-er-you know." "Heard a great deal about

Johnson's nose beamed genially across the room, redder than ever, yet somehow seemingly of a more sympathetic tinge.

"Great pleasure to have you gentlemen know my wife," smiled Johnson. "She's only in the city on a flying visit to me and the girl."

"Yes, it's six months since I've had a chance to see William," said Mrs. John-son. "It's so hard for him being all alone here in New York-it's such a big, unsympathetic place.'

Judson looked at Rankin, and Rankin looked at the carpet.

"Well, dear, I must be getting along," said Mrs. Johnson, "and let you gentlemen talk over your business. It would never do for me to interfere with that after you

had been here all the winter by yourself."

Judson and Rankin rose and bowed the
lady out. The little girl went with her.
Then they looked at each other quietly and

"It's up to you," warned Rankin. "You offered to do it."

Mr. Johnson saw his wife and daughter to the elevator, and then returned to where the two were seated, twiddling their hats in their hands.

"Delighted to see you," he repeated, opening his desk and offering them eigars. "Fact is, I've wanted a good opportunity like this to tell you a little something about myself, don't you know. Only seemed right if we were going in together. And I realize I'm a good deal of a stranger."

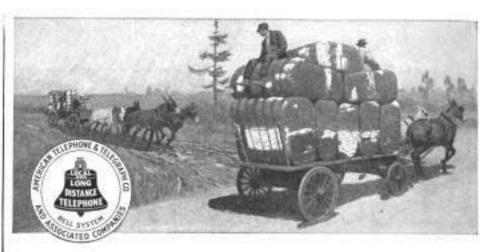
E beamed on them good-naturedly. HE beamed on them good asserted Judson and Rankin sat as if carved ne and speechless as mummie

"I was glad to have you meet the wife, too. She worries about me a lot-all alone here," he continued. "Pluckiest little woman in the world-a bit tubercular -stayed all the winter by herself in the Adirondacks. Oh, yes, she's all right now. Awful hard on her, though. Kid's at school here in the city. So I've lived any old way—in boarding-houses mostly. They're more sociable than the big hotels -and we're sociable out West where I come from."

Judson braced himself and choked. He felt all the blood in his body rushing to

his face.

"Johnson," he blurted out, "I've got to make a confession. We've played you a dirty trick, and we're damned sorry for it." "Eh?" cried Johnson, "played me a dirty trick?"



# The Good Road For Universal Service!

Every man's home faces on a road which connects with every other road and leads to every other home throughout the whole land.

Main highways connect with crossroads so that a man can go where he chooses easily and comfortably if conditions are favorable. But the going is not always the same: some roads are good—some are bad.

The experts in the South illustrate the difference by showing four mules drawing two bales of cotton slowly over a poor, muddy crossroad, and two mules drawing eight bales of cotton rapidly over a firstclass macadam highway.

The Bell Telephone lines are the roads over which the speech of the nation passes.

The highways and by-ways of personal communication are the 12,000,000 miles of wire connecting 6,000,000 telephones in homes on these highways. Steadily the lines are being extended to every man's home.

The public demands that all the roads of talk shall be good roads. It is not enough to have a system that is universal; there must be macadamized highways for talk all the way to every man's home. A single section of bad telephone line is enough to block communication or confine it to the immediate locality,

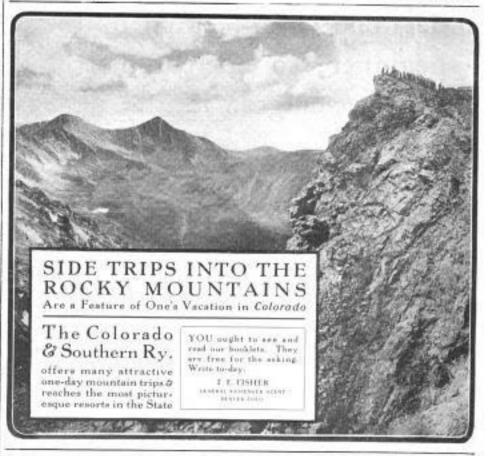
Good going on the telephone lines is only possible with one policy and one system. Good going everywhere, at all times, is the aim of the Bell system.

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service





An ideal secont uniting all city gaieties with the traint of country and seconder. De-lightfully situated on the above of Lake Michigan close to the print South Park—10 minutes rick from the theater and shopping district. Every confort—cool, refreshing breazer—amouth, andy bathing beach—all summer attractions. Tourists and transients always find it a most attractive place to stop and rest.

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COIL spring is under

ven tension its entire length—the tension in n at spring concentrates at one point. A coil pring never fatigues—the life of a flat spring short, whether used or not, for it is always noter tension.

The only revolver in the world equipped throughout with wire aprimes (the same type as is used in U.S. army relea) is the New Model

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To prevent substitution of obso-lete models and limit sule to proper persons, distribution is confined to resident deal-ers, licensed under our potents, Moll-order enses are not ensed,

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In all civilized countries.



THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

has come into universal use. It delicionsly flavors Soups, Fish, Roasts, Chops, Steaks and Stews.

A Wanderful Appetizer. Assists Digestion.

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Pleasures and Profits in Bee Keeping All about the art, the work, how to make it pay, told in "Womans in the Colors"—six months" told subscription We. Free book on Bees and supply catalog sent on request,

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Box 77, MEDINA, OHIO

Erickson Leg Does not chafe, overheat or draw end of stump.

DE ANGEMENTO TRANS AUTESTICHMENTS PLANE MENTION COLUMN !

"Yes," answered Rankin, "and got jolly well stung for it, too. That's why we're here. It's all my fault." "Mine, too," insisted Judson.

There was an embarrassed silence,

ciously.

Johnson's nose assumed an even brighter "What do you mean?" he asked suspi-

Judson gripped the arms of his chair

and took a moral plunge. "To make a clean breast of it," he announced in hollow tones. "I—we—didn't know much about you, and Rankin—we—er—both of us, that is—thought—you might drink, you know—and there was so much money up, you understand— Well, we hired a couple of detectives to follow you up- Damn sorry and all that, but

there you are."
"My fault," said Rankin hastily.

MR. JOHNSON looked sternly at Jud-son for a moment and then at Rankin. His face swelled slightly just above his neck, and he swallowed rapidly once or twice.

"You mustn't be too hard on us." pro-tested Rankin; "we didn't know, you know, what you know, and no one in New York knew either. We thought we owed it to ourselves to look you up a bit. But we got it in the neck, all right."

Johnson had turned various colors as the two had made their explanations, un-

til he looked not unlike an impressionist sunset with a flaring orb in the center. He now shook silently for the space of several seconds—a human illustration of those seismic disturbances which precede the earthquake. Then he burst out into an explosion of laughter that shook every component part of him-laughed until he wept, and had to blow his red nose with a trumpeting as of a pachyderm,

"Oh!" he shouted. "Oh, my!"
Judson and Rankin looked at each other helplessly. Johnson gradually got control of himself.

"My nose-I suppose," he ventured. "Right-ch? Well, I don't know as I blame you. Of course, I was a dark horse and all that. But Burton could have told you all about me. My father was the Governor of our State—elected on the Prohibitionist ticket, and my family's always been of the church-going, home variety. You see, my nose has always been in my way, as it were. Unfortunate inheritance from a granduncle on my mother's side. I don't blame you, only it did hurt a bit at first, the idea of the detectives, you know.

Then Judson regained his courage and told him the whole story, annotated from time to time, with periodic humilities from the now thoroughly humbled Rankin.

When Judson came to the account of the attempted hold-up on the part of the Never Winks, Johnson was more amused than

"Oh," he laughed, "a hundred and sevfor shadowing a man with a red light in the middle of his face! Why, after you bought me that cigar, so generously (Jud-son blushed redder than the nose in ques-tion), I went out the back entrance. your building because, as I was going to an office on New Street, it happened to be more convenient. Then, inside of ten minutes, I crossed over here, and was in and out all day. By the way, I lunched with you, Judson, didn't I? Of course, I did. It is an outrage! I wish you could get even with those rascals some way. Let me

see. I have it! I'll fix 'em!"

Johnson, with the smile still lingering round the corners of his mouth and the laugh radiating from his eyes, lifted the telephone from his desk.

"What's the number of the Never

Winks?"

"Four-four-four, Broad!" answered Jud-

son automatically.
"Hello! Hello!" said Johnson, "Is
that the Never Wink Detective Agency?
Yes. Is Superintendent Mullally there? Is this be? Yes. How are you, Mr. Mullally? This is Mr. Johnson — Mr. J-o-h-n-s-o-n. Yes, Johnson. The gentleman you and your friend were shadowing all day yesterday."

Mullally vouchsafed no reply. "Do you hear? I'm Johnson-the fellow you were trailing yesterday—get that?

MIE silence became oppressive.

THE silence became oppressive.
"I thought maybe you'd like to speak
to me," continued Johnson in liquid tones,
in the bare in my office, "Mr. Judson is right here in my office. Nothing to say, ch? Well, thought you might be interested to know that he and I had an important matter on the stocks in which we thought of employing your agency professionally—understand? But under all the circumstances we've decided to give the job to some one else. So-long."
"I guess that'll hold 'em for a while," he

remarked, turning to Judson and his part-ner with a wink. "Now, boys, what do you say to coming out with me and having a-sarsaparilla?"

# The last flaw removed

WE did have trouble at one time with our driving shaft casings,

just as other makers did.

WARNER

because we used the same casings that others used.

They broke easily and quickly wore through.

But we recently threw aside the old style sheathing of the flexible driving shaft, made like horn tubing and substituted for it a flexible and unbreakable casing made in our shops from two sizes of steel spring wire. At first we could find no way to properly clean this casing for plating. We paid one man, who said he knew how, \$5000 to show us. He didn't make good. Then we experimented for another six months at a cost of \$5000 more. And finally one of our own experts, the third generation of a family of platers, found the way.

Now we have a casing for our driving shaft that cannot be broken by any strain which would not wreck the car-and which is to all practical purposes, oil tight,

-and no one else has it because we own the patents, and make the whole thing in our own shops.

That's only one instance of Warner refinements-but about every little screw and bearing, the sapphire points on which the magnetic disc turns without friction, the water tight joint of brass and glass over the dial, there is some such interesting story to be told -a story of perseverance towards perfection.

So it's not so surprising that the Warner Auto-Meter is as durable as it is accurate and as accurate as it is durable—and more durable and accurate than any other speed indicator on the market.

Ask your dealer which is the best (and cheapest in the long run) speed indicator, and he'll tell you the Warner Auto-Meter.

Ask the manufacturer of your car and he will say, "Warner Auto-Meter."

Ask us, and we'll send you a book showing the niceties of the Warner construction, and the reason why the principle on which it operates (magnetic induction) is the only practical method.

WARNER INSTRUMENT CO. Main Offices and Factory 1132 Wheeler Ave., BELOIT, WIS.

WARNER The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S by Google



### UNDERFEED HEATING

Save 1/2 to 2/3 of Coal Bills

THE most sensible thing to do in rammer is to get rid of old, unsatisfactory heating sys-tems and install one that will not only pay for itself but add to the renning or selling value of

### THE PECK. WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED HEATING

Warm Air Furnaces-Hot Water or Steam Boilers score class, enser heat at Anad cost, became they born cleaned sleck and year or buck wheatsives of hard and solvous, which would

generher fire in ordinary heating plants. Consume among would be at the H. Hawison, 302 Harlett Ave., Conton, Ohio, writer, "Haws and an Underlord five years. East formus I were heard at. Given even fungerature et all times. We have Jone member in our home all alletter of road coat that has never accorded \$14 for heating eight recessed Statement.

Reating plans of our Engineering Corps are FREE. Fithin the supera below and remain TODAY for FREE booklets and

THE WILLIAMSON CO. 328 W. Firth St. PECK-WILLIAMSON CO. Cincinnati, O. I would like to know sowe about how to cut down the cost of my soal bills from 50% to 55%. Send me - FREE.

UNDERFEED Tenno Beable - Godiners to T Stock

Address.





### The American Newspaper

(Concluded from page 18)

tlemen, my signature to an article is worth some attention. And if you force me out, I shall have just enough money left to print and distribute a handbill. I'll drop it in every doorway, I'll paste it on every fence; and it will be the most interesting reading ever offered the city of Pittsburg." He left the meeting, he continued his policy, and he heard noth-ing further from the bankers.

How many a newspaper must have lived through such a drama—only with a differ-ent climax! For when the publisher lies down, swallows his dose, and keeps the friendship of the powers, we do not hear about it. Alone, the experienced journalist, compendium not only of publishable news but of unpublishable information, sees the change in policy, remembers where the newspaper got its money, and, by putting two and two together, knows what be can not prove.

### The Syndicate Influence

When one man heads a newspaper, he at least is responsible for its short-comings and compromises. Though he beginners any remain more journalist than business are business man, as are Pulitzer in New York and Nelson in Kansas City. But when the newspaper is owned by a stock company, when its directors meet but to shave this year's expenses and increase next year's dividends, commercialism usu-ally binds it. The height of its policy is then enlightened selfishness. If it approximate free journalism, it usually does so only because freedom may pay in the ong run.

The remarkable history of the Chicago "Tribune"-not a "stock proposition" but a paper of several joint owners, neverthe--illustrates this point: it illustrates also how the social poison mixes by chemical affinity with the financial poison.

Joseph Medill founded the "Tribune."

He was of the Greeley school—a fighting, war-time editor with a blasting pen. He made it the great journal of the Middle West. Before be died, in the late nineties, journalism had become transformed. He saw the new era, as Greeley might not have done, and he made news efficiency march with editorial efficiency. In this his son-in-law, the late Robert W. Patterson, was a most able assistant. He was a remarkable news editor.

Medill owned most of the "Tribune" stock. His will left his holding in a twenty-five-year trust with three trustees of equal power. One was his son-in-law. Robert W. Patterson; a second his other son-in-law. Robert S. McCormick, later Ambassador to Hungary, to Russia, and to France; and the third, his old associate and personal attorney, William G. Beale. Under this management the publication went ahead wonderfully. Probably no American newspaper has ever employed so many men of ability verging on genius as the "Tribune" in the last dec-ade. James Keeley is supreme in the United States as a news editor. No one else perceives so clearly and subtly what news value is: no one else can make such drama out of the day's events. William Hard, Joseph Medill Patterson. Tiffany Blake, nearly revived the lost arts of the essay in their editorials. Medill McCor-mick was a good publisher not only upstairs but downstairs, not only in furthering the intellectual ends of a newspaper but its business needs. Clifford Raymond was one of the great American reporters. John T. McCutcheon originated a new form of cartoon—and these are only a few out of many. On make-up, or purely mechanical appearance, on taste in news-writing, on criticism, it came to lead the country.

### The Dictator of the "Tribune"

WITH all this modern cast, it con-tinued to hold most of Joseph Medill's old power as an editorial advocate. Its circulation is moderate, as compared to the myriad Hearst readers, but Middle West. It remains one of the few American newspapers of which one can say with certainty that it will help any cause that it advocates on the editorial

But Beale served on the board of trustees, and voted one-third of the Medill stock. And Beale is not a journalist. He is a corporation attorney. He has the corpo-ration point of view. He believes, probably, that the people prosper only as superior beings take care of them. Doubtless he believes that there are two kinds of morality-home and business. We can not quarrel with his opinions and motives. He is what nature and environment made him, and nature gave him great diplo-matic ability, as environment this point

Had the Patterson and McCormick in-

terests voted their two-thirds of the trusteeship as a unit, Beale, with his one-third, were an unconsidered factor. But social and personal ambitions divided them. McCormick's ambition made him ambassador. And Beale, carefully widening the division, voted now with the McCormicks against the Pattersons and now with the Pattersons against the McCormicks. So, again and again, was he able to impose on editors, reporters, and editorial writers a policy which made them grind their teeth. For five or six years there-after the course of the "Tribune" became spotted—a streak of white, followed by a small streak of dirty gray.

### Freeing a Newspaper

BY all its old policies, the "Tribune" should have opposed Senator Lorimer's original election. Keeley, who finally exposed Lorimer, must have suspected then, as well as he knows now, what forces backed him. One imagines Blake with his keen, proportionate wisdom, Mc-Cutcheon with his incisive pencil, and Raymond with his gentle but effective sarcasm. panting for a chance at this representative panting for a chance at this representative of corruption. But Beale prevailed; the "Tribune" held its peace on Lorimer. The so-called Drainage Canal plan involved using that stream to make electricity for the municipal supply. But that would have hurt the Edison Company. Beale got the reins again, and again the "Tribune" favored the corporation side. Finally, but for Beale we might have needed no Insurgent fight on Joseph Cannon. The "Tribune" has real power, even in Dan-ville; had it started one of its strong, intelligent campaigns against Cannon's re-election in 1908, it might have turned the balance. But Beale tightened the reins; and Cannon was elected.

In the course of these office disturbances, Medill McCormick virtually re-signed as publisher. Then, when the "Tribune" seemed sentenced to silence and blackness, the situation shifted again. The McCormicks and Pattersons were brought together. Beale was squelched. McCormick returned to his desk. Keeley became general manager with full power. The paper emerged into a spot of white. Immediately the "Tribune" expiated an old sin. Keeley accepted an opening to let in the light on Lorimer, found just what influences elected him, and published an expose which, for technical efficiency, was a journalistie masterpiece.

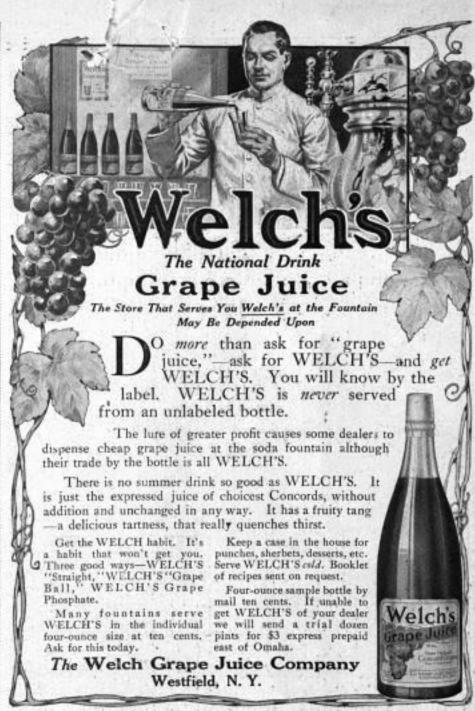
The "Leader" episode, the "World-Her-ald" episode, the history of the Chicago "Tribune"—these are glimpses beneath the surface. And only glimpses. They express a whole situation, in the last analysis the perplexity of free journalism. The direct control of the advertiser may pass with more enlightened business methods, but so long as our American capitalism retains its insolence and its ruthlessness of method. commercial publishers of milliou-dollar newspapers must recognize this influence whether they like it or no. And many of them do like it.

### The Opposing Pulls

LET us, in closing, look one thing squarely in the face. Though we view society as radicals, not as Tories, we must concede to the other side the right to an organ. That a man takes the side of property is no crime. Society proceeds by checks and balances. There must be radicals, or we shall have rule by barons; there must be conservatives. the fagots will blaze behind street barricades. A newspaper which stood openly for class and corporation rule, wrote its editorials and colored its news to that end, would be a worthy, dignified, and honest institution. By no such method do our barons proceed; and our quarrel with the method. Publicly, the controlled newspaper assumes to exercise its ancient office of tribune of the people. Privately, it serves wealth. Publicly, that it may keep subscribers, it pretends to favor progress; privately, that it may guard its owner's sources of revenue and social position, it suppresses and denatures news which would assist that progress. The system is dishonest to its marrow.

Let us clear our eyes again, and face another fact. Circulation and advertising, the people and the interests, exercise opposing pulls on newspapers. Advocate popular causes eleverly enough, and you gain circulation. If you do not believe in these causes, and howl them out only to increase subscription lists, then are you a dishonest publisher. Newspapers have built on this policy, and built only to betray when they got themselves estab-lished. But the ratio of this kind of dishonesty to the other and deeper kind is the ratio between circulation receipts and advertising receipts-or about one to four-







### Challenges Comparison With Cars Selling At Twice the Price

Compare the Marathon specifications one by one with those of other cars offered at \$3,000, and even more, and you will at once realize that the Marathon is an exceptional car. Aside from its mechanical supremacy, the Marathon is extremely graceful in design, smooth and easy in operation and luxuriously comfortable.

The Marathon is now entering its sixth season and combines

### Speed - Endurance - Reliability

Excels in Perfect Power Transmission, Economy in Up-keep and All-around Car Efficiency

### If You Know What Makes a Good Car, You Know These Points Mean Car Perfection:

Four cylinder motor, cylinders cast in pairs, 35 k. p. 3-point suspension. Unit power plant. Wheel base 116 in, and 120 in. 34 in. by 3½ in tires; 35 in. by 4 in, on Torpedo Touring Car. Somi-Elliptic tront springs and tall Elliptic rear springs with acroll ends. Thermo-Syphon cooling with vertical tubular redilator. Standard equipment includes two gas head lamps, oil side and tail lamps, robe rail, foot rail, the repair kit, rack, tire pump and complete tool outfit. Electric headlights, sidelights and tail light on Torpedo Touring Car.

Marathon models include Torpedo Touring Car, Fore-Door Touring Car, Standard Touring Car, Standard Roadster and Torpedo Roadster.

Prices from \$1,500 to \$1,700. Write for catalog. SOUTHERN MOTOR WORKS









Like Fairy Wafers

## Two Royal Foods

### Prof. Anderson's Inventions—Grains Exploded by Steam Puffed to Eight Times Normal Size

One is durum wheat, selected kernels. One is white, plump, luscious rice.

The grains are sealed up in bronze-steel guns. Then the guns are revolved for sixty minutes in a heat of 550 degrees.

Thus the moisture in the grain is converted to steam, and brought to terrific pressure. Suddenly the guns are unsealed, and the steam explodes. Every food granule is blasted to pieces, so that digestion acts instantly.

The grains which shoot out are eight times normal size. They are crisp and brown and porous. Yet the coats of the grain are unbroken.

Never were cereals made half so enticing—never half so digestible—as these gigantic grains. We conducted a lunch room in the heart of New York when Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice were new. , And we watched hunureds of people, day after day, flock there to get these foods.

Since then we have seen the home demand grow until 20,000,000 dishes are now consumed monthly.

Every two minutes, night and day, a gun filled with these foods is exploded.

This appeal is directed to you who don't know them—you who don't know what you've missed.

We ask you to buy just one package of each. Serve them in one of the ways we suggest. Do it now—on the verge of hot weather —for these are the summer foods.

One dish will tell the whole story. It will open the way to endless meals, more delightful than any without it.

## Seven Ways to Serve

For breakfast, serve Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice with sugar and cream, like any other cereal.

Or mix the Wheat and the Rice together. Some folks like the blended foods better than either.

Or mix the puffed grains with your berries. They go well with the tart of fruit.

For luncheon or supper, serve like

crackers in a bowl of milk. The puffed grains are crisper than crackers, and four times as porous as bread. They are wholegrain foods.

For dinner, use Puffed Rice as a garnish to ice cream. 'Twill suggest to you toasted nuts.

Use Puffed Rice in candy making—just as you might use nuts. Directions on the package. Between meals, children like to eat the puffed grains dry, sprinkled with a little salt. Boys like to have a pocketful at play. The puffed grains are ideal for betweenmeal foods, for nothing else so easily digests.

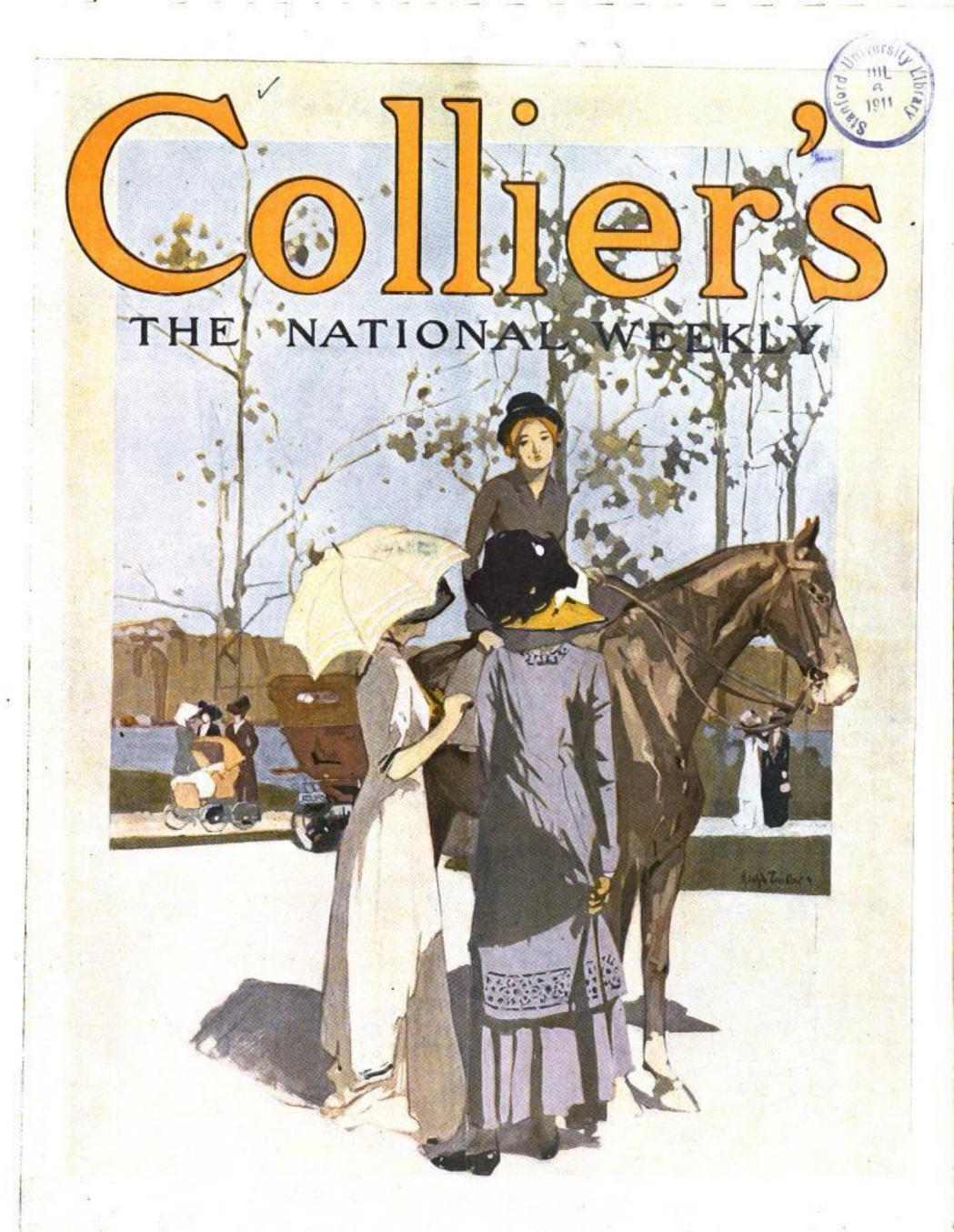
These two distinct foods, served in these many ways, offer a wide variety. Telephone your grocer for a package of each and try some of these suggestions.

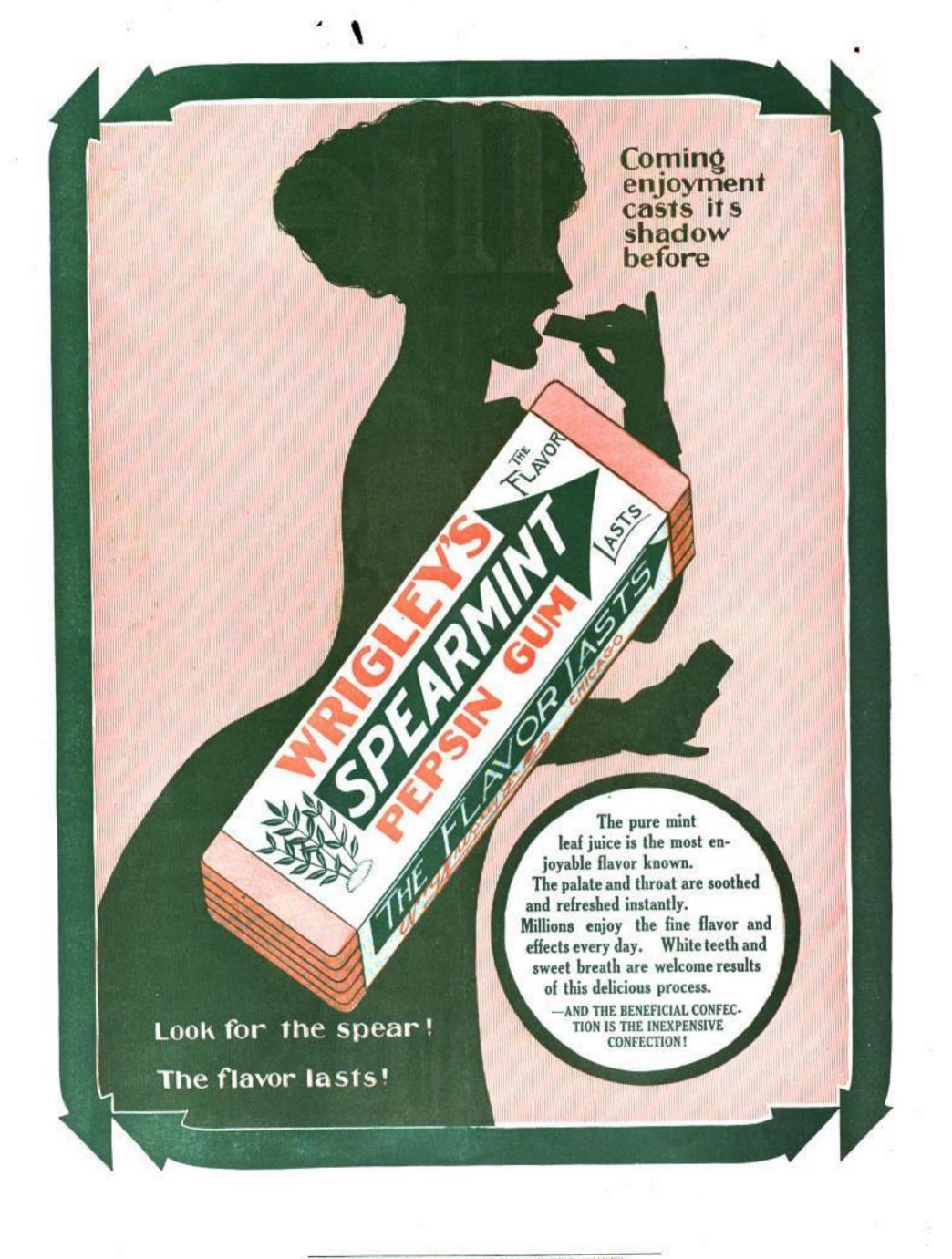
Puffed Wheat, 10c

Except in Extreme West Puffed Rice, 15c

### The Quaker Oats Company—Sole Makers

CHICAGO





# Select Your Speed Indicator FIRST-

O have a Warner Auto-Meter on your car is more important to you than the top, the glass front, or any other accessory. It's almost as important as the car itself. This statement may at first seem overdrawn—but

### Consider These Points-

No matter what top or glass front you select, you cannot go far wrong—all are good. There is no definite standard of value. The Warner is recognized as the Standard of Speed Indicator Values because of its Supreme Quality and enduring accuracy. You can go away wrong if you select the wrong Speed Indicator, for not all are good.

When you buy a Warner Auto-Meter, "The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators," you are buying for years ahead. You will use it not only on this car, but on many others. This is history. We are daily hearing of Warners which have been transferred to the seventh and eighth car—and which are still as accurate and reliable as when new.

The Speed Indicator, if it be the sensitive, accurate and wondrously durable Warner, will give you a correct indication of your speed and distance as long as you drive any car—or several cars.

Or, if you do not care to transfer it from one car to another, it can always be sold second hand for half to two-thirds what you paid for it, irrespective of age or how many miles it has indicated. There is a brisk demand for second-hand Warners. Every Warner ever made (except a few destroyed in fire or accident) is giving perfect service on some car.

The Speed Indicator is the most-looked-at thing on an automobile. The driver refers to it constantly every instant the car is in motion.

Other car owners and those who pass your car when drawn up at the curb, look for the

Speed Indicator when deciding for themselves or for others whether you are driving a good car or not.

It is common knowledge among Motorists and Laymen that the Warner is the *Highest-Quality* Speed Indicator and that it is used on the best cars.

Therefore, if the car carries a Warner on the dash, they unhesitatingly brand that car as Good. If it is an inferior and unreliable Speed Indicator, the Quality of the car is open to suspicion in their minds. Our Branch Managers and Salesmen in every important city report having many times heard people on the sidewalk, who have stopped beside a car, say in almost the same words:

"I do not see the name of the car, but it must be a good one for it has a Warner Auto-Meter on it."

Now for the other side of the story:

One of our officials who stopped to admire a "classy" looking car in front of the Chicago Athletic Club a few weeks ago, found two Postal Telegraph boys likewise admiring it. As he approached, one was saying to the other:

"It's a classy boat all right, but gee! the guy't owns it must be a cheap skate—look at de Speed Indicator. Me brudder trun one like dat off his motor bike."

We are stating facts when we say that the Quality Warner is accepted by the General Public as a reliable index of the Quality of the car which carries it on the dash.

## New Model M2, \$125

The New Model M2 has an Extra Trip Reset, permitting the trip odometer to be set to start at any desired mileage. The highest-grade Chelsea Clock now has outside wind and set (see illustration). This model is supplied with Warner large-figure odometer,

Season, 100,000 miles and repeat.

Trip, 1,000 miles and repeat.

Electric lights over clock and under bezel of instrument. The most popular Warner model,

Model K2, the same as New Model M, but without the Chelsea Clock, is also very popular at \$75.

Model O2-"The Twins"—is the same instrument as New Model M above, but with large Chelsea Clock, same size as Auto-Meter, and set horizontally beside it. The ultimate in high-class instrument making -\$145.

Auto-Meter prices range from \$50, for Model R, upward to \$145. Speed mechanism is the same on all models. Style, Odometer and finish only are different. Any model, with 100 mile per hour speed dial, at slight additional charge. All regular dials show any speed up to 60 miles an hour.

### The 1912 Unbreakable Shaft Casing

This is made from two sizes of High Carbon Spring Steel Wire (construction patented) wound into an oil-tight flexible tube which cannot be broken in use. This overcomes shaft troubles under greatest speed strains, jars or shocks.

## WARNER AUTO-METER

"The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators"

The Warner can be secured through reputable Automobile dealers in any city or town in the United States. Warner branches are maintained in all the principal cities for the convenience of these dealers and their customers. Inquiry to Beloit or at our branches is invited for Warner literature.

### Warner Instrument Company

Main Offices and Factory
1157 Wheeler Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Houses Maintained at

Atlanta Boston Buffalo Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland

Denver Detroit Indianapolis Kansas City Los Angeles New York Philadelphia Pittsburg Portland, Ore. San Francisco Seattle St. Louis

(119)





### STRAIGHT BACK TRUNKS



es at journey's end. All ready to wear. Svery trunk made of 8-ply lumber, and riveted; light,



### Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 26

THERE is usually a strong dividing line between the home life and outside interests.

Some people you meet outside you would not care to have your wife know.

Certain publications you read outside you would not want your children to read.

You study carefully the character of the publication you take into your home.

That's why a "home publication" must be as careful of its advertising columns as of its editorials.

What would you think of Collier's if it brought into your home influences harmful to your children?

Do you see that the presence of unclean or even remotely dangerous advertising would spoil all Collier's "home value" and "influence for good"?

F. le. Patterson.

Manager Advertising Department





THE IDEAL HAT for Motoring, Benting, Golfeng and all general wear. Especially adapted for office, home and traveling use. Practical, Dressy, Light. Made of best quality PURE Silk, strictly hand tallored, piled silk sweat band, weighs one owner. Colors, Black, Nary cent of it. Nate size and color. (NOTE—Ties to match hats, same quality silk, four-in-hands and bows, 50c.) Sa is action Guaranteed. GILBERT & CO., Decatur, III.

### GOLF

By GEORGE FITCH

-thirty-six pages of unadalterated laughter, in which the clever author subjects the clubs, the greens, the bunkers, and the entire game of golf to a play of wit that simply dashes through every line. 15 cents at your bookseiler's, of send 18 cents for a copy by mail.

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers, 416 W. 13th St., N.Y.



For automobiles, power-boats or stationary gas engines; for primary sparking, running, or auxiliary service.

NE of these two forms of Columbia Ignition will meet your individual requirements. If you will write us, mentioning the type of your car, boat or engine, we shall be glad to advise you definitely.

### Your First Choice

should be Columbia Multiple should be Columbia Ignitor Cells. Battery complete, permanently sealed in water-proof, indestructible metal case.

No complicated outside connections or wiring. No sulphuric acid. No recharging. No delicate mechanical parts to get out of order. Will can the average car or boat a season as a our of early \$5.00.

It gives warning 100 to 200 miles ahead of ex-haustion, a feature found in no other ignition system in the world.

NOTE-Columbia Multiple Battery in waterproof pasteboard case can be obtained by those whose battery boxes will not admit metal case.

### Your Second Choice

When properly wired in Multiple Connection they give almost the same advantages as the complete battery, but the latter is to be preferred wherever possible.

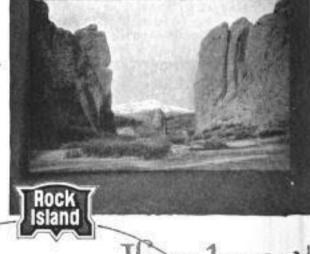
Sold by automobile and electrical supply houses and garages everywhere. If not handled by your dealer, write us direct, mentioning his name.

For your protection every Columbia Multiple Banery. Columbia Ignitor Cell or Columbia Der Cell beam the name NATIONAL CARBON CO. Fahnestock connections furnished without extra

Write for interesting descriptive booklet containing valuable information on many subjects for every owner of automobile, power-boat or stationary gas engine.

NATIONAL CARBON CO Largest Battery Manufacturers in the World

2001 West 117th offeet Cleveland



F you've never lelt the majesty and peace of mountains, drunk deep of crystal air, known what sleep means a mile above the sea, you should go to Colorado. If you've been there you're going again.

And if you're travel-wise you're going via the Rock Island Lines, on the deservedly lamous

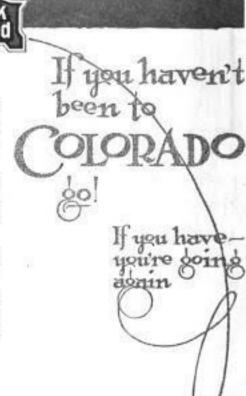
ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED - from Chicago every day in the year

The road of Supreme Service and the Train without a peer. Transportation at its utmost of fastidious comfort.

A day's journey to remember all your days, upon a train that is a veritable surprise of luxurious appointment. A retinue of servants at your hidding. Bels, not berths. Feasts, not meals, and Victoria recitals. All that is supremely best in modern journeying.

The Mountaineer (every day) and other fast trains – daily from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Memphis for Colorado, Yellow-stone Park and the Pacific Coast.

We have illustrated booklets that will make you with you were in Colorado or California. Let me year them to you. L. M. Allen, Pass, Traftic Mgr., 5 La Salle Station, Chinago.





### Holds the Record for Your Comfort on Sea or Land

At the Aviation, Automobile or Vachting Meet—on every outing—your pleasure and convenience is increased 100% by Thermos. It keeps liquids or solids piping but or ice cold until you want them—and is always ready whenever, wherever you want them. ever, wherever you want them.

Thermon paye for theil in a week, and when a have once burned what is in Thermon Re-on, you will wonder how you ever did without it.

Pint Thermos Bottles . . \$1.00 up Quart . . 2.00 up Complete Lunch Kits . . 2.50 up

At home or abroad there are a thomsond uses for herrow, and there is a Thomas article for every signess-for every pursua. For teach at the office or factory.

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For your own sake, avoid worthless imitations the name ("Thermos" is element on every Thermos

Ask to see Thermos at any first class store. Yau till be delighted and surprised when you know what to the Thermos Heide for you.

To add you in selecting the garticular Thermos ridely gas need, send a postal card for ear interesting bactraled 66 page Booklet. It is FREE-write NOW.

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO. Thermos Building New York

Can You Shave? Can You Shave?

Rub a little "3 in One" our
your rapor strop till leather
becimes soit and plable;
draw razor blade between
tainth and finger moistened
seith "3 in One; then strop.
This maper cuts 3 times as
easy and clean; bolds the
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Savier for Enery Shaver"
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reasons, and a generous trail
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3 in One Oil Co. 3 in One Oil Co. 42 ANR B'dwa



### 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

DO NOT BUY

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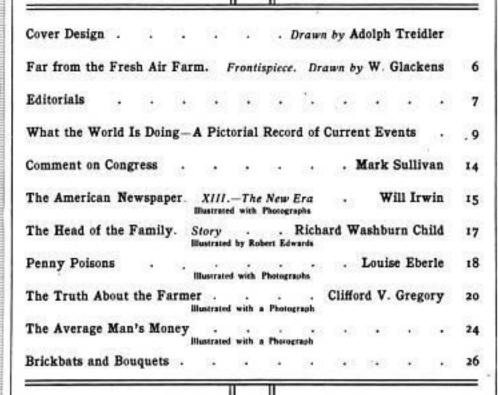
VOLUMB XLVII

## Collier's

Saturday, July 8, 1911



NUMBER 16



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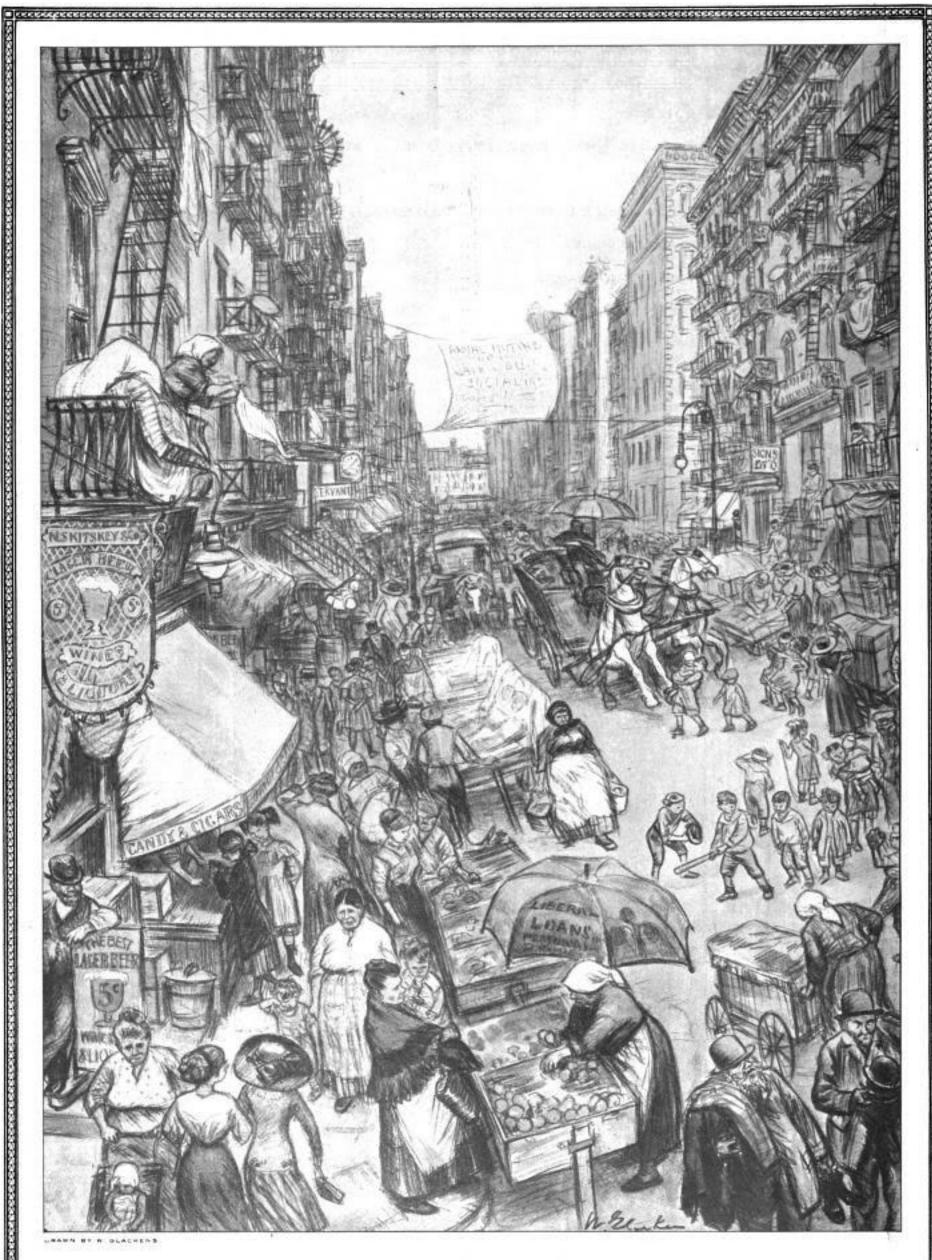
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Far from the Fresh Air Farm

The crowded city street, with its dangers and temptations, is a pitiful makeshift playground for the children

(See page 18



Vol. xlvii, No. 16

## Collier's

### The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

July 8, 1911

### Success

ESPONSIBILITY must inevitably go with power, and this responsibility is not only for good intentions but also for successful judgment. The proverb tells us what kind of paving stones are manufactured by well-meant failures. In the dramatic effort of the Insurgents at Washington to use the reciprocity bill as a wedge to force a downward revision of the tariff, there lie extensive possibilities and likewise extensive dangers. If the result is to kill reciprocity, without bringing about revision, the Insurgent cause will suffer heavily. If, on the other hand, the reciprocity bill is passed intact, and along with it bills lowering some of the worst schedules, the Insurgents will share credit with the Democrats. Schator La FOLLETTE in his whole career has been the enemy of half measures. Time and again in Wisconsin he set his mind upon an object, refused to accept an incomplete step, failed for the time being, and succeeded, a few years later, in getting the whole. If his refusal to accept the reciprocity bill by itself works out the same way, he will emerge from the fray stronger than he entered, but if, in the general mix-up, reciprocity suffers, and tariff revision does not gain, upon the Senator will lie much of the responsibility. The same statement will hold of Senator Cummins and other Insurgents who have taken a similar position. As for the President, whatever work he has done for reciprocity must redound to his credit, whether or not that bill becomes law. If, however, the result of the fight is to bring before him this summer various pieces of downward revision, he will be unable to avoid responsibility for these indirect consequences of his special session. Presumably he will sign any downward revisions sent to him, and if so he will be strengthened. If he should make the pitiful mistake, however, of vetoing downward tariff bills on the ground that he preferred to consider nothing but reciprocity at this session, the tables would be turned and incalculable loss would fall on him.

### Tariff and Taft

SOME INSURGENTS like to see the President fall into mistakes.

Collier's does not. It is always better pleased when he acts wisely. If the combination of Democrats and Progressive Republicans pass a series of tariff bills, reducing the duties on wool, cotton, steel, and other materials, the Old Guard will tell the President to veto these bills, on the pretext of waiting for his commission. Such advice, if followed, will put Mr. TAFT back where his championship of the Payne-Aldrich law put him once before. The report of the commission, even with the limited powers which were left when Aldrich finished his sleight-of-hand, will be of interest and in some respects of importance; but the public needs no further reports or opinions to convince it that heavy cuts in certain schedules are required. Later adjustments may be facilitated by the report of the commission. The country is not asking that body, however, to decide whether or not there shall be such cuts as are now proposed, nor does it wish to see repeated the old game of holding up specific cuts on the pretext of a general later revision. If the Old Guard-Heyburn, Cannon, Gallinger, and the rest-put such an idea across on the President they will kill his last chance to become a part of the progressive movement.

### Navy-Yards and Battleships

NTUMEROUS OBJECTIONS were received to an editorial of ours About the uselessness of many navy-yards. Our readers were quick to point out that the same issue of our paper showed the Idaho going up the Mississippi River. Therefore, they argued, the navy-yard at New Orleans must have been adequate for a first-class battleship. The answer is that the Idaho is not a modern first-class battleship. She is a small compromise type forced on the navy by Senator HALE. There are only two ships of this type. They are of only 13,000 tons displacement, whereas the modern ships of the dreadnought type displace from 25,000 to 30,000 tons. Theoretically and on paper, the two new dreadnoughts, Delaware and North Dakota, could reach the New Orleans Navy-Yard, but as fully loaded they draw 28 to 29 feet of water no captain would be rash enough to take ships over 500 feet long into a channel of 31 feet depth. The later dreadnoughts now being completed will draw 30 feet fully loaded and are 554 feet in length. According to the last report of the "Chief Bureau of Yards and Docks" (page 116), no ship larger than the Rhode Island, which is 14,000 tons, can be

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docked at the floating docks at this yard. As to the strategic value of the Pensacola and New Orleans Navy-Yards, we refer to the last report of Secretary MEYER. That the New Orleans Navy-Yard be abandoned was recommended as far back as 1876. It is over 1,380 miles from the Panama Canal, whereas Guantanamo, the new base in Cuba, is only 680 miles distant, and has 44 feet of water and room for fifty battleships. Germany, with the second navy in the world, has but two great navyyards. By abandoning our smaller yards more than the price of a dreadnought can be saved every year. If COLLIER'S had a branch office that did not pay, it would abolish it, and it would not expect the people in the town where it existed to object. In public affairs, however, such principles are not yet acknowledged. How many newspapers are there in the United States that could show the courage of the Springfield "Republican"! Discussing the possibility that the Portsmouth yard, or the Boston yard, or both, should be abandoned, this high-minded publication, instead of whining about the rights of New England, declared that the navy was unquestionably overburdened with yards, costing millions annually and diminishing the fighting efficiency, and that in the effort for reform local interests should be disregarded.

### The Future and the Home

THE MOST EMINENT among the European women who are seeking a change in domestic morals and in the customs regarding women and marriage is probably Ellen Key of Sweden. The latest work to be printed in English is rather unfortunately called in translation "Love and Marriage." A notable quality of her writing, which is absent in a good many of the crusaders, is that she does not find her ideals for women's future in an imitation of men. She feels, indeed, that any tendencies which diminish woman's interest in children, in personal supervision of them, in her own home and in private peace as opposed to public excitement, are tendencies toward degeneration. The modern woman's nervousness she attributes largely to the attempt to live above her physical powers. She thinks that in most cases a woman ought to be absorbed in her mission, to repose in it with profound calm, and not to allow any talk of the moment about personal development to distract her from something much deeper than her individual fate. Madame Key differs from many agitators in wholly disapproving of the ground on which woman-reformers often attack men. She observes sareastically that men have produced during the period of their ascendency a few such trifles as religions and laws, sciences and arts, discoveries and inventions, and she does not wish megalomania about her competing powers to exist in woman's mind, however insistent she be on fuller freedom and fuller justice in the pursuit of her own deep ideals. No one wishes more keenly than this author to have all paths in the outside world thrown open to women, but at the same time she does not lose sight of the fact that the race can not go forward to its full possibilities, or women reach their own finest happiness, unless most devote themselves to a quiet and unselfish building of the next generation. She has only regret for the woman's rights woman who takes pride in being a specialist or a restless working machine:

Again and again saviors will be born to humanity. But always of some young woman with forehead pure as a lily and deep eyes. And Bethlehem will always be there, where a young mother kneels in prayer by her child's cradle.

Madame KEY believes that the feeling which from time immemorial has linked together man and woman at a common hearth, has raised the altar near it, and round them both the town wall, is approaching its renaissance. Consciousness of the children's rights is on the increase, together with a deeper understanding of the rights as well as of the liberties of love. Through the somewhat imperfect translation one feels the throb and grasp of a big mind and a big heart.

### Let the South Alone

It is unfortunate, indeed, for Senator Bristow that his name is attached to an amendment which carries one back to the days of reconstruction and the bloody shirt. That Uncle Joe Cannon should get on his feet in order to hurl worn-out rhetoric at the South is perfectly in keeping, as was the deciding vote of Jim Sherman, but Mr. Bristow might have been expected to show more openness of mind. The country desires the direct election of Senators. It certainly does not desire any return to Northern suspicion and narrowness toward the South.

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### Drugs and the Democrats

N THE NEXT CONGRESS, or perhaps on this one, rests the amendment of the pure food law. Had Justices Hughes, Harlan, and Day prevailed in the Johnson case, the amendment would not have been necessary, but the majority having decided as it did, it is perfectly clear that Congress ought to make the meaning of the law unmistakable, unless the public is satisfied to have it legal for swindlers to sell dirty water as a sure cure for cancer. Unless a medicine contains one of a certain number of ingredients, no statement of its contents whatever is required by law. Of course, the statute should not forbid claims upheld by any reputable school, but it ought to forbid absolute swindles by which the public is deprived not only of its money but of its health. Unhappily the patent medicine business is beginning to flourish again after the blows which it received a few years ago. The pure food law was desperately fought by these interests at the time of its passage. To get it through Congress against the opposition of the patent medicine interests, strongly supported by such statesmen as Uncle Joe Cannon, required an immense public outery and the concentrated energy of Theodore Roosevelt. We hope the Democrats, who have been sincerely encouraged thereto by President Tapt, will show themselves equal to this emergency.

#### Putting It Straight

IN NEVADA there is a town of 275 inhabitants called Wonder, and it is situated in a county having 830 inhabitants. The "Mining News" of that town has a circulation of 750. It has on its staff somebody who knows the right thing to say and the right way to say it. The "Mining News," like practically every other newspaper in the United States, received a letter from the Advertisers' Protective Association, and its answer included the following:

The implied promise contained in this circular that if we will take sides against Dr. Wiley and his manner of enforcing the pure food and drug law we might secure a limited share of the hundred millions of dollars spent annually in advertising is no inducement whatever. The advertising space in this paper is merchandise. It is worth what we get for it, and perhaps more. There is plenty of it for sale, and we respectfully solicit business. The editorial columns contain the honest opinion of the editor, and are not on the market. It is our honest opinion that the pure food and drug law is a good law, and ought to have been enacted long ago and enforced to the letter. If there is as much money invested in the manufacture of adulterated foods, drugs, and beverages as this association claims. It is all the more reason why the combination should be broken up.

If all newspapers answer such approaches in the same spirit, the business of trying to stop the mouths of editors will not flourish.

### Celebrations and Sense

ARNATIONS for every buttonhole, fringed badges with letters in gilt, a spread-eagle speech of welcome from the mayor, a "banquet" for the wind-up—these customs of the annual convention just as cheerily answer present at roll-call this summer as in days before the now-almost-inevitable motor-car tour of the city was added to the schedule. Much might we miss them if ever they failed to reappear. But no longer are they indispensable. The ribbons are not so wide, or so bright, or so heavy with fringe as of old; there is not so much breath in the mayor; the dinner often is served without wines. Shop talk, in the form either of public speeches by experts or of the buzz of free-forall conversation in the lounging rooms, is now the vital thing—as may be verified by hearing disheartened proprietors of hotel barrooms mournfully contrast the present with certain convention reunions of a golden age, when hilarious harmonies kept the chandeliers in a quiver from noon until the blear-eyed dawn. Men who are in earnest about their work and long to learn its possibilities rarely tire of good shop talk. Modern conventions draw together the experts and enthusiasts of a nation to exchange conjectures and experiences. One sign of the changed times is that men who attend this summer's meetings are not ashamed to have their wives along.

### A Great Work Ahead

NE GIGANTIC TASK with which the future will grapple is to remove or vastly reduce what is known as the social evil. It is recognized to-day as the fault not primarily of the individual, and most certainly not of the individual woman, but of the ideals and the organization of society. Anything touching the subject must, if it is marked by comprehension, have the interest which belongs to a small seed destined to become a mighty growth. There is in New York at the present time a work which, on a comparatively small scale, has been so well conducted that it is apparently about to be taken up in other cities. Waverly House exists for the girl who is a newcomer, a stranger, unconscious of the dangerous elements in the city life. It helps the immigrant whose ignorance leads her into trouble. During the past year the New York Probation Association, which cooperates with Waverly House, has had three hundred and eighty-seven girls and women referred to it by courts, the District Attorney's office, hospitals, organizations, and individuals. Parents have appealed to the association to help find their sixteen- or seventeen-year-old daughters. One hundred and twenty-nine girls remained at Waverly House before going to work or to their homes, while eases were pending in the courts. In the mean time they participated in classes in sewing, cooking, and other useful employments. One hundred and eighty positions have been

found for them, including housework, factory work, and sewing, and all of these places were with employers who understood exactly what had happened but were large-minded enough to wish to give the girls a chance.

### The Lambs in South Africa

WE HAVE BEEN ENJOYING a "sucker list," which was sold us by E. L. Blake of New York's financial precinet. He charged ten cents a name for the names of people with "the investing spirit." His names are worth the money. They are folks who come to him seeking financial advice. He advises them, and then copies off their names and sells them to ardent promoters. Among his names are fourteen persons dwelling in South Africa. We circularized them with a query as to what it was that stung them. Every reply, so far received says that it was the Continental Wireless Company which got their money. The Postmaster of Delpoort's Hope, Cape Colony, writes us that he invested £40 in the Continental and begs for advice on "the recovery of my capital invested." A Queenstown man put in £20. One of the miners in the De Beers Works in Cape Colony says he has "never received the scrip," and he adds: "I will be very careful before I venture to secure American stock in future." His postoffice station is Dynamite Factory. For years Cameron Spear, who is peddling this stock, has been freely operating. He was recently raided, but has not been brought to trial, and he continues to reappear.

### For Governor of Kansas

RTHUR CAPPER, publisher of the Topeka "Capital" and of the A "Farmers' Mail and Breeze," is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kansas at the primaries of 1912. Mr. CAPPER has been one of the prudent and trustworthy leaders in the movement in which Victor Murdock, Governor Stubbs, and William ALLEN WHITE are at the front. He has never shown personal political ambition, and his candidacy is in response to a genuine demand. As he says, it is a constructive age in our politics, and Kansas has been among the constructive States. The burdens of taxation have been more fairly distributed; the honesty and efficiency of administration have been increased; elective machinery has been altered to transfer power from political machines to the majority of voters. Mr. Capper states his full platform; it includes the non-partizan administration of schools, colleges, charitable, and penal institutions; stricter exactions from office-holders; freedom from preelection deals. Mr. Capper is a young man who has by his own efforts earned an honorable success. We are strongly convinced that he is well equipped, morally, intellectually, and in the nature of his experience, to carry along the record of Kansas so admirably registered during the administration of Governor Stubbs.

### Far from the Crowd

CERTAIN COUNTRY TOWN has 2,500 population, is not the A county seat, is more than forty miles from the nearest city, and depends almost entirely upon the neighboring farms for its prosperity. In appearance this town differs little from a thousand others of its class, except that the three garages are a surprise, and the lawns and houses might be remembered as neater and more trim than ordinary. Ask a question and it leads you far. You notice, perhaps, that the press of the country newspaper is run by an electric motor. The power and light plant is the property of the town and pays a revenue of \$500 a month into the public treasury. The heating plant for downtown stores also is owned by the people. It utilizes the waste steam from the power plant and cuts the merchants' fuel bills in half. A country physician's son, who in this little town now is completing a \$50,000 hospital for general practise, has credit for the suggestion that the steam be connected with the water system, so that if the water-pipes ever become infected they may be sterilized with live steam. To this municipal light, water, and heating plant is attached a private ice factory which sells pure ice made from sterilized water at forty-five cents a hundred pounds. A wholesale ice-cream factory-buying real country cream to sell again for eighty cents a gallon-uses the cold salt water from the ice plant. Helpful cooperation is found in other fields. Uncle John MOWDER, a farmer now comfortably rich and with spare time to improve his "form" in horseshoe quoits, uses his little fortune as a private remedial loan fund for townspeople who long to own a home, and the woman who makes quilts for the countryside, the boy who runs the peanut stand, a clerk in a general store, and a finner's helper are respected property owners. The town boasts that every laborer who has lived in the place five years owns a home, and that Uncle John never has lost a dollar on many risky securities. Women's club fleetings have time for Keats and Browning and the servant problem never needs to be discussed. In the neighborhood there are a number of the Amish sect whose daughters, as a matter of religious principle, will do the housework and mind the baby for ten cents an hour or \$3 a week or less—never more, and though their parents may own a \$50,000 farm, these servants treat you as an equal. (Our own joke, uncopyrighted.) At one end of town is a public playground, which in winter is flooded for a skating rink. For a city man who remembers the country town as it used to be, a visit to such a community as this is stimulating education. The place, by the way, is Sabetha, Kansas.

### A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

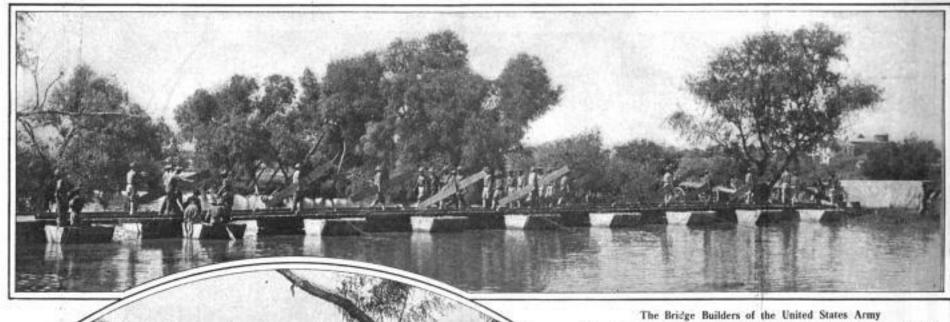


An Incident of Coronation Week,-The Prince of Wales is Made a Knight of the Garter

On June 10 at Windsor Castle occurred the investiture of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of the Order of the Garter. After the ceremony the King and Queen and the other Knights of the Order marched to St. George's Chapel for the religious sanction of the investiture. The photograph shows the procession leaving St. George's. The Prince, walking alone, is preceded by ex-King Manuel of Portugal and the Duke of Connaught. The King and Queen are just outside the doorway

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### WORLD IS DOING WHAT THE



The assembly of a complete division at the maneuver camp at San Antonio has been a profitable experience for both the officers and the privates. The training has included practise hikes, work in pontoon bridge making, and other strenuous duties incidental to camp life

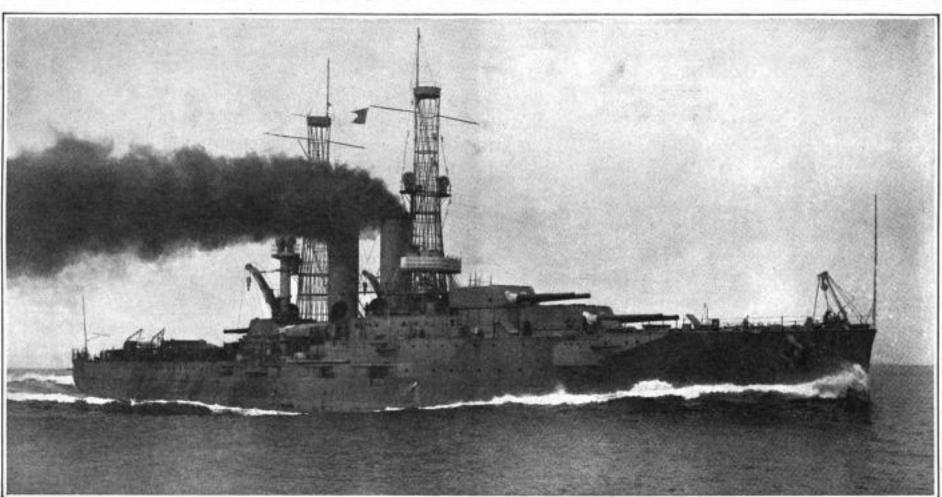


The Cremation of a Buddhist High Priest in Ceylon

According to the Buddhist belief, when a man dies he is immediately born again in a new shape. If he is particularly unworthy, and would not be sufficiently punished by being reborn as a slave or an animal, he will languish in some one of the 136 Buddhist hells for a term of not less than ten million years

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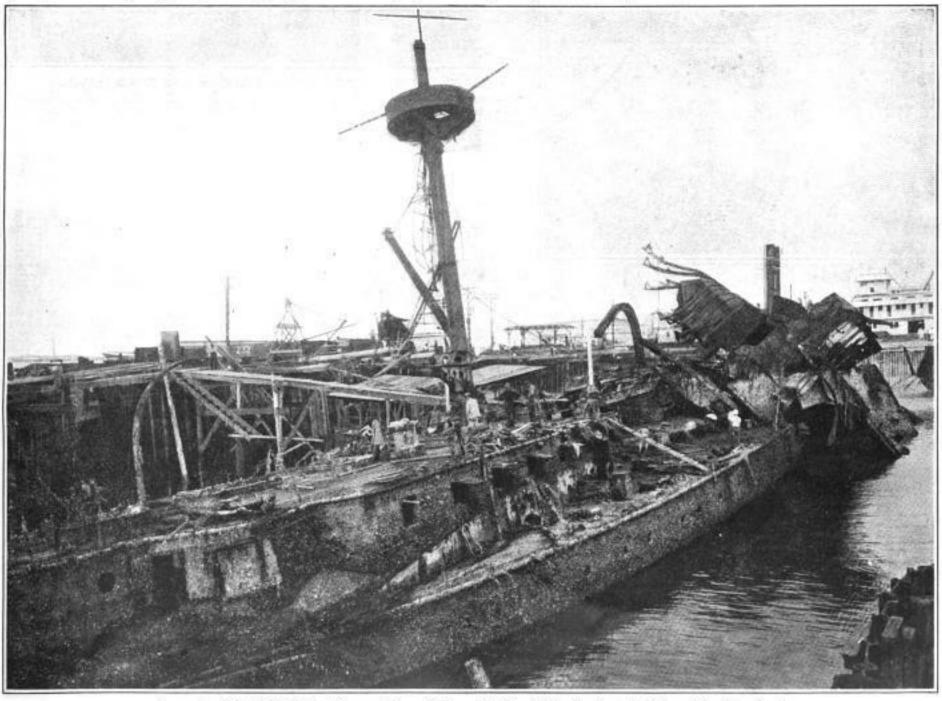
## A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



permanent from any as is, arranged

The Speed Test of the Utah, the Latest American Dreadnought

At the builders' trial the Utah made 21.6 knots during a run over a mile course off the New England coast. The Utah is a sister ship of the Florida, now completing at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard; but though they are alike as two peas, the Florida, built by the Government, will cost over two million dollars more than the Utah



Uncovering the Battleship Maine in Havana Harbor,-A View of the Wreck After the Recent Reduction of the Water Level

The quarter-deck of the Maine, which for thirteen years has been under water, has at last been exposed by the pumping of the water from the coffer-dam. Several human bones and an officer's sword have already been found in the wreck. So far the coffer-dam, built around the Maine by the engineers, has withstood the pressure of the water outside

### WORLD IS WHAT THE DOING

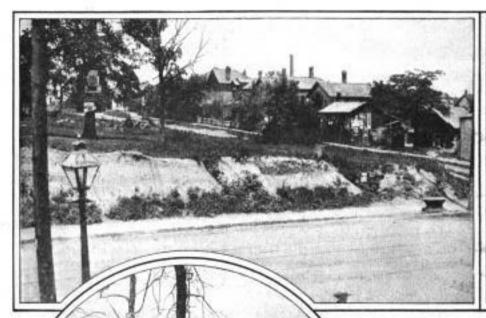
12



The Crowds in Front of the New Municipal Building Awaiting Madero's Arrival

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS







The Paseo at Twelfth Street in 1897 and 1909

The increase in value of the boulevard real estate was a quarter of a million dollars more than the entire cost to the taxpayers of all the parks and boulevards embraced in the city's extensive system



North Bluffs before the construction of Cliff Drive



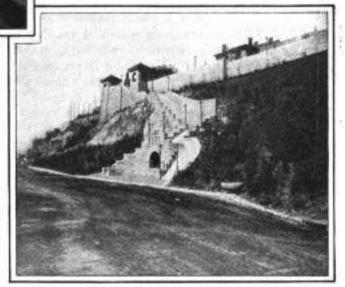


A typical residence on West Bluffs in 1904

### Intersection of Armour and Harrison Boulevards

### Beautifying Kansas City

BY CARRYING out an elaborate system under the direction of George E. Kessler, Kansas City has transformed itself in eighteen years from a notoriously ugly bluff town to one which, because of its attractive environment, stands third in the percentage of increase in population in the list of twenty-five cities having over 100,000 inhabitants. The Cliff Drive is considered one of the most beautiful parkways in the United States. The park system has cost Kansas City \$10,000,000, and the property fronting on it has advanced more than that amount. Three chains of parks and boulevards now extend from north to east in the residential section; three boulevards from west to east connect the parks and intersect the north and south chains, nearly every part of the system being accessible and continuous



The same portion of West Bluffs in 1908





Before the construction of the Paseo at Seventeenth Street, and a view of the same district in 1909



## COMMENT ON CONGRESS



RAMATIC situations, more often By MARK SULLIVAN than not, leap from a background of dull triviality. The Senate had been droning over a dam in Black Warrior River. They were interrupted by a message concerning the Pure Food and Drugs Act. After the interruption, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and the blind Senator from Oklahoma arose. The Vice-President happened to recognize Senator Williams first, and thereby postponed for a few minutes the most exciting episode of the present session. Mr. Williams merely wanted to insert a newspaper clipping in the record. After that, McCumber of North Dakota started to talk about pure food. Thereupon Mr. Gore reminded the chair that he had tried to get the floor a few minutes before, but had yielded to Mr. Williams. Mr. McCumber courteously deferred, the Vice-President graciously recognized the Senator from Oklahoma, and Mr. Gore made this motion:

"Mr. President, I desire to move that H. R. 11019 (an act to reduce the duties on wool) be referred to the Committee on Finance with instructions to report the same back on or before July 4 next."

Instantly, the air of the Senate chamber was tense. Why! It reads like a harmless formality of parliamentary procedure; but there were several reasons for the excitement. The first was expressed by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire:

". . . I have never known a proposition of that kind to be offered; . . . it would be a departure from all our custom. . . .

In other words, it was a departure from the time-honored right of the Finance Committee to put such a bill to sleep in a quiet pigeon-hole. Senator Gore's act was the indecent prodding into life of a mummied thing that was in the still sleep of euthanasia. Those who know the recent history of the Senate will realize what a landmark this act was in that break-up of Senate traditions which has been going on since Aldrich's day. But even more cause for excitement lay in the fact that by this motion the door to complete and thoroughgoing tariff revision was thrown open. "The very citadel of protection" was successfully assaulted.

### For Prompt Revision Downward

N THE spontaneous give and take of unguarded expression during the debate on the motion to take up the wool schedule, it was very apparent that there is an easy majority of the Senate possessed with the power and the ardent wish to revise the tariff downward thoroughly and now. Senator Penrose had remarked that the Senate would be in session "until the snow lies on the ground." He had also, in hot temper, used the words "rank absurdity and shallow demagogism." Thereupon Senator Williams of Mississippi said:

"Our amiable friend, the Senator from Pennsylvania, who generally keeps so quiet and intrudes himself so little upon public discussion, never was known, that I know of, to threaten anybody until to-day. But his threat carries with it no horrors, so far as I am concerned. . . . I want to inform the Senator from Pennsylvania that, so far as I am concerned. I, in the first place, wish I could see the snow on the ground to-day [laughter], but if I have to wait until in the due course of nature the snow falls, I. even I, will abide with thee from now until the snow falls, and from then till the buds come in the next spring, and from then on till the dog days in the next August, and from then on till the snow falls again in the following winter. and from then on till the trees begin to put forth their leafy buds on March 4, 1913, unless the Senate of the United States and the Finance Committee will give us a vote-we ask nothing else-upon the most salient and important measures which the Democratic House has passed-in its opinion, at any rate—in the interest of the people of the United States."

### From Senator Dixon of Montana:

When reciprocity passes, if it does, I am ready to start revising the tariff, and it will not be confined to the wool schedule and the farmers' free list. I am ready to take the whole thing from A to Z, and, so far as I am concerned, I am ready to give it a revision that will not be a homeopathic one."

### Senator Root of New York:

"No one can mistake, no one ought to so blind himself as to mistake, the changed feeling of the people of this country regarding the tariff as exhibited by the election of last fall, and not only by the election of last fall but exhibited in ten thousand expressions all over the country.'

### Senator Cummins of Iowa:

"So far as I am concerned . . . my vote will not be cast for any adjourn ment . . . until, if the reciprocity treaty, so called, passes, we have entered upon a revision of every schedule of our tariff. . . . It might just as well be understood. I think, that we have entered upon a revision of the tariff from the beginning to the end."

### Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader:

"If we can get these thirteen, or these eleven, as it may be, progressive Republicans to stand up with us for true and honest downward revision of the tariff. . . . We want just about half a dozen votes. and we will show you some tariff revision sure enough."

### Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania:

". . . I recognize the fact that the Republican Party no longer controls this Chamber. . . .

### Senator Borah of Idaho:

"So far as I am concerned, if it is within my power, by vote or otherwise, to drag into the Senate Chamber every single schedule and revise the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill, I am now ready and willing to do it."

### Senator Jones of Washington:

"... I do think ... that the sooner we get a tariff measure in here revising all the principal schedules, the better it will be for the country and the better it will be for the Republican Party. . . . "

Such unanimity of sentiment from Senators so widely differing in political affiliations, Democrats, Standpatters, and Progressives, would seem to indicate that real downward revision of the tariff is close at hand. And yet, in spite of this evidence, the truth is that Washington does not yet realize how odious high protection has become to the country at large. Most curious of all, the Insurgents do not realize it.

### The Politics of a Horseshoer

"ANTON, Ohio, McKinley's old home, is now represented in Congress by a Democrat, John J. Whitaere. When Mr. Whitacre joined the very small group of Democrats who opposed reciprocity, COLLIER'S asked the people of his district whether they approved of this attitude. Among the other answers received was this. We give it complete, including the letter head:

### H. A SMITH

Practical Horseshoer

211 East Fifth Street

CANTON, ORIO.

"EDITOR COLLIER'S: "In reply to your request will say Whitacre will gain more votes in this district than he will lose by voting against reciprocity. He told us voters plainly before election be would favor a permanent tariff board to investigate and report on the difference in the cost of production. Please remember that outside of Pennsylvania there is perhaps no stronger protection district in the country, and a low tariff law depending on votes from districts like this could last only until the next election; therefore, in the end, protection would gain. With Senator Pomerene it is different; he has six years, and a tariff law passed with his vote could be fairly tested, and we fully expect him to vote for the reciprocity bill. We also expect Whitacre to vote for reasonable 'revision downward,' and we feel sure 'the interests' will have no influence with him, and that he will prove a great improvement over his predecessor. Personally, I believe that free trade is right, but, like disarmament, it is a long way off. Self must first be dislodged. So we look upon Whitacre as 'a half loaf is better than no bread.' Watch Whitacre, but give him a show. "Yours truly, Н. А. Ѕміти."

A remarkable letter. This horseshoer is a man who has convictions of his own, tolerance for the convictions of others, optimism, and patience. Ambassador Bryce ought to include this letter in his next book on American politics; it should strengthen the wholesome hopefulness he has always had concerning the capacity of the American people for self-government. The letter inclines us to wonder whether Congress would suffer any deterioration if there were fewer lawyers and more horseshoers in it.

### The Moral Aspects of Protection

THE practical horseshoer has put his finger on the spot at which protection will some day be tested and found wanting. When that day comes, protection will go quickly. However necessary it may be as a temporary necessity, to stimulate manufactures and make an agricultural country self-sufficient, protection as a permanent institution is morally unjustifiable. Like the social evil, it may be impossible fo abolish it for the present, it may be necessary to temporize and accept expedients; but every man who is honest with himself ought nevertheless to preserve his true vision as to its fundamental quality. Protection takes money out of the pockets of one class of people and puts into the pockets of another class, without any equivalent in service. No community can watch this go on, under warrant of law, for any great length, without losing its finer sense of discrimination as to the distinction between mine and thine. Protection is morally devitalizing to all whom it affects, most of all to its beneficiaries.

## The American Newspaper

A Study of Journalism in Its Relation to the Public

By WILL IRWIN

### XIII.-The New Era

Truth as a commodity of journalism. The controlled game is the short game. "Good-will" as the chief asset in the newspaper business. The cause of failure in most established newspapers which go to the wall, and the reason why such properties as the Chicago "News" and the Kansas City "Star" are considered the best investments. Passing of the "wildcat" era in publication

F ALL the pretty theories by which mankind sugars unpleasant fact, none so poorly stands the proof of experience as the belief that it always pays to be good, that truth and honesty, in the end, get the champagne and truffles, lying and dishonesty the lees and crusts. For when the journalist, with his learning in the written and unwritten gossip of his times, reviews our world of fact, he discovers that the material rewards go very largely to the wisely and discreetly dishonest. Too often Cresus owns his country estate, cruises in his steam yacht, because he has taken relates or kept rotten, germ-eaten tenements. Too often Solon sits in the Senate because he has compounded, secretly and cleverly, with the weasels and rats of the city tenderloin, the vultures and wolves of the State lobby. If their sin finds them out, it discovers them in their closets, not their counting-rooms; the temporal punishment strikes their characters, not their pockets.

Yet journalism, among all human institutions, seems most to vindicate popular belief regarding the reward of virtue and of vice. Reviewing the whole field of publication, following from beginning to end the history of newspaper after newspaper, one finds that those which have gone on to great and stable profits are those which have most clearly expressed on the surface what exists beneath. In the business of journalism it seems that virtue does get its final

material reward.

To understand this peculiarity of journalism, it is necessary to dismiss morals and view it as a business proposition. The advertiser pays most of the revenue. But he is paying for circulation. The greater the circulation, the greater the advertising rate, and the more eagerly advertisers will buy. This is a kind of double product, a double sale. You must have circulation pay you no profit, except as you turn it into advertising—as a stock-feeder gets his profit not from his hay and corn, but from his fattened steers.

### Truth as a Commodity

WHAT, in the last analysis, is the editor selling to his subscribers? Truth. For that they take his newspaper-to get at the truth about their times, as the imperfect human editor sees truth. The great, the damning indictment against a corrupt newspaper is the accusation of lying. Ask any stranger in smoking compartment or hotel lobby what he thinks of his home newspapers, what adverse criticism he has to bring against them? Typically, bromidically, he answers: "You can't believe half you see in them." Intuition lies deeper than reason, and mankind perceives before it formulates. Your chance acquaintance has perceived that the commodity of a newspaper is truth.

Now the gentlemen of the Cresus type, who prosper by lies and legalized theft, have usually been moral in one thing. Their ultimate, economic product has been good, or the public would not long have bought it. John D. Rockefeller stands as type of this evil-born prosperity; but Standard Oil was good oil. The picking, stealing, and chicanery came in somewhere along the line of distribution; it did not consist in poor refining nor adulteration—if adulteration of petroleum be possible. The railroad Cresus strangles competition by bribing legislators, or he grows fat with rebates. But his railroads run on schedule; they handle the business. If he

grows too careless about safety devices, too economical about passenger accommodations, he invites boycott and competition. He, also, dare not adulterate the product.

Now when an editor habitually states what he knows to be untruth or half-truth, when, to favor his crowd, his advertisers or his financial source of supplies, he taints or suppresses good news, he is watering the milk. He is manufacturing an adulterated product, and violating a law of commercial success.

The merely commercial and conscienceless newspaper proprietor sees, or thinks he sees, a way to beat this law. Whiten your sepulchers, rouge your sores. Cleverly and adroitly color the news at demand of your advertisers, and the powers behind them; sell your policy for money; do the work of the unclean element of your political faction; and goneeal it all by eleverness. Like a conjurer, attract

em- conceal it all by eleverness. Like a conjurer, attract to de

Dean of active American newspaper publishers. His Kansas City "Star" is not only a great force for good, but one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the country

William R. Nelson

attention to one hand, while working the trick with the other. Advocate with sincerity a good cause which touches no interest, that you may remain silent about a good cause which touches all the interests. If a reformer raise the cry of rotten tenements, speak him fair, give him perhaps perfunctory space, and start next day a public fresh air fund subscription with the richest tenement-holder at the top of the list. So you may fool your reader into giving you circulation to sell to the real profitmaker—the advertiser.

A fine plan, apparently. Yet men who have staked

their fortunes on it are borrowing quarters on Newspaper Row and wondering what happened. For it had just one concealed flaw, which they might have discovered by consulting any advanced treatise on English composition. The hidden intention, the back thought, has a way of shining through the written word. Sincerity is a foundation of all sound work in letters, and insincerity in print can not be made convincing. Because he was false, Oscar Wilde stands merely a study in a phase of style, instead of a supreme figure; because, after life had beaten his cynic humor all to pieces, he became momentarily sincere, he left "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" for his monument. By one of those subtle, hidden powers of mind which the science of psychology can not weigh, the world in general perceives sincerity; and none who ever wrote was great enough to defy his own perception of truth.

The conscienceless publisher who sells his influence sees his plot fall because the public finds him out in the end and gradually withdraws its support. Usually, by only one method may his game be made profitable. That is to play it wholly like an adventurer and a pirate. Enjoy your first flush of heetic prosperity; when you feel the end coming, sell the sucked lemon to some dupe, and move away to new fields. This is like the Japanese treatment of leased orchards, at which the Western farmer girds and riots. Pick, don't prune. Wring all you can out of the trees in three or four seasons; then get out, and devil take the orchard.

As for the gentleman of high finance who buys a newspaper outright to boom his private enterprises, his finish comes with greater expedition and certainty. Eventually, he finds that the newspaper in itself does not pay. If it is worth his while to retain it for assistance in his larger commercial and social plans, that is another matter. His profit must come in some coin other than business office receipts.

### Letting Down the Bars

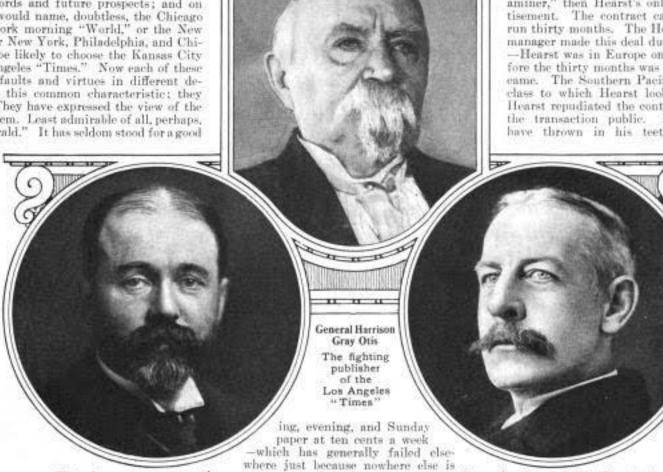
IT IS like the hotel business. Suppose you are an innkeeper, with a fine, respectable establishment. To stimulate profits, you take down a few bars, begin to admit dis-reputable and unpleasant people. Your hotel enjoys great prosperity for two or three seasons, then suddenly falls toward bankruptey. The hotel bore a reputation for respectability; the soiled characters wanted to enter it in order to conceal their real nature and intentions. The newspaper bore a reputation for sincerity; prostitute causes wanted to enter it in order to get by association the color of truth. As time passed, more and more disreputable people came to the hotel, so that it lost utterly its old reputation. As time passed, the newspaper had to lie more and more boldly, suppress more and more brutally, and the public began to perceive. Finally, even the disreputable abandoned the

hotel because it no longer covered their intentions. Finally, the corrupt powers which fed the newspaper discovered that its word carried no more force, that it was unable to further their causes, and they abandored it to failure.

This is not exactly a rule of newspaper publication, but it is a strong tendency. Here and there—especially in cities which have no free journalism in opposition—exist newspapers which have grown rich, continue rich, settle into an appearance of stable respectability, on the insincere process of tricking their circulation. But the main current runs in the other direction. The properties which have remained longest in the field, that have risen to the greatest and most stable profits, are those which have kept furthest from control.

Ask any well-informed publisher what "one edition" American newspaper he would prefer to own. He would take into account, of course, not only this year's profits, but past records and future prospects; and on that calculation he would name, doubtless, the Chicago "News," the New York morning "World," or the New York "Herald." Bar New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and he would be likely to choose the Kansas City "Star" or the Los Angeles "Times." Now each of these newspapers has its faults and virtues in different degree; but they have this common characteristic; they have been sincere. They have expressed the view of the personality behind them. Least admirable of all, perhaps, is the New York "Herald." It has seldom stood for a good

cause; usually, it has stood for no cause at all. It has been sensational under a veneer of bourgeois respectability, it has published advertisements atrociously immoral. But it has been so because Bennett the younger wanted it so. He has not sold his birthright to trust nor magnate: he has not compounded with the other interests whose securities lie in his strongbox. The "Her-ald" has expressed Bennett. So it has kept a certain level of sincerity. shown truth, though through an off-color lens.



Victor Lawson Publisher of the honest and independent Chicago "News'

The New York "World," final expression of Joseph Pulitzer's extraordinary talent, compounds a little -but very little-with its advertisers. Nothing else binds Pulitzer. If he own outside properties, they probably influence him not one whit. He speaks as he sees, and so does the staff under him. It matters not that he often sees ugliness before beauty, evil before good. The thing expresses Pulitzer; it is sincere. So he rolls up his profits by the hundreds of thousands, invests them by millions.

### An Honest Newspaper

BEYOND a few small reciprocal favors to adver-tisers, the Chicago "News" is an honest news-paper, first, last, and all the time. It is perhaps a tint and not a color; it would satisfy our ideal of journalism better if it fought harder. But therein it expresses only the opinions and character of its head. The "News" is not borrowing money from banks, and it does not need support from trust or corporation. It presents Chicago and the world as Victor Lawson, its publisher, and an editorial force which he chooses, see the world. In some respects it goes far beyond any contemporary in allegiance to truth. When the "News" calls a despatch foreign correspondence, it is just that; it is not matter rewritten in the office from foreign newspapers. Its specials on last night's news are its own; they are not rewritten from this morning's newspapers. And the "News," according to general report among publishers-who have their own means of knowingmakes \$800,000 to \$900,000 a year. Even should it change hands, should a get-rich-quick policy destroy its character, the "News" would go on paying for a generation by power of its old honesty.

### The Unapproachable "Star"

JUST so with the Kansas City "Star"; but here is a color, not a tint. Not only has Colonel William R. Nelson held his organ to truth, but he has gone forth from his battlements and fought to make his city a better place for honest men and women. He has investments outside of his newspaper; I believe that he has never let these investments color his policies. In the periodical campaigns which the "Star" directs against the gang and the unfair public utility corporations, his opponents have harged underhand connection with the "interests. These charges, at worst, are not proved; probably they are the invention of desperation. And Nelson has succeeded to the height of any publisher's imagination. His business is so fortified, so stable, that it almost defies competition. He need make no concessions to advertisers; they come to him. If they would reach the people of Kansas City they must have the "Star" and "Times." Where others appeal, be dictates. He has even been able to maintain a competition-strangling policy of circulation-mornthere so strong and healthy a business. Harrison Gray Otis, with the Los Angeles "Times," illustrates both sides; in his career we see sincerity making dividends and insincerity shaving them. He is a forceful, knobby character; and for a long time he was himself. He represented the spirit of his community. It is a business spirit; the hustler, transplanted from the Middle West, made and maintained Los Angeles. Fairly, freely, he told the truth as he saw it. He fought for Los Angeles. He defeated the Southern Pacific, the great master of corporations in California, on the harbor project. When, in his unfair campaign against labor unions, he daily colored the fact, he expressed after all only his own knobby temper—as he did in his war on the Los Angeles school bond issue, begun because the superintendent of schools offended him.' corporation attitude crept into Otis's policy. Perhaps it was his mutual investment with the Southern Pacific in lands; perhaps it was only the weight of his millions. And now, though the "Times" still a great money-maker, the Hearst "Examiner" on one side, the measurably free "Express" on the other, are cutting into circulation and advertising. Once almost as much a dictator in Los Angeles as Nelson in Kansas City, Otis dictates no more. His

### The Case of Milwaukee

intention has pierced the written word.

TAKE Milwaukee. There journalism is at rather low ebb financially. In no other American city, probably, are newspaper pronts so small the tion to the population. The "Free Press" is the boughten press of Senator Isaac Stephenson. uses it to keep himself in the Senate, to protect the fortunes which send him there; and when there is a deficit he pays it patiently. The "Sentinel" is picket of Milwaukee's Black Horse Cavalry, whose commander is Colonel Pfister. The "Wisconsin" is weakly conservative. The most profitable news-paper in Milwaukee, by all odds the best property, is the "Journal." And the "Journal" is precisely that English newspaper which has the least traffic Nearest of all, it approaches with corporations. truth. Most of all, it dares speak out to its public.

Precisely so it goes with those publishers who have built up newspapers not by units but by groups. First among these in circulation is Hearst; in number of newspapers, the Scripps-McRae League. Ex-cept for difference of method, Scripps might appear as large to the public eye as Hearst. But the latter enters a city preceded by a calliope and a brass band. while the former steals in on gamshoes, "We want every man, woman, and child to know that Hearst is here," says a Hearst executive. "We want each of our subscribers to think he is the only subscriber," says the Scripps evecutive.

Now, year in and year out, through all his queer,

Let no one deduce from this that we are defending by inference those whether union men or not who blew up the "Times" building. Truth compels the statement that the Otiswar on the unions has been grievously, almost absurdly, unfair,

tacking course in journalism, Hearst has steered for one beacon. He has never forgotten the subscriber and his interests. Neither-or at least not until recently-has he permitted any outside interest to get a hold on his policies. It is true that in the nineties Collis P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific bought the silence of the San Francisco "Examiner," then Hearst's only newspaper, with an advertisement. The contract called for \$1,000 a month, to run thirty months. The Hearst men say that a resident manager made this deal during the proprietor's absence -Hearst was in Europe on his first long vacation. Before the thirty months was out, the great railroad strike came. The Southern Pacific was at war with the very class to which Hearst looked for circulation support. Hearst repudiated the contract—and Huntington made the transaction public. Ever since, Hearst's rivals have thrown in his teeth that dishonest contract.

> But in his own curious way, Hearst did stand by the subscriber and against the corporation. Perhaps that was the crossroads in his career. Perhaps had he turned the other way, re-spected not only his written word but also feared the blackmail which Hunting-ton held over him, he would have descended, not risen. And he must have learned the lesson. For ten years, during which he faced the batteries of abuse, none charged control against him. He was looking always toward the subscriber.

James Gordon Bennett the Younger Absentee publisher of the ca-pricious New York "Herald"

General

It is "profit-taking time" with Hearst; for the last two or three years he has shown a disposition to trick the subscriber on behalf of his own larger interests; in Boston he is very quiet now, and in the city of his beginnings he is silent about the Southern Pacific-nay, during the Heney prosecution of Calhoun he fought its battles. Last year he took up the cudgels for Diaz of Mexico against magazine attack. His only visible reason for going without our borders to make a campaign against liberalism is his holding in Chihuahua lands, a bounty from Diaz to him and his father.

### Commercialized Sincerity

S FOR Scripps-McRae, who conduct twenty-two A metropolitan and small-city newspapers under one central organization, the subscriber and the subscriber's interests are the foundation-stone of their policy. Scripps finances his own newspapers; his individual publisher, set down in a city with a small share in the property, does not have to borrow from a bank. The Scripps men are trained to keep an eye always on the subscriber, to serve his interests first. And the typical Scripps subscriber is a working man. If, here and there, a Scripps executive, in his haste to make returns, lies down before the advertiser, it is only here and there. The wholly commercial ideal of these newspapers is the presentation of all the truth from a popular point of view, in order to keep pure and plentiful the blood of their business. Dollar for dollar of investment, unit for unit of subscription, they make even Hearst journalism seem profitless. Further, the older ones are fine, established properties worth dollars where certain wildcat newspapers of equal circulation are worth dimes. E. W. Scripps, after all kinds of experience with all kinds of newspapers, has learned that nothing profits a newspaper like truth; he has commercialized sincerity.

### "Parposely Independent

THE negotiations for the sale of a newspaper came recently under my notice. An editor, just then out of a position and in possession of some funds, wanted an organ of his own. He consulted a newspaper broker, who led him to the chief owner of a small-city journal in New England. This vender had decided to try other fields, he told the buyer; but the "graft was great."
"Just look," he said, "we've a gubernatorial cam-

paign coming in the fall. Smith and Jones [I disguise the names] are sure to be the nominees, There's a fine chance to collect off either—I've purposely kept the paper independent. You'd better go for Jones, I guess. We've already got a lot out of Smith, and Jones will have a bigger sack.

Then the vender went into details of stock and ownership. "I wish," said the proposed buyer after-ward, "that I could have kept the list-it was so

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## The Head of the Family

A Story of a Certain Old Lady's Memory and a Supreme Court Appointment

T WAS Sunday morning. Even the wind seemed to have shut down work along with the three factories of the little town; the pines on the crests of the hills above the river and its valley, the long grass beside the dusty road, and the clouds in the sunny spring sky appeared motionless and reflective. Jim Hands, the foreman, came down the path toward the factory, a fat, folded newspaper under his arm. As he seated himself on the railing beside the turbine house he took off his hat, smoothed his gray hair and squinted up at the rows of closed, unblinking windows in the idle factory.

He, too, seemed to be in a reflective mood.

"I see by the paper," he said, "that ex-Senator Lounsbury was paid \$200,000 for the work he done as lawyer fer the reorganization of the South Midland Company."

"That's a lot of money," remarked Joe Bent

"He'd gladly pay it to be your age again," said

Jim. Joe was absent-mindedly drawing his idea of a beautiful young woman's head on the red painted surface of the factory wall. "Them fellers have a lot of power," said he. "They run things. They get whatever they want. People like you and me don't

get a look.'

"I uster think so," Jim broke in, easting a glance of contempt at Joe's artistic endeavor. "But it ain't so. It's you and me that has the real say about everything. An' sometimes them that ain't no account so far as gettin' in the newspapers goes, is the ones who carry the straightest shooting gun an' the most cartridges. Fer instance, there was my mother-in-law."

J OE assumed a sickly expression and strolled off up the slight incline in the direction of the town

eloek tower.

"I wouldn't have said any more before him anyhow," said Jim, folding his newspaper again. "There is two kinds of folks who tell all they know-the loud talkers and the whisperers. Them whisperers is the worst, an' Joe is king-buzzer in this town, where there is mud on the ground an' gossip in the air most of the time. But what I said is so. My mother-in-law did the trick, an' didn't have to get the suffragettes to help her either. It give the polities in this State some jolt!

"You don't know my mother-in-law? Well, my Annie was named Byrnes before I married her. Her father was a stone mason most of his life, an' he had an arm like a piece of tarred tow line. But it weren't anythin' so hard an' gristly an' snappy as what was in my mother-in-law's head. What she don't know is

a plenty, fer she never had no schoolin', lived out in service, an' come over here as a girl with one dress an' a basket of seed potatoes. But what she don't know leaves a whole lot of room fer her to do her thinkin' in, an' sometimes a mind like that will shoot a good deal straighter, not bein' confused with too many targets.

"It was just three years ago my Annie got sick fer the first time, come good or bad, that we'd been married, an' Mrs. Byrnes had been sent fer to do the work in the house fer us. I can remember the pies she baked. The crust of 'em would have made a goat wish fer oystershells, an' there was often enough salt on the fried eggs to give yer a big surprise. I can also remember the way she would dress when she'd go to church. It was all in black with a big rustle, an' looked uncomfortable on her two hundred pounds. It made you feel as if you'd eaten too big a dinner just to look at her. An' she had a heavy foot around the house, but there was a hand on her that kinder told the story of liftin' thousands of brooms an' kettles an' pans an' smoothin' many a pillow fer young ones that was sleepy or maybe had the measles. It had scrubbed floors an' raised seven babies. An' I'm tellin' yer it had the Grand Army beaten fiftyseven ways. It knew somethin' of fightin' too. but in that way it had nothin' on her tongue.

IT WAS that summer that the Old Boss took a hand in polities. The men are fond of him all right, but they didn't like it much when he began to hand over his money an' his time to help lick Judson, who was runnin' again fer Governor. Judson, you know as well as I do, was supposed to be helpin' the railroad to own this State. At the same time he was mighty popular with working men, fer he stood in well with the union leaders, an' though there ain't

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD

any union in this factory, yet you know how the rank an' file of the boys feel. Besides, the factory was full of orders an' workin' overtime an' the boss would be away, down the State, half the time an' cross an' overworked an' ugly when he was here. He was fightin' Judson because he didn't believe in the railroad crowd behind him an' free passes given to anybody who had a little pull here an' there—an' the ownership of the State, an' the like of that. There weren't anythin' in it fer the Old Boss. An honest feller can sometimes work his head off fer unselfish reasons an' never get a cheer. He can listen to them that howl against him an' find out that all that is bad is mighty well organized, but that goodness seldom bunches its hits. There's always a lot of cranks runnin' on in front of a straight feller, sayin' an' doin' the wrong thing, an' while he is attendin' to them the crooks is creepin' up behind with the sandbags. We oughter have got together an' cheered the old man every time he come into the upper leather room, but we didn't. That's all—we didn't.

"It was along in September that the Old Boss first met my mother-in-law. Saturday afternoons in the summer the factory is always closed down, whether the goods get out or not—an' I remember the very day, fer the Camdenville ball team had come over to lick our boys an' had brought a professional pitcher on the quiet, an' were bettin' with anybody they could find an' tryin' not to seem too sure, fer fear of spoilin' the odds. Their pitcher got thirty-five dollars from them an' sold out to Fred, the barber, fer fifty. So we won. It's funny, ain't it, why fellers slap themselves on the leg an' are tickled when they hear a thing like that, "But, as I say, it was Saturday afternoon an' hot.

There was some breeze comin' down the valley, an' that was hot too. You could see the cattle up in the pasture there all lyin' down under the biggest of them chestnut trees in the shade, an' you could hear the crowd hollerin' down to the ball field an' tell that we was at bat an' was knockin' out the base hits.

ANNIE weren't feeling well an' was somewhere in the house an' the children were away. But Mrs. Byrnes was sittin' out on the step with me, red in the face, an' squattin' like a busted bag of oats an' swingin' a palm-leaf fan an' singin' one of them old up-an'-down-hill Irish tunes that you make up as you go along. An' she was the first to see the Old Boss comin'. He had been takin' a walk. It was his habit. An' here he was comin' down across the fields from Wilder's Woods with his short legs an' baggy trousers an' hat pulled down over his eyes



"Bent her head on one side as if she was thinkin'"

an' his smile. He's worth a lot of money, but it hasn't put him into a tall hat except on Sundays, an' it hasn't pulled the corners of his mouth down.

"An' the old lady says to me: 'Jim, me bye,' she says, 'here comes the man with who you have a position,' she says, 'as my daughter Annie calls it,' she says, 'though I'm a plain speakin' woman an' eall it a job,' says she. 'An' I think he's comin' here,' she says, 'which is a good thing, fer I want to see him a bit closer,' she says. 'He looks like one of them rich men who don't smoke eigarettes or say "my good man" to a laborer an' hasn't never got a divorce,' she says. 'I think him an' me has somethin' in common,' she says, 'an' I don't know how to praise him higher,'

"'Say no more,' says I, seein' that it was true that he would stop to swop a word with us. 'He may hear yer,' I says quick, fer he was comin' in the

"I can see him now with a troubled look an' a smile shining through it, an' he says, pullin' off his bat to the old lady, 'How are yer all! An' this is

Mrs. Byrnes? he says. 'It's a hot day, Mrs. Byrnes.'
"Sure, sir,' says she, droppin' him a curtsy, 'ye are right about it, I have no doubt. I got so hot fannin' myself I had to stop, says she. 'It was like a man in the old country that planted six potatoes an' got six from the crop,' she says.

So the world goes,' says the Old Boss, laughin'. An' he pumped a glass of water an' drank it an' wiped his mouth an' looked at me. I knew what he was thinkin' about those days.

"'Well, sir,' I says, 'you was down to the Capitol yesterday. How goes everything?

"THE Old Man shook his head. 'I don't like it, Jim,' he says. 'The fact is, that Lounsbury, the lawyer, is back with the railroad crowd. He can

swing the election. "'An' he'll want somethin' fer doing it, maybe,'

I says.
"What makes you think it? says the Old Man. Lounsbury is said to be the ablest man in the State an' one of the best constitutional lawyers in the country,' he says. 'He holds himself very respecta-ble,' says he, 'an' has money an' all kinds of honors everywhere, an' there ain't anythin' he says that ain't careful weighed an' measured. Where did you get the idea he wanted anythin'? But yer right. He's fifty-seven years old an' he wants the vacancy left on the Supreme Court by Matthews's death.'

"'An' Judson will appoint him!' I says. 'Well,' I says, 'I think I would myself, maybe. He's got a fine

head on him—a wonderful head.

"I seen the Old Man catch his breath as if he was goin' to let me have one of them storms of his. But instead he let the breath go again, handed me a cigar, bit one himself, an' looked up at

the sky.

"'Jim,' he says, after a while. 'We Americans is gettin' like the Greeks,' he says.

"'Mercy on us, then!' says Mrs. Byrnes. 'Fer it's all I can do to tell 'em from the Eyetalians,' she says.

"'It's the ancient Greeks, I mean,' he says; 'there was too much head an' too little heart about 'em. They had the brains, but they was treacherous an' deceitful. They were always sellin' out an' goin' over to the other side if there was anythin' in it fer them. They was good fighters and builders like we are,' he says, 'an' maybe better than us someways, but,' he says, 'they was double-cross artists,' he says. 'If it was only brains that was worth countin' maybe Lounsbury would be the best judge in the country.'

"'But yer afraid of his honesty on the bench?' I says.

"'No,' says the Old Boss, shaking his head. 'Tis a funny thing about that. He is a sample of a lot of our men. They serve them who employs 'em. Many a crooked business man will make a straight public officer, many a crooked lawyer will make an honest judge."

"'Ho! ho!' says the old lady with a laugh,
"Tis fussy ye are. Yer not only want a man to leave a public office clean, but you want to have him clean when he comes there.

"'I do,' says he, shuttin' his thick fist. 'An' why not? Would you have yer grandchildren -Jim's Mike, fer instance—think he could be erooked all his life an' finally get a public honor because he was smart an' promised to

"'Ye have me there,' says she, makin' him a

drop of her apron. 'And I'll ask yer, sir, what is this Lounsbury's name?'

"'Ogden G,' I says.
"'The hell you say!' says she, fergettin' herself, fer her husband had been a hard talkin' man.

"'You know him!' we says. An' I think both of us felt that there was somethin' important goin' to happen-I could see it in his face.

The old lady screwed up her nose an' stuck her tongue into her cheek an' bent her head one side as if she was thinkin'.

"'Have ye had a talk with Governor Judson?' she says to the Old Boss.

'No,' he says, lookin' at her surprised.

"'Say what you have in mind,' I says to her. 'Do you know this Lounsbury?"

"'I do,' says she, 'seein' yer in such a hurry an' talk to me as if I was workin' fer yer by the week. An', furthermore, I wish I had a chance to talk with the Governor.'

"At that we both laughed. An' the Old Boss put his head back with a grin an' says: 'Do you think you could influence him?' he says.

"'Where would yer begin, Mrs. Byrnes?' I says, respectful an' rememberin' how she once broke a washboard over my head. 'You talk as if Lounsbury was an old friend of yours.'

"'I knew him well,' says she.

"'Maybe,' says I, 'he proposed marriage to yer.'

"She gave me a black look an' says: 'Yer very funny fer a son-in-law at your time of life, she says. 'Smarter men than ye have had somethin' bounced on 'em fer less than yer sauce. If we were alone I have other things to say to yer that ye don't see often in books, she says. 'An' as fer this thin-nosed, cold-handed Lounsbury, he never said a word to me in his life."

"'I thought you said you knew him?' says the Old Boss with his hand on the gate.

"'I did,' she says. 'I was in his office many a time, when it was Emmet & Lounsbury on the door."

"'What doin'?' I says.
"'Scrubbin' the floor,' says she.

WITH that the Old Boss gave a chuckle an' took off his hat an' walked off over the gravel down Maple Street. The old lady stood on the step watchin' him go. There was a fly buzzin' around

her forehead. An' I could tell by the way she slapped at it she was feelin' the blood of them who dug in the peat-bogs,
"'Jim,' she says to me, 'where is this man,

" 'The Governor, you mean,' I says.

"'The devil with yer titles,' says she. 'Do you know where he is?'

"'I do,' says I. 'He comes up to spend Saturdays an' Sundays at the Lake,' I says. 'He has a cottage

"'Go harness the horse,' says she. 'An' don't stand there with yer mouth open as if yer brains were out

"'What's all this?' I says.
"She give me a snift. 'Well.' she says, 'if you must know, little boy, you'll go without yer supper to-"Tis ten miles to the Lake, an' I'm goin' to see the Governor,' she says, 'to show yer what an old-fashioned woman can do,' she says. 'Don't cross me,' she says, 'or ye'll wish you'd never married into my family,' she says.

"Well, of course I tried to hold back. The old woman had raised a lot of children, though. She'd taught 'em to fear sin, but they had learned that sin weren't even a poor second to the old lady herself when she set her jaw and got a kinder cold an' hot look in her blue eye. The umpire's face when he says: 'Didn't yer hear me say you was out!' ain't nothin' to it.

"So she went upstairs to change her dress an' I barnessed up the horse—that horse named Frank I bought from the Phenix Hotel an' left in pasture fer a whole summer. I can remember now how I swore a couple of times, an' maybe I took the old lady's name in vain, as they say. An' maybe when old Frank seen me get down the harness he done the same. Them animals is more intelligent than you'd think.

"It was no afternoon fer a drive anyhow. There'd been no rain fer a week, an' even the bushes beside the road was white with the dust. Many a butterfly would turn up his nose at 'em. And, furthermore, I looked up the valley an' there was one of them black hunks of thunder clouds rollin' up between the hills. An' you could hear the locusts singin' enough to put you in a sweat, though it had been Christmas instead of the dog-days, as the farmers call 'em. It was a poor day fer a drive, an' I was

"There was somethin' about it that made me madder yet when I seen the old lady. She was dressed up like two Sundays, a funeral an' christenin'. Well can I remember the bonnet with the black ribbons, settin' business-like on her white head, an' the starchy look of her black silk dress. An' I looked at the seat of the buggy an' I looked at the width of her, an' I wiped my forehead with my sleeve an' wished I'd been at the factory an' doin' a hard day's work fer honest wages.

"I says to her, says I: 'I believe when I told yer I'd go with yer I was crazy with the heat,' I says. 'Look at the thunder-cloud,' I says.

(Continued on page 21)

## Penny Poisons

### Some of the Things a Child's Cent May Buy from Unscrupulous Street Venders

■WO sophisticated grocers were talking to each other about the unprecedented amount of substitution and food jockeying going on to-Said one: "I met a friend recently who manufactures cheap candies, and we talked about cocoanut. He said that chopped corn-stalk was the ordinary substitute, but that he had found one that answered his purpose much better. And he led me to it. He took me to an inconspicuous cellar, where, in the middle of a pile of cows' horns and hoofs, sat an inconspicuous youth before a turning lathe busily turning fine, white shreds of the horn.

"What did that have to do with cocoanut? It was cocoanut, and as such my friend was buying it to mix with the genuine article and sell, in candy bars, to children. One could sell a bigger bar for a cent, and you know children are perfect sharks for getting the biggest piece for the price."

### Cow Horn Cocoanut

To START you right for the day, give your child a cent when you say good-by to him as you go to your business and he to his school. You figure that that easily-spared cent really brings in better returns. in proportion, than your own hard-earned dollars. But if you could examine a cent that had passed through the bands of a dozen children in succession, retaining on it a little of each purchase, your astonished gaze would rest on ingredients like the fol-

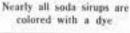
lowing: Arsenic, free sulphuric acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, powdered white rock, tale, copper salts, Prussian blue, denatured alcohol, wood alcohol, illegal coal-tar dyes, alum, decayed fruit.

Where there is a school there is a candy-shop, or a train of them, according to the school's size. Do not imagine that the children of the poorer districts

have so little money to spend that what they get with it These does not count. the very children that have most money to spend as they choose. A tired mother of the sweat-shops, instead of setting out a meal for a child, will give it a nickel or a dime and tell it to go out and get something to eat. If the child is not hungry, sweets are purchased. The one who chooses conted candy, such as fudge or little brown nigger babies, gets arsenic-doped shellae; Esther. who buys hard candies because Grandma has told her that old-fashioned things are

By LOUISE EBERLE







Dirt Is the Greatest Adulterant

It comes from the vender's hands, the street sweeper's brush, the flying ashes from the garbage collector's cans

best, gets the newest fashion in sulphites; Tommy, who loves chocolate, gets a synthetic imitation; Caroline wants something of the fresh, fruity sort that the system craves in spring, so buys a small glass of soda, and drinks coal-tar dye, sometimes with saccharin added.

Those who prefer small tarts to candy spend their cent on what they conceive to be jam, but which in reality is another synthetic mixture that either never came from fruit, or, if it did, came embalmed in benzonte of sods, and colored with the coal-tar dye

-the staff of life to the cheap food manufacturer. If the child is buying to satisfy hunger, the purchase is probably bake-shop stuff, made either with an unnourishing substitute for eggs (or else bad eggs deodorized with formaldehyde), with milk from which the butter and cream fats have been extracted, with bleached flour-in fact, with rank imitation where food should be in every possible instance. At the delicatessen-shop, patronized by the numberless children who love a juicy pickle and are allowed to cat as they please, the result is the same, but the variety of poisons is greater - sulphuric acid to cheapen the vinegar, alum, copper salts, or even wood alcohol.

### Dyes in Soda Sirups

WE USED to expect pure food in country places, but now the cities are supplying the country baker and sweetshop and grocer, so the story is about the same, wherever told.

Of four soda sirups which I purchased recently at random and had analyzed, not one but was colored with an illegal dye. Of twelve analyses of candy,



pickles, and soda sirup, nine were flagrantly wrong; one had arsenic in permitted quantities, and two had permitted coal-tar dyes. Not one of them was an unadorned food product. The jelly-beans were not only coated with tale, which is illegal, but were colored with illegal dye, and the chocolate babies contained an excessive amount of arsenic. In an investigation made in Boston whole shipments of candy Easter eggs were seized, and these, one and all, were conted with the tale, while shellac-coated chocolate candies contained as much as six hundred times the highest permitted percentage of arsenic—six hundred times what the pure food law allows,

#### Labels That Lie

NOT even the labels on the labeled stuff told the truth. One bottle of pickles had on the label: "Prepared in pure spiced vinegar. Alum ,0002 per cent:" The

chemist's report reads in part: "Copper is present in traces. The fluid contains 0.4 per cent of alum, whereas the label states that the product has been prepared with .0002 per cent of alum." Two thousand times more alum than the label states, and copper not mentioned at all. Another sample has two hundred times as much alum as the label confesses to, Another, correct in the amount of alum used, states that the coloring is vegetable, whereas the analysis reveals copper "in appreciable quantity," which, the chemist's assistant explained to me, was a harm-

ful amount, and much more than was necessary to do the work of coloring. A bottle of jam picked up in a delicatessen-shop showed its entire formula on the label, and the various ingredients added up to one hundred and five and a fraction per cent. Sufficient proof, these, that the labels in question were fixed up to comply with the law, but that they have no relation whatever to the contents of the packages.

With poisons for masks the manufacturers can not only beautify goods, but can substitute almost anything for the genuine article, and make the result look as well as, or better than, real food. So out of the milk the manufacturer takes the good butter and cream fats, to sell them in some other guise, while he evaporates and cans the remainder to sell to those multitudinous mothers of the cities who, unable to have refrigerators and proper amounts of ice, feed their children on the more easily kept and cheaper canned product.

### Lard-filled Cheese

ROM the cheese he makes the same theft, sub stituting in the place of its highly nutritious -and very salable-fats a filler of neutral land. From the jams he takes the fruit, putting in gelatin and hayseed; from the whipped-cream dainties and the ice-cream so universally loved and eaten by children, he takes varying amounts of cream and butter fats, filling with a thickener, sometimes metallie, as calcium sucrate, sometimes starch or gelatin. not harmful like the mineral, but still lacking the nutrition in which cream is rich. From the bakeshop products he takes the eggs, substituting unnourishing colored gums, or starch, adds to them some of his spiritualized milk, his bleached flour. his artificial flavorings, and some coal-tar dye to give the result a rich, wholesome tint. The popular chocolate frostings be makes with chemicals and burnt sugar.

Then, because the law has been complied with in

that the packages of original ingredients have been delivered from manufacturer to jobber, and from jobber to baker with their proper labels on them, every one is supposed to be content, and the consumer's digestive apparatus may either drag on with its hopeless task of trying to make bricks out of straw, or may go out of the business altogether. From among those children who do survive are recruited the victims of the unnecessary tragedies of childhood that doctors tell us are so often the results of malnutrition. The doctors are scolding mothers for it, and are urging forward the great social work of educating

Total of the great social work of editenting

with coal-tar dye" on the label of a product gives no clue as to what it is that is colored with coal-tar dye—food, or an imitation thereof; and "contains 1-10 of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda" leaves one equally in the dark as to whether the chemical is put there to keep good fruit from decaying (and incidentally make it unassimilable by the system) or whether its purpose is to mummify the already decaying article.

These two ingredients, the seven permitted dyes

These two ingredients, the seven permitted dyes and benzoate of soda, have done more to harm the consumer than all the poisons that the food laws have dealt with. They permit the lowering of the physical standard by a wholesale theft of nutriment. Yes, and the case is stronger still. Even the use of gelatin and corn-starch as substitutes, though themselves edibles, has done more harm than the much denounced sulphites and salicylates, for their use in the place of eggs and the butter and cream fats of milk has been a substitution of brass for the very gold of the dietary, and has deprived many a child of the nutriment it must get in shop-bought food or nowhere.

#### Omissions in the Pure Food Act

THOSE who have faith in the Pure Food Act should know that there are some sins it does not get around to at all, either to ban or permit. Here is a largely used adulterant that is not mentioned, pro or con, though it is utterly banned abroad—saponin. Its name is so innocent that it probably escaped notice. It is the constituent of soap bark that pro-



mothers in the bringing up of their children. But what good will that do while it is impossible for one to



The Penny Poisoners and Their Victims

Wherever there is a school there are numerous venders tempting the children with all kinds of penny products

look at two edibles, apparently the same, and tell which one is food and which a sham?

Two things alone, coal-tar dye and benzoate of soda, make it impossible for the consumer to tell what he is getting (a fraud in itself), for "colored duces feaminess, and it has this peculiarity that sometimes it is poisonous and sometimes it is not. Manufacturers who use it all declare that they will be good and use only the innocent kind in adulterating Bessie's and Johnnie's soda and whipped cream and meringue, although an expert can scarcely tell when it is poisonous and when it is not.

Are you acquainted with the glazed fruit man?

An orange sold whole has to be decently good, but one can take a spoiled orange and completely disguise the flavor with a sugar glaze. Or one can save thus a quarter of an orange the rest of which is green mush.

What is left? Take your children home and resolve that they shall never again eat anything you do not oversee yourself. So you feed them rice-cakes made of rice that has been treated with Prussian blue and coated with tale, and raised with baking-powder, one ingredient of which is white rock.

The most largely found adulterant in foods that go to children has not so far been mentioned. It is dirt. Everywhere they get it. From the unwashed hands of the vender, from the dirt kicked up by the horses' hoofs, from the dust raised by the street-cars, from the street-sweeper's brush, from the garbage collector's can. I recently talked with a commissioner of the Board of Health of one of our largest cities about this, and he said proudly: "Oh, but we have passed an ordinance against selling exposed food." But if he ever goes into the street he must see all the little stands with their tops up, and all the curb baskets without tops.



## The Truth About the Farmer

Reduced to Figures, His Profits Turn Out to be Modest

PEOPLE everywhere point to the prosperity of the farmer. Magazines and newspapers paint marvelous pictures of farmers moving in a golden haze of opulence. The farmer is blamed for the high prices of food products. Cartoonists draw him with an abnormal swelling in the region of his pocketbook.

The widespread idea of the farmer's prosperity comes largely from the phenomenal increase in land values that have taken place within the past ten years. In Iowa, for instance, land increased in value 122.7 per cent between 1890 and 1910. Figured in dollars and cents, it means that Iowa's farm land is worth \$1,543,273,000 more than it was ten years ago.

Looks like prosperity, doesn't it? But wait a minute. The money that the Iowa farmer has invested in land is fixed capital. His \$150 land to-day is not worth any more from a crop production standpoint than it was ten years ago when it could have been bought for \$70. Corn is Iowa's principal crop. In 1900 the average yield to the acre was 40.7 bushels. In 1910 it was 36.3 bushels. True, the price has risen somewhat. On November 1, 1900, the farm price on corn was 27 cents per bushel. On the same date this year corn was selling for 39 cents a bushel. The corn crop of the State was 1,076,040 bushels greater in 1900 than in 1910. In 1910 it was worth but \$38,086,950 more than in 1900. To offset this there is that billion and a half extra capitalization to pay dividends on. At 5 per cent that 122 per cent increase in the value of land is costing the Iowa farmer \$77,163,650 a year.

### The Cost Side of an Iowa Farm

THE average tax rate on Iowa farm land is about 30 mills per dollar of taxable valuation, the taxable valuation being one-fourth the real valuation. The increase in the value of the land means \$12,474,547 more outgo for taxes, or a total for taxes and interest of \$89,638,197. The increased value of the corn pays for nearly half of this.

Take the problem of the individual farm. A quarter-section of \$150 land is worth \$24,000. Five percent interest amounts to \$1,200. Taxes bring this up to \$1,378. Depreciation and repairs on buildings and fences amount to at least \$400 per year. This is a total of \$1,778 direct outgo every year for fixed expenses. This is the sum that the farmer pays for the privilege of being called prosperous.

But this is not all. The farmer must have horses and equipment to work this farm. His working capital will figure up about as follows:

Five horses	\$750
Tillage machinery (plows, cultivators, etc.)	175
Planting machinery	200
Harvesting machinery (grain harvester and corn binder, or husker)	275
Miscellaneous machinery (wagons, manure spreaders, and minor tools)	275
Total for machinery and herses	\$1,675

Interest on working capital must be figured at 8 per cent, for that is what the farmer is compelled to pay for any money he borrows with such capital as security. This makes the interest \$144, and taxes bring this up to \$155.56. The working life of the

### By CLIFFORD V. GREGORY

Editor "Prairie Farmer," Chicago, Ill.

horses and machinery is not much more than ten years. Figuring 10 per cent for depreciation gives \$167.50. The total yearly expense for working capital thus amounts to \$324.

The farmer's time ought to be worth at least \$1,000 a year. In any other line of business the manager of a business which represented an investment of \$25,000 would draw a salary of from \$2,000 to \$3,000. But the farmer is modest in his demands, and his wife raises chickens and a garden, so we will figure his time at only \$1,000. During part of the year he will need a hired man, unless he is fortunate enough to have two or three husky boys. The average farm hand—and most of them are average or worse—wants \$35 a month and board through the summer. The farmer has been brought up to work hard, and can probably get along with three months' help from the hired man. Figuring board at \$3.50 per week, the total expenses of the hired man will be \$147. This will make the labor cost \$1,147 a year. Adding the yearly expense of the working and fixed capital brings the total yearly expenses up to \$3,249.

Now let us turn to the other side of the ledger and see what gross returns this farmer will be able to get from his quarter-section. Take it for granted that he is following up-to-date methods and has an approved rotation of corn, outs, and clover. Grant also that his farm has been tiled and cleared until every acre is tillable. The roads take four acres of his 160 and the buildings at least two more. He will have each year 77 acres of corn, 38½ of outs, and 38½ of clover. With such a rotation his crops should be rather better than the average. With a good season his corn will go perhaps 60 bushels to the acre, his outs 40, and his hay 2½ tons.

When his crops are garnered he will have 4,620 bushels of corn, 1,540 bushels of oats, and 96 tons of clover hay. The corn will bring 50 cents a bushel if his neighbors have not raised too good a crop, in which case overproduction and prosperity will force him to accept a considerably lower price. This was the case last year, forcing the farm price down to 39 cents. But call it 50 cents, which is nearer the average for the past few years. The oats will bring 35 cents and the hay \$8 a ton. This will bring him a total income of \$3,717. Out of this must be taken about \$300 for horse feed, leaving \$3,417 for grain and hay actually sold. This leaves a profit of less than \$200 to invest in permanent improvements or to apply on the mortgage. Does not look like such overwhelming prosperity, does it?

It takes the farmer three years at that rate to save enough to buy a mail-order automobile. That \$1,000 that we allowed him for his own labor looks pretty slim after it has fed and clothed and educated a healthy family of boys and girls. There is not much of it left at the end of a year for luxuries or travel. Remember, too, that the crop yields we have taken are considerably above the average. The average farmer does not have that \$200 profit. He does not have that \$1,000 salary to buy clothes and food and books for his family. The farmer's books, if he keeps any, may not show an actual loss, for the farmer seldom figures any cash value for his own time or that of his boys. Neither does he figure interest on his own money which is invested in land or in horses and machinery. A good many times the farmer's returns on the money invested in his land are nearer two than five per cent.

There is another phase on the farmer's glimmering prosperity that we have not yet mentioned, the fertility of the soil. Every bushel of corn sold takes with it 18 cents' worth of fertility; every bushel of oats 10.8 cents' worth. Clover fixes some of the nitrogen of the air and leaves it for the succeeding crops. Under favorable conditions this may equal in value the mineral elements removed in the hay. That \$3,265 worth of grain and hay sold from the quarter-section farm takes with it \$997 worth of fertility, after deducting the value of the nitrogen that the clover crop gathers from the air.

### Soil Fertility

In THE prairie States, where the fertility of the rich, black soil seems well-nigh inexhaustible, this has been taken as a negligible factor. Only during the last few years have diminishing crop yields warned the farmers that they can not forever take away without putting something back. The farmer has not been counting the wasted fertility as part of his annual expense. There were too few profits in proportion to the expenses at best. He donated the lost fertility to the consumer, thankful to get enough to pay for his labor and interest.

The live-stock farmer is selling less of his fertility, but he has much more capital invested and must have much more skill than the grain farmer. Giving him a fair wage for his additional skill, and allowing interest on the extra capital, the live-stock farmer is ahead of the grain farmer to the extent of the fertility saved—in good years perhaps a few hundred dollars more.

These figures have not been given with pessimistic design. There has been no desire to minimize the profits of agriculture. The live-stock farmer who is using businesslike and scientific methods is making money, though not in any such vast amounts as popular reports would seem to indicate. Probably the majority of farmers are making a comfortable living, provided no sum is set aside to replace the fertility that is being sold from the soil. A great many of them are working for a wage that means a bare living, and are making only about enough interest on their investment to pay their taxes.

### The Remedy

THE remedy is obvious. The farmer must be conceded fair prices for his products, and neither increased railroad rates nor discriminatory tariffs used to reduce that price. If the price of foodstuffs to the consumers can be reduced by establishing more direct communication between them and the producers, it should be done, but the best interests of the nation demand that the farmer be allowed a dividend on his investment and a wage for his labor that shall not be greatly inferior to dividends and wages in other lines of business.

### The Head of the Family

(Continued from page 18)

"'An' keep an eye on me,' she says, shootin' a look at me an' pattin' a pocketbook she carried in one hand. Frank!' she says to the horse, an' seen the sheepish look on his face as she said it. So with that she climbed into the buggy an' bent the step on the way. 'I've told Annie,' she says. 'But what's the matter here?' she says. 'Move over! Do you want the whole of the seat?' she says.

"Anythin' fer peace, with me. 'You seem cross,' I says.

"'I ain't cross, Jim,' she says as we went over the top of the hill. 'But if I'm goin' to see the Governor, 'tis necessary fer me to be-what will ye call it !-- a very wilful woman,' she says. 'I'm not so crazy as ye think, Jim. Do ye see this pocketbook! Well, me bye, I have a paper in there I've had these fifteen years,' says she. 'An' in this match that's goin' to

come off it will play a part, maybe."
"'What is it?' I says, switchin' the flies

off Frank.

"'You'll know later,' she says. 'Fer if I see this man Judson I'll leave ye near at hand,' says she, 'to listen,' she says; 'an' if ye hear me goin' too far with his Honor, or whatever you call him, she says, 'you must say: "It's time we was goin'," she says. 'Don't ferget them words. Fer ye know, Jim,' she says, 'that in the bottom of my heart I have little use fer hold ladies,' she says, 'an' I've made one break already this day,' she says.

"'An' do you expect me to play a fool before the Governor? I says. 'No,' says I, 'I'm fool enough to go this far with yer. An' though I'm curious to know what you, who are a strange woman he never seen before, will say to him an' what you expect to do with him, I'll be the background of this picture,' I says, 'an' maybe out of

focus altogether,' I says.

TTH that she give me a scornful look, an' I could hear her mumblin' to herself as if she was rehearsin' somethin'. An' it weren't till we got to Hampton's mill, where the trees hang overhead an' make it cool, an' yer smell that kinder moist smell of the woods, that she put her hand on my arm an' says to me again with a sort of scared look on her face: 'Don't ferget to help me,' she says.

"'What a fine trip!' I says to myself. 'A goose chase!' I says. An' the first big splashin' drops of rain, each one with a half a glass of water in it, slapped us as we come out into the open and seen the light from the sunset on the fields, runnin' away in front of them shadows of the clouds. We was up on a ridge an' could look down to the Lake, a good four miles away. I took out my watch an' it was half-past six already. I knew it would soon be dark, an' the rain had begun to jump up an' down on the buggy top as if it was bein' spilled out of a tub. It was so thick you could scarce see the road.

"'Frank,' I says, 'old horse,' I says, 'turn yer ears down,' I says, 'or they'll fill with water,' I says, 'an' ye'll not be able to bear what I'd say if I had my way." With that I turned around an' grinned at the old lady. She had her best clothes on. Both them an' her bonnet was hangin' this way an' that, an' the black ribbon on the hat was drippin' fast dye onto the white lace around her neck. She looked like a bird that has been in the mucilage bottle, an' to tell the truth, I was sorry fer her. I believe she knew it, fer I seen her jaw set an' her two fists was closed an' restin' on her knees, very ugly.

"AT the edge of the slope down to Jone A Landin' where the summer hotel was. with the Loarders sittin' out on the piazza. it stopped rainin'. It was growin' dark an' the fog was hangin' over the Lake. You could see the stars, too, an' the moon. An' I remember there was one of them berons flappin' across the Lake and squawkin' as

"That's a female,' says I, 'if I'm any judge of noise an' disposition,' I says to the old lady.

"'Ye ought to know, says she, sareastic. fer ye have much in common wid the lower animals."

"'Go on, Frank,' says I to the borse. an' we turned down onto the shore road. an' I remember when the beast kicked a rebble over the edge of the bank you could



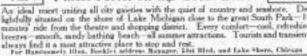


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Price, \$7.00.

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hear the frogs grunt as they jumped into the black, greasy-lookin' water. The moon had come up, big and round. An' I tell yer it was mighty still on the lake. It was some night! It was the kind that makes yer feel that things ain't wrong after all. It has a rockin'-chair an' one of the Old Boss's eigars beaten fifty ways. "I come near forgettin' an' drivin' past

"I come near forgettin' an' drivin' past the Governor's cottage. The old lady hadn't said a word. She hadn't even made a noise except to lick her lips now an' then. An' I guess it made her jump when I pulled up old Frank in a dark place by a gate an' says to her: 'Here it is.'

THERE was a hedge there an' some-body was settin' on the other side of it-some woman-maybe his wife. It was so still that when she got up white, like a ghost showin' over the top of the hedge, it woke up a couple of little birds

asleep in the maple tree.
"'Is the Governor here!' I says, an' I could feel Mrs. Byrnes sittin' up straighter beside me, an' I remember her black silk dress give out a very strange wet noise

as she moved.

"'Oh, he hasn't gone far,' says the woman. I didn't know who she was, but the air was that soft an' still you could smell the perfume on her. 'He just walked down to the old boat landin' there. An' if it's important just drive right out onto the landin' itself,' she says; 'the floor is all solid,' she says, 'an' I guess you can talk with him.'

"'Thank ye, ma'am,' says my mother-in-law, 'we will do so,' she says, very polite, as Frank started up again.

"It wasn't a hundred yards before we turned down onto the old landin' an' come out from the shadow of the trees. There was a big, tall, henvy-shouldered man walkin' up an' down, an' there was so much shine on the water that, bein' on the edge of the beams, he booked as if he was cut out of black paper. He was walk-in' back an' forward like a polar bear with a summer circus. You could almost see him duck his head when he turned like the beast that don't quite bump against the wall of the cage. It was Judson. "I guess the old lady knew it, too. Fer

when I stopped the horse she got out of the buggy backward, feelin' around with her foot fer the step, an' standin' up straight when she was on the ground, smoothin' down her wet dress. 'Don't ferget,' says she, 'to stop me if I go too fast with him,' she says. 'I'm not educated,' she whispers to me very solemn,
'an' sometimes I have to make up fer it
with somethin' strong, she says, 'an' ungentlemanly,' she says, 'Just say to me
that it's time to be goin', or words like
them,' she says.

'HE Governor had stopped pacin' up an' down by that time, fer he seen she was comin' to speak with him. He had no hat on, an' you could see the shine where there was a little bald spot on the top of his head, but he made a how with his

hand an' says: 'Did you want to see me?'

"'I do that, yer Honor,' says she; 'an',
furthermore, I'll tell yer who I am,' she
says. 'My name is Mary Byrnes an' spare
worry,' she says, 'fer I care nothin' about
votes for women,' she says.

"With that he gave a kinder rumblin'

chuckle as if he was well pleased, an' he bowed again and says: 'Well?' "'Have no fear,' she says, 'I have a bet-ter hand fer statin' what I want than fer always gettin' it. But be that as it may, as my husband uster to say,' she says, T've come to ask yer about this judge business—what is it they call it?—this Supreme Court business, an' I want to tell yer that yer mustn't appoint Lounsbury. An' there now,' she says, 'the cat is out of the bag an' climbin' up yer legs,' she says.

"'Perhaps we oughter be goin' now.'
says I. gettin' frightened, bein' as I could overhear the conversation without bein' naticed, an' I seen the Governor turn quick toward her as if she'd taken his breath from him.

"'It's funny you came just now," he says, slow enough, 'just when matters of that kind was on my mind,' he says, an' looked off across the water an' ran his hand down the edge of his coat. Then he laughed again. 'Well,' he says, 'what rea-

son have yer fer askin' me to leave Mr. Lounsbury out of it? he says, as if he was talkin' to a young one.

"'That's easy told, too,' says she. 'Once I was scrubwoman,' she says, 'in the buildin' where he had his office, an',' she says. sometimes after hours, when I'd be on my knees on the floor carnin' my pay, I'd hear him an' his partner Emmet talkin' together,' she says. 'Yer can get to know men surprisin' with no acquaintance whatever,' she says, 'bein' a scrubwoman,' she says, 'or a scrublady, as them who have hotel jobs call it,' she says. 'It was the winter when my husband crushed his hand," she says, 'an' the family was on me,' she says.
"The Governor shifted his feet as if he wanted to hurry her.

"An' with that she says to him: 'Don't be uneasy,' she says. 'Tis quick said. There wereh't anythin' alike between Mr. Emmet, with his big round head, an' this Lounsbury feller,' she says, 'though both of them was smart. Fer,' she says, 'I heard them one night talkin' together after the clerks had gone an' I was pushin' the soapy water over the boards. They paid no attention to me at all. It was the day they split, she says. 'They were hot an' angry wid each other an' payin' no attention to me. An' Mr. Emmet told Lounsbury just as clear as I'm talkin' to you now, she says, 'that he wouldn't have nothin' to do with a deal that was goin' through. An' Mr. Lounsbury says to Mr. Emmet that he was a fool an' that there was no need to be more fussy about doin' a law business than other lawyers. than other lawyers. It was somethin' about than other lawyers. It was somethin about the sellin' of one company to another,' she says. 'An',' she says, 'Mr. Emmet weren't a fool. He said he knew that he was throwin' away a big thing to refuse it, but that as fer him, he was a lawyer that wouldn't sit up nights tryin' to beat the 'aw he smart tricks. He said he'd rather law by smart tricks. He said he'd rather look up titles first, whatever he meant by that, she says. 'It seems to me as if I could remember everythin' he said, he was that mad an' stiff an' sneerin'. An' Lounsbury was sneerin' too. An' he said to Emmet, I'll take this letter I've written 'em on the firm paper an' tear it up! An' he crumpled it up in his hand in a rage an' threw it into the waste-basket like an actor does. An' he said that he wouldn't ever sign his name fer the firm of Emmet an' Lounsbury again. He was through!' she says. An' she stopped out of breath. "'Well?' said the Governor kinder short of his words.

of his words.
"'Well,' says she. 'It showed me the kind of man he was—this Lounsbury. An' I've heard since that he was that kind of man, sir,' says she.

WITH that Judson waved his arm at her the way you brush a fly off yer other hand. 'My good lady,' says he like that, 'how can I listen to these runoors!"

"Ho, ho, says she, makin' a move at him. 'Rumors is it. There was men who took his advice then who came near goin' to jail fer the takin' of his advice. An' I knew what it was because he went off that took the first letter, all crumpled up an' in anger forgotten, out of the waste-basket. Rumor is it? Well, I had the letter,' she says, 'an' I've got it yet.'

"The Governor turned on her as if he would have pushed her off into the water.

Would have pushed her on into the water.

He seen she had a piece of paper in her hand, an' he started to speak once or twice, an' then be says: 'Let me read it.'

"An' I remember how he turned his back to the moon an' held the paper near his eyes. I was half stiff with watchin' him, an' all I could hear was the horse breathin' in front of me. It was when he breathin' in front of me. It was when he was through with it as' handed it back that he give an ugly laugh, an' he says: 'Who sent you to me,' be says, 'with this piece of blackmail,' he says; 'this letter that helps to tie up Lounsbury with that old Quarry an' Mining case?' he says, 'So

they're tryin' to force me, are they?'
"'Nobody sent me,' says the old lady,
mad as a hen in a blizzard, 'an' I give ye
the friendly advice to talk civil to me,
whoever an' whatever ye be,' she says,
'I'm a tax-payer an' employ ye,' she says,
'an' I want some etiquette from ye,' she

says.
"'We oughter be goin',' says I, callin'

to her.
"She never heard me. She just went
on in a hurry. 'Blackmail,' she says, 'is
a different matter,' she says. 'Do you
think a poor woman like I was then, with three childer sleepin' in one bed fer the want of blankets, didn't think of sellin' that letter back to Lounsbury? I ask yer,'

she says. ""Why not?' says the Governor sudden

an' sharp.
"'Why not yerself?' she says, shakin' the paper at him. Because I was what Lounsbury might call a fool—one of them bonest fools. Bad enough to take a drop of whisky now an' then an' not bad enough to be rich. You've had an introduction to me now, Mr. Governor,' she says, 'an' I'll make ye even better acquainted with me!' An' before his very eyes she tore the pa-per up an' threw the little bits into the Lake. I remember how white they looked flutterin' down. 'Now,' she says. 'do you know better what sent me?" her lower jaw go out.

"AT that Judson drew a big breath an' kinder leaned forward to look at her. 'What interest can yer have in this?' he said, slow an' cold.

'She went nearer to him then, an' she

says: 'Do yer see this dress wet with the storm,' she says, 'that cost me twenty-six' dollars and ninety-five cents! Do you see I'm stout an' suffer with the heat, an' have driven ten miles here with my son-in-law who's in a bad temper?' she says. 'Do yer see me, a woman that ain't in politics? Well, then, what the divil!', says she. 'To say nothin' of my hat!'. she says.

"'No, Mr. Governor,' she says, 'I raisedseven children, she says, 'an' have eigh-teen grandchildren now,' she says, 'some-of them screamin' fer milk an' otherswearin' holes in stockin's,' she says; 'an' as fer me, I hope the best fer all of them. I don't want none of them, be they boys,' she says, 'to think they can be one of these Lounsbury fellers, smooth an' slick an' successful an' wid plenty of money

poor man who stole a watch fer a starvin'

family or to buy a half a pint of whisky or the like of that he'd been breakin' rock long ago. 'Tis well he feels somethin'!' "'Well,' says he, an' I remember his very words as he spoke 'em, walkin' toward her over the boards. 'Well,' he says, 'you'll not forcing him?'

not forgive him?"
"'Hivin bless ye!' says she. 'Just say
you'll not make him judge an' I'll join
wid ye in a fergiveness that'll make his
head swim,' she says.

WITH that he laughed again—very short it was, an' he looked again over the Lake, where there was a band playin' music at the hotel. An' he looked fer a long time, big an' still. An' after a bit he turned around again.

"'Mrs. Byrnes,' he says, 'you have been



"Rumors is it? Well, I had the letter, an' I've got it yet"

an' brains an' the like of that, an' then think they can go to some governor an' get appointed a judge,' she says.

T was then Judson turned around so the moon hit upon his face with its lines an' shadows. I remember it well. An' he kinder hunched up his shoulflers as if his coat didn't fit him, an' once he

wiped his mouth with his hand.
"'Have you ever thought,' he says,
'that some men with the kind of ability we want in office,' he says, 'haven't just the record we'd like 'em to have because they are always fightin' fer one side or the other? They've served them who has employed 'em with all their strength, an' they will serve us if we employ 'em with all their strength too. I've been thinkin' about that,' he says.

"The old lady put both her hands up before her an' waved them at him. 'Ho, bo,' says she with a whistle. 'Tis secondhand goods, then, we want—the kind that was sold to some one else first?' she says. Let them with mud on their feet come in to sweep out the parlor maybe?' she 'Call fer the man who has been puttin' ground glass in yer food to be the doctor. Let the slick feller play the devil an' then take off yer hat to him an' say: "Come to dinner with me. I'm goin' to pin a medal on ye an' show my oldest boy how to be a success," she says. 'Is that it, Governor? Answer me, an' I'll go back to the grandchildren an' tell 'em what

they're up against.'
Wait, says he. 'I'm just as interested in those youngsters as you are,' be says. 'But Lounsbury sees things differently now than he uster.'

After he's made his money,' she says. "The Governor laughed a bit. 'Suppose

he feels sorry?' he said.
"'Let him,' says she. 'If he'd been a

a good mother an' grandmother, I have no doubt at all,' he says, 'An' when you go back you needn't say who told yer, but you can tell them grandchildren of yours you can tell them grandchildren or yours-that if they want me to appoint 'em-judges they have got to show up better than Lounsbury,' he says. 'It will cost me somethin' to tell you that,' he says, 'but there it is. An' I'm not so sure, Mrs. Byrnes,' he says with the serious look goin' from him, 'that you can't say to them that if Judson was king instead of a common or garden governor, their grandmother wouldn't have to ask twice

to be prime minister,' he says.

"An' he took her hand.

"Ye have a sterlin' silver tongue on ye,' says the old lady. 'Whisper!' An' she pulled him down an' said somethin' close

to his ear, an' 'Good-by,' she says.
"I thought she would tell me somethin' when we started back along the road, but she didn't. I looked over my shoulder an' seen the Governor as we found him in the moonlight an' throwin' a long shadow as he walked. She looked back too, but she didn't say nothin'. I suppose I would have asked her about it, but somehow I didn't. We had eight miles before us,

WHY, it weren't till we got into that stretch of woods below the last hill that she said a word.

"'Jim,' she says, 'I guess my clothes are wet an' I'm awful cold, Jim,' she says.

"'We'll be home soon,' says I.

"It was at the top of the hill I first seen her face. An' I seen she had been

eryin'! "What's the matter?' says I, easy "An' with that she stuck her old head down onto my shoulder an' shook an' shook. Jim, she says, cryin' soft, 'put yer arm about me, byc. I'm only a woman after all."



### Tells the Truth About Temperature

NO element of life enters so intimately into your health and comfort as temperature. Your inner (bodily) "temperature," from which your physician diagnoses illness or health the outer (air) temperature, in your home and out, which appeals to your comfort, can only be accurately determined by a "truthful" instrument, made for a specific purpose. Each

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### Copy This Sketch

WHITE VALLEY GEN CO., Dept. G. 734 Saka Bidg., Indianapolis, Indiana IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLKASE MENTION COLLIER'S



The People Who Buy Stock from the Promoters By ARTHUR H. GLEASON

| Editor's Note.—Here are some plain facts. In the course of an investi-gation covering six months, Mr. Gleason has collected perhaps the largest and most accurate budget of information about the promoters who are ped-dling chesp stock to the public to-day of any one who has written about the tribe. Collier's letter files, the files of the "Review of Reviews" and other magazines, as well as the files of some of the biggest get-rich-quick promoters, have furnished these typical instances. Names of the writers are not given in full and addresses are suppressed. Nothing else is altered.)



Arthur H. Gleason

WHEN B. H. (o. was pulled to pieces by the Government, the New York 'Sun' was puzzled to account for the business transacted by such a house: "There is no legitimate broker that can trace any business to the clos-ing of illegitimate houses with scores omers. The wonder

of thousands of customers. is what has become of the customers of those houses. The only explanation of their disappearance is that they represented the class which will do nothing in stocks unless flooded with literature of the get-rich-quick kind and seduced by fantastic misrepresentation."

Here, in part, is the answer. A few years ago in an Iowa town of 2,000 inhabitants a bucket-shop began to do busi-ness. For six months it had its patrons betting on the rise and fall of stocks, and it sent their money to its Chicago headquarters. At the end of the half year this s what had happened: The little sidestreet office, with its one table, its chairs, and its large blackboard, had absorbed \$35,000—the circulating currency of the town—and had created a local panic. Deposits in the bank fell off; the cash trade over store counters almost disappeared.

That is where the money comes from which flows into the pockets of the astute promoters it comes out of the daily living of simple, honest people. "Legitimate houses" are not benefited by the raiding of the crooks and the failure of well-meaning speculative promoters, largely because of indifference to small accounts. If \$10, \$20, \$30 investors were welcomed by the eminent brokers as they are welcomed by men like Munroe, Rice, Wilson, Middlebrook, and Shumaker, then the destruction of the Sterling Debenture Corporation would mean more business for Spencer Trask & Co., N. W. Halsey & Co., Harris. Forbes & Co., J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, and many others who are honestly trying to interest the public in sound securities.

But the promoters and the financial enthusiasts are dealing with persons who lift money from the savings banks, deduct it from the home table and the annual rent, and ship it on in small amounts. Because of the wildcatters, old age becomes tragic instead of comfortable. There is an always-full reservoir of money for the promoters, flowing in small sums from trustful, industrious people. Just who they are and how much they pour into the common fund will be revealed in these letters, chosen out of several thousand.

S. D., in Alberta, Canada, writes: "I am a working man and I am investing \$1,000 in Oxford Linen Mills stock. Series A."

L. H. M. of Boston: "I am earning about \$1,500 a year, and have a few hun-

dred in the savings-bank. I would like to buy, say, ten shares, now offered at \$10 per share, in the New England Automatic Shoe Shining Co." This is a dompany which has failed, promoted by a man who has disappeared.

Next comes the lure of the highly speculative "eucalyptus" proposition, run by well-intentioned enthusiasts.

H. C. D., Waukee, Dallas County, Iowa:

"Enclosed find advertisement from the Western Empire of the California Home Extension Association in regard to their proposition to plant eucalyptus groves for their customers. I have money in lowa and Oklahoma banks drawing 4 per cent interest per annum, and save from my wages a small sum each year to add to this. I have always lived and worked on the farm. Would it be a better propo-sition for me to invest in California land and go there and plant my own trees?"
E. G. of Seattle, Washington: "Al-

though only fourteen years of age, I have saved \$100 by delivering a morning newspaper, starting out at 4.30 in the morn-ing, going to school during the day. The height of my ambition is to go through the university of this State. I will enter the High School this fall, which will take four years. I respectfully ask your advice as to what would be the best way for me to invest this, my \$100, and whatever more I can put with it, that it may be safe and earning something also."

L. M. E., Portland, Maine: "Am a young man and have saved \$100. I am able to save from \$5 to \$10 a month, and have been recommended to buy stock in the El

Tajo Mine, operated by Makeever Bros."
From Portsmouth, Virginia: "Am a young man working for a salary, which will enable me to invest ten to fifteen dollars per month,"

These are the people on whom the promoters draw. Burr Brothers used to send out a circular for one of their mines, on which the headline read: "Poor Folks Should Invest."

W. C. H., Evansville, Indiana, writes of the Continental Mines, Power and Reduction Company: "What do you think of a \$1,000 investment in it? I am a work ing man-a mechanic-and \$1,000 would represent the most of my savings. I, of course, can not afford to lose it, but if you think the thing has any merit and liable to turn out good. I'd be willing to take a little chance-but not too much.

Away back in 1906 this company planned tunnel through ore territory, and began selling stock. Five years have passed, and the report in the second week of June. 1911, is: "No work now in progress on Scemann Tunnel. Beal reason understood to be lack of funds."

Ida M. R. of Boston writes of the Consolidated Alaskan Company: "My mother, who is dependent upon me, together with an invalid sister, has resolved to put what few hundreds she has into this company. She will not listen to me because I can not prove that the company is a fake

This proposition has been on the market for over ten years and has demonstrated little except an ability to use up over \$1,000,000 with no tangible results. Its holdings are in a remote district, where ice and snow hamper active mining operations the greater portion of the year.
(Concluded next seeck)

### A Successful Issue

NTIRELY successful, wonderfully popu-E lar, the new Panama 3 per cent bonds turned out to be. On June 20 the Secretary of the Treasury announced that there had been received 10,000 bids for the \$50,-000,000 of bonds. Of these, 1.185 were successful. A high bid of 110 was received from a man who wanted only one \$100 bond; the average of the successful bids was 102,50, which would mean a yield

bids was 102.50, which would mean a yield to the investor of 2.9 per cent.

Of course, the great bulk of the issue went to the hig bond-houses—the joint bid of Harvey Fisk & Sons and A. B. Leach & Co. of New York—102.779—was high enough to secure for them \$10,000,000. A New York bank, the Hanover National, bought \$6.500,000 at prices carries on the bought 86,500,000 at prices ranging on dif-ferent bids from 103,133 down to 102,283. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York "World," secured \$1,000,000 of the issue at 102,777, and a former Senator from Nebraska, J. H. Millard, was a successful bidder for \$400,000. Thousands of bids from investors with small sums were received, and many hundreds of these were

There is hardly a better way for the Government to appeal to the people than to ask them to take up a loan of this sort. Long ago France discovered this, and when the French Government is facing a critical political situation, the announcement of a new popular bond issue will turn the thoughts of the thrifty citizen from the overthrow of a ministry to an interested discussion of interest rate. and security.

### The Investor's Horizon

SECURITIES come to market like corn. wheat, ready-made clothes, and vegetables-in a myriad variety of forms and from a hundred corners of the country. The buyer's choice should be based on as wide an outlook over the field as he can obtain, and the best way to get that is to write to as many reputable dealers as possible and ask for offerings. One man who wrote recently to a fairly large list of firms found a thick sheaf of circulars and letters bearing on securities. Here it is impossible to give a complete list of those received in two days, but the following in-dicate the variety of choice offered to the man who will take the trouble to shop intelligently:

1. Real estate notes, yielding 6 per cent, secured by first mortgages on improved properties—city lots and farms—in Mis-souri and Oklahoma, in denominations of from \$200 to \$10,000,

 Stock, two classes, paying 6 per cent and 8 per cent, in a Birmingham, Alabama, building and loan association.

3. Coupon trust 5 per cent ten year bonds, in denominations of from \$500 to \$5,000, issued by a banking company at Atlanta, Georgia.

4. Stock in Seattle banks that pay in dividends an average of a little over 10

5. Louisville street railway first 5 per cent bonds, due 1930, at about 106; Nashville Ry. & Light ref. and ext. 5 per cent bonds, due 1958, at about 95; and Louisville city bonds, yielding around 4 per cent.

6. Six per cent first mortgage real estate bonds, secured by the holdings of the Chicago House Wreeking Company.

7. Certificates of deposit in amounts of \$25 and up bearing interest at 5 per cent, and guaranteed by a mortgage and deposit company of Baltimore.

8. Southern Pacific refunding 4 per cent bonds, due 1955, to yield 4.22 per cent. 9, St. Louis Terminal Railroad 5 per

cent bonds, due 1944, to yield 4.25 per cent. 10. City of Sparta (Georgia) 5 per cent water-works bonds, due 1941, to net 4.70 per cent.

11. Six per cent, non-cumulative pre-ferred stock of the International Nickel Company.

Wheeling Electric Company 5 per cent bonds, due 1941, to net about 5.40 per

13. American Smelters Securities Company 6 per cent sinking fund bonds, due 1926, in pieces of \$500 and \$1,000, to net 5.76 per cent.

14. Thirty-two municipal issues of bonds of twenty-two Canadian cities and counties, yielding from 4 per cent to 4.75, and thirteen issues of corporation bonds, yield-

ing from 4.60 to 6.40 per cent.
15. Wenatchee Valley Gas and Electric Company general first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1930, at par and interest.

16. White River (Arkansas) Levee District 6 per cent bonds, due serially, to yald 5.90 per cent.

27. City of Tacoma Electric Light and Power fund 5 per cent bonds, maturing seri-ally from 1913 to 1926, par and interest.

JS. Rogers Brown Iron Company first and refunding 5 per cent bonds, due seri-ally, to yield from 5.30 to 5.50 per cent. "(19. Kaw Valley (Kansas) Drainage District 5 per cent bonds, due 1940, to yield

20. Imperial Chinese Government Loan.

5 per cent Hukwang Railways sinking fund

loan, at 97 and interest.

These, it will be seen, offer a wide variety in income, in length of time the security runs, in marketability, in stability.

They are from reputable dealers, well investigated by responsible men before being put out; Always the markets is broadening, and it will continue to grow. A Nebraska banker, aware of a growing suspicion of hind speculation, is now organizing a trust company to push the sale of securities— stocks and bonds—among his well-to-do farmer and mereliant friends, t

### Neither Can We, Richard

EQUIOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY" SIR—On August 13, 1908, Thomas W. Lawson published in the San Francisco Examiner" an advertisement calling on the common people to invest in a "National Stock," of which he was sponsor. He promised that the people would be enabled to invest in stocks and receive dividends the same as large capitalists. It was almost a "dead sure" thing. I and other persons of small means invested, and, although I have written to Lawson, I can not get any news of what he is doing. Respectfully, Can you?

RICHARD FERRIS, Dos Palos, Cal.

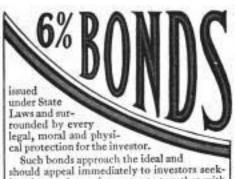
### Farm Mortgage Investments

NEARLY two years ago A. E. Dickey of A Minneapolis published in the "North-western Medical Journal and Minnesota Lancet" an article about farm loans, il-lustrating with citations of the case of Ole Janson, a flax farmer of North Dakota, who needs to borrow money, and Mrs. Smith, a widow living in the East, with \$4,900 of insurance money to invest. Ole can easily afford to pay 5½ or 6 per cent for the use of Mrs. Smith's \$4,000, and can give ample security. The problem is, how to bring Ole Janson and Mrs. Smith together, and how to satisfy Mrs. Smith that Ole's farm is really good security for the loan?

As Mr. Dickey points out, the loan must be made through some middleman-a bank, a company, or an individual. Now, how is Mrs. Smith to select a middleman? If her memory is good, or if she investigates the farm-mortgage-investment business, she will be reminded of many individuals who have "gone broke," banks that have failed to back up their offerings, and companies that have risen and failed: The Showalter Mortgage Co., the Ballou Bank-ing Co., the Concordia Loan and Trust Co., the American Investment Co., the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co., the Globe Investment Co. of Boston, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of Kansas, the Dakota Loan and Trust Co., and others. Here are Mr. Dickey's wise hints; Mrs. Smith should deal only with a

thoroughly established agency of long experience, one that will be more interested in her renewals in five or ten years than in getting the first loan. It is desirable. of course, for Mrs. Smith to visit the field where her money is invested and pass on the specific security. But if she can not do that, let her find out if the agent is using any of his own money in the sec-

tion he recommends.



ing the maximum interest rate together with entire security.

We deal largely in BONDS issued for Public Improvests by Cities of the Great and Gr. wing Southwest.

Just at present we have seese particularly attractive offer-ings in Public Improvement Boods of very recent insec of

### CITIES IN OKLAHOMA

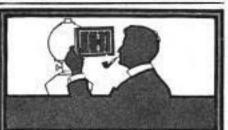
The larm of this state permit the insuance of bonds by municipalities only under most insurable conditions—and the conditions and requirements under which such bends are offered to the public tread to make them as highly desirable as bonds of the older and more densely populated states,

Principal and interest are payable out of taxes levied and collected by the city officials and behind there is a direct tax lies on the actual real cente and luprovements abundan on the steems for which the bonds are issued.

abuting on the intern for which the tomas are insuenWe have issued an attractive sourcealy booklet, descriptive
largely of Oklahorna's largest ety — Oklahorna City. This
booklet is full of facts concerning the laws governing Oklahorna Societ and contains information that will undesthedly
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71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



the Today alches/leaguests Chains entytion columns in

### The American Newspaper

(Concluded from page 16)

typical of a certain kind of newspaper. The gas company, so many shares; the banks, so many shares; the railroad, so many shares. But the remark which closed the negotiations was most typical of all. He said: 'I'll tell you what I'd do if I were you. I'd just wipe all these shares off my books and make them come through again. They've already had their money's worth out of me!"

Now the point and moral of this story is in the beginning. The newspaper was for sale. There was no more juice in it for banks or for gas company or for the nominal owner. The owner had sucked the lemon, and he was handing over the skin.

### Why Newspapers Fail

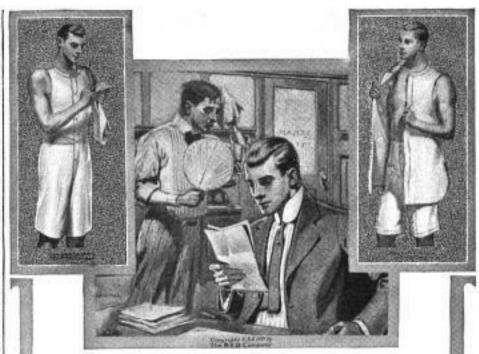
YOUNG newspaper may fail through any of the causes which wreck new business houses. When an old, established one fails, the type-reason is bartered influence or corporation control. The "Alta California" was the pioneer newspaper of San Francisco. During the seventies it stood supreme in its field. But the get-rich-quick policy drew its blood. It trafficked with corporations, it fought and suppressed for the Southern Pacific and its allied interests. The "Alta California" languished. Finally, circulation fell away until it became useless even to the corporations; and one day it simply stopped. Trace the history of any established newspaper which has died like this; the corporation germ is usually the cause of the disease. Within two years after John R. Walsh bought the Chicago "Chronicle" and began to use it in support of his tangled, crooked financial transactions, it had ceased to pay. When the great downfall came, when Walsh went to prison, its estimated valuation was only that of its Associated Press franchise and its down at the heel printing plant.

Indeed, this instance gives another angle on the newspaper as a business proposition and freedom as an asset. As every business man knows, good-will is a tangible if somewhat mercurial asset of all commercial institutions, a thing to be bought, sold, traded with. Good-will is by far the greatest property of a publication, whether magazine or newspaper. The Chicago "Trib-une." exclusive of its building, is worth, I believe, about \$8,000,000. Its visible assets, as plant and circulation apparatus, can hardly be worth more than two and a half millions. What is the other five and a half millions? Good-will. Business prestige, reputation as an advertising medium, long contracts, enter into the account; but the main item, after all, is its hold with the public. What does the public buy, or expect to buy, from the "Tribune," or from any other popular news-paper? Mainly truth. What, in the end, alienates public support? A reputation for lies, either of expression or of silence. And, since the intention eventually shines through the written word, concealing, slanting, denying truth is by way of cutting into capital, breaking into cargo.

### New Times, New Methods

HAVE divided the history of American journalism into three eras. In the first, the editorial advocate, the tribune of the people, was lord and mentor. (The second was the riotons era of news. The third brought vellow journalism and cojournalism, which allied themselves for curious results. It may be that we are entering water crar Perhaps even those publishers who recognize neither conscience nor ethics are learning that free publication pays best, that the controlled game is the short game. After the period of wildcat banks, bankers settled down to stable finance, not so much because they disapproved of wildcat methods as because the times would no longer tolerate them and wildcat banking no longer paid. So, after a period of wildcat publication, we may enter an era of greater stability and honesty. The times runs in that direction; it is a hopeful sign for a free press.

The publisher alone, however, will never wholly reform the greater abuses of journalism. The impetus must come from the actual journalist, writing upstairs while the proprietor sells his wares downstairs, and from us, the public: not from the middleman, but from the producer and consumer.



### The Unworried, Unruffled Man Wears Cool, Comfortable B. V. D.

H IS mind is at ease, because his body is at ease. He is fret-proof and fag-proof. While others revelter, he is cost and comfortable. He does more work and better work, because he is dressed in accord with season and reason. Are you a B. V. D. wearer?

Loose Fitting B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits are made of extra-light, soft-to-the-skin two ven fabrics which are absorbent. They "feel good," wear long and wash admirably. The sizes are accurate, stitching docsn't rip, buttons hold fast.

This Red Woven Label

B, V, D, Union Suits (Pat. 4/30/07) \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 a suit.



B. V. D. Coat Cut Under-shirts and Knee Length Drawers, S0c. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 a garment.

(Treals Mork Reg. U. S. Pot. Off. and Persign Countries.) a sewed on every R. V. D. Undergament. Take as undergament without it.
""Cool at a Zea Brows" is interesting reading these bot days.
Write for it. It's yours for a post card.

The B. V. D. Company, 65 Worth St., New York,



NOTICE the rich and varied color tones in this photograph. Trees and shrubbery and grass, all green, still have their separate tonal values. The colors of the flowers are distinct. This is chromatic balance, a property possessed by the improved film, ANSCO FILM, and by no other film. Load your camera with this film and you can make truer, more artistic photographs. It opens up a wider field of artistic achievement to you as an amateur.

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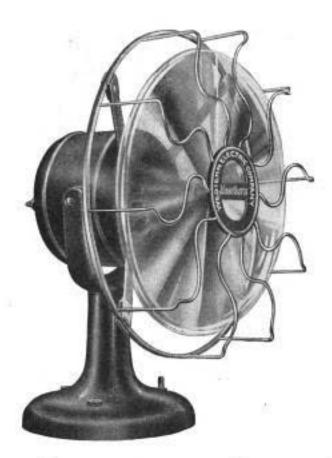


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## Western-Electric BRICKBAIS & BOUQUEIS & TRADE MARK THE unsavery New York publication, Collier's treats William Rand which has the effrontery to put itself. Hearst's libel suit with a nonchal

## Fans



## For Summer Comfort in the Home

TF you have electric lights in your home you owe I it to the health and comfort of your family to have a Western Electric Fan. Costs less than a half cent an hour to operate.

You will find the 6-bladed fan illustrated ideal for the library, bedroom, anywhere in the house. This fan is noiseless in operation. Like all Western Electric Fans, it will last for many seasons.

### Oscillating Fan for Office and Shop Blows a Breeze in Every Direction



This fan constantly sweeps a refreshing breeze in several directions. Can be adjusted for either desk or wall use without tools. Breeze can also be directed up and down at various angles. Beautifully finished.

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The Western Electric Company Furnishes Equipment for Every Electrical Need

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San Francisco Oakland Los Angeles Salt Lake City Pontand. Paris

THE unsavory New York publication, which has the effrontery to put itself forward as the "National Weekly," has made a specialty of rebuking sin, and it has always been without principle in the

methods employed. . . . Its unspeakable degeneracy and degradation in slandering Judge Ballinger, thereby, as the "Oregonian" says, doing "a great wrong to a good man," will yet react on its own infamous head.

-Seattle (Wash.) Daily Times.

Nothing more infamous in the history of journalism has occurred than the Collier persecution of Secretary Ballinger.

-Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

Collier's called attention to the fact that Senator Guggenheim is a member of the Committees on Mines and Mining, Ag-riculture, Forestry, Conservation of Natural Resources and Public Lands. Senator Guggenheim is, obviously, in a position to make his term of public service one of pleasure and profit.
-Waterbury (Conn.) American.

PORTLAND, ORE. I am sorry to note that our Moss-Back "Oregonian" is still throwing brickbats at you, but since the "Oregonian" is losing its prestige in this State, it probably don't

bother you much.

By the way, it is not the "Oregonian" that we have to thank for the progressiveness for which this State is noted.

Have just renewed my subscription to COLLIER'S and persuaded two of my friends Yours very truly, C. W. HOHLTS. to subscribe,

Again this week the Manchester "Union" was given quite a bit of notoriety in COLLIER'S. . . . Rose and nearly all other residents of this State are getting thoroughly disgusted with the New York pub-lication.—Dover (N. H.) Democrat.

Collies's Weekly once undertook to besmirch Senator Gallinger, but gave up the task without accomplishing its ob-ject, only besmirching itself. Senator Gal-linger stands head and shoulders above the small muckraking fry who attempt to cry him down.—Dover (N. H.) Democrat.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY has got the League for Medical Freedom stirred up about as well as it had the friends of Ballinger a while back. . . The league denies the charge, but COLLIER'S brings forth some pretty convincing facts in justifying the position it has taken. This magazine sas more friends and also more enemies than any other magazine published in the country.—Hollywood (Cal.) Citizen.

Patent medicine "cures" are coming back on the market in a flood following the recent Supreme Court decision, it is said. Oh, well, there is a certain class of American citizen that is not happy un-less it is dosing up on "cures," and, then, what would COLLIER'S do for a living if it did not have patent medicines to expose? New Orleans (La.) Item.

-The following resolution pertaining to an article entitled "Liberty," appearing on page θ in COLLIER'S of June 3, 1911, was adopted by the Adams County Medical Society at its regular meeting held June 12, 1911, and the secretary ordered to send a copy of the same to COLLIER'S:

Resolved, The Adams County Medical Society of the State of Illinois, in regular monthly session, wishes to express its com-mendation of your editorial on "Liberty." in exposing the "National League for Medical Freedom."

ELIZABETH B. BALL. Secretary, Illinois State Medical Society.

RALEIGH, N. C. I am very much interested in what you have had to say about the National League for Medical Freedom. I deeply appreciate the attention you have given these people, and I know that the public-health interests of this country likewise appreciate this public service in exposing these W. S. RANKIN, M.D., frauds. . . W. S. RANKIN, M.D., Secretary of the North Carolina State

Board of Health.

Collier has built up a large circulation for one of the most inanc and worthless sheets thrown off from any press.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

treats William Randolph Hearst's libel suit with a nonchalance bordering on downright levity.

-Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Willie Randolph Hearst got angry at COLLIER's and has sued for \$500,000 dam-ages because the latter published that the atrical managers knew a page ad meant a favorable criticism in the Hearst papers, C. W. Post, who paid COLLIER'S 850,000 damages recently, will watch the outcome of this suit with interest.

-Austin (Texas) Tribune.

Hearst has now brought suit for half a million dollars' libel, but inasmuch as COLLIER's prints the proof, in the shape of facsimile copies of the editorials and the page ads, we fail to understand upon what he bases his hope for damages.

-Shreveport (La.) Journal.

No one who really knows Hearst and Brisbane believes the charge, and COLLIER'S is likely to come out second best in the litigation.—Journal of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

COLLIER's, however, has had a happy way of winning suits in the past. —Pensacola (Fla.) News.

No , one takes any stock in COLLIER's wild attacks, and no one believes that anything could be said against Hearst that would by any stretch of charitable imagination libel him.

-Fort Wayne (Ind.) News.

To be quite frank, it looks very much to the unbiased public that COLLIER'S "has the goods" on Mr. Hearst—and that "it is all wool and a yard wide." -Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.

Collier's reminds Editor Hearst that it usually wins its libel suits because it has much ammunition in reserve when it makes its first advance.

-Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript.

CHICAGO, ILL. I have been drawn to subscribe to COLLIER'S entirely on account of your "Comment on Congress" department. which I think is the best thing published in any magazine in the country that I

know of, and I hope you keep up the good work as long as the United States exists. FISHER C. BAILEY.

 Валлімови, Мр. I have just finished reading your "Com-ment on Congress" in the current issue of COLLIER'S WEEKLY, and I desire to say to you that I consider it a most important and most valuable department of that worthy paper. C. Morris Harrison.

I have been a constant render of COLLIER'S for over five years, and I appreciate the articles from your Washington Bureau more than any other single feature.

. Jos. R. BARROLL. It is all right to boost canned foods: COLLIER's makes no mistake there, but it does hit the wrong note when it preaches the dating of cans.

-St. Louis (Mo.) Interstate Grocer,

With its usual endearing modesty, COLLER'S tells President Taft that he should get Lawyer Brandeis of Boston into his Cabinet at the first opportunity.

—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Exploitation and promotion work for Spokane and the Inland Empire, which COLLIER'S WEEKLY recently characterized as "full of original ideas and brilliantly executed detail," will be continued with redoubled energy this year under the direction of the Publicity Committee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

-Spokane (Wash.) Review,

The acts of self-sacrificing nobility and pure patriotism that have been proved upon Collici's by its own confession are as stars in the heavens for multitude, to say nothing of sands upon the shore. One shrinks from venturing into that presence with an irreverent or disrespectful thought.-Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.

It is agreeable to find COLLIER'S WEEKLY willing to tell the truth, when truth is against its own cause.

-Des Moines (Ia.) Capital.



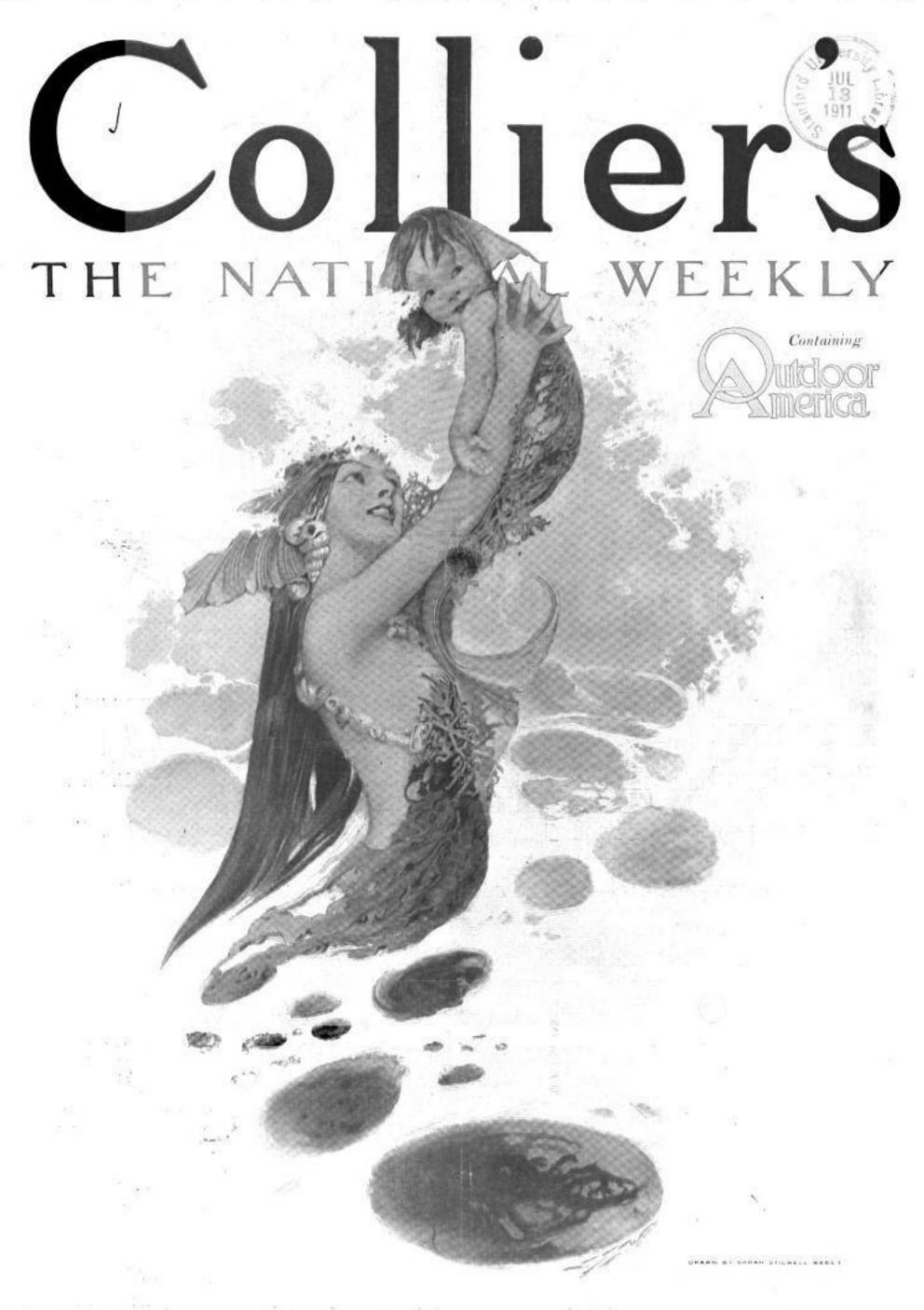
Limousine, on a 30-horsepower chassis			200		•	\$3800.00
Landaulet, on a 30-horsepower chassis					•	3800.00
Limousine, on a 40-horsepower chassis		15%			•3	4700.00
Berlin Limousine, on a 40-horsepower cha	ssis	6.	500	2.6		5000.00
Landaulet, on a 40-horsepower chassis		34				4700.00
Limousine, on a 60-horsepower chassis	•					6200.00
Landaulet, on a 60-horsepower chassis						6200.00
Berlin Landaulet, on a 60-horsepower chas	sis			•	*0	6500.00

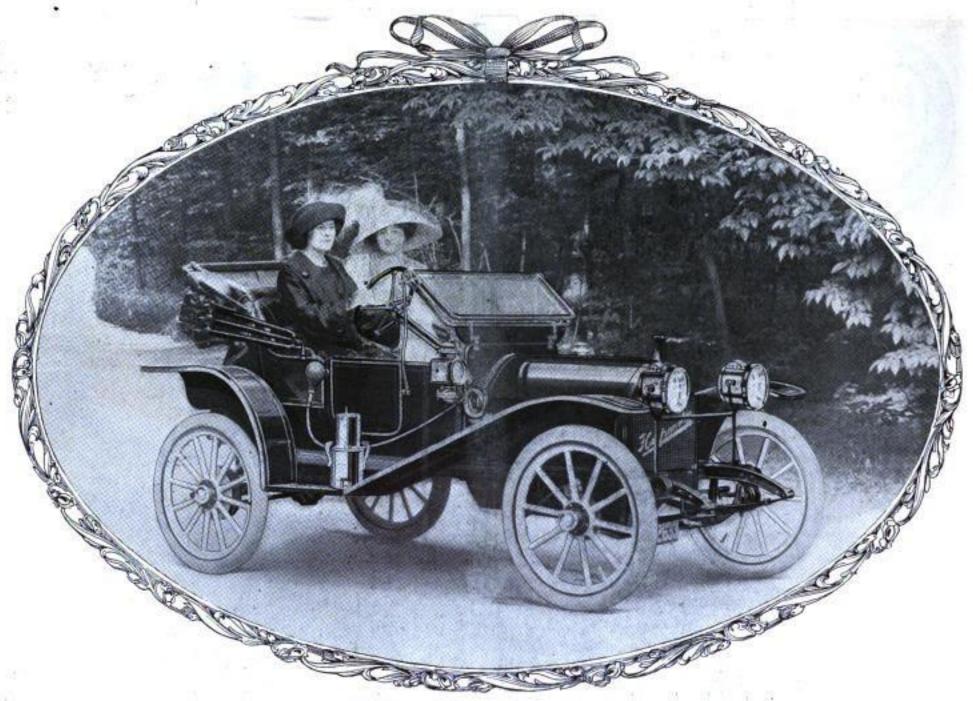


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Runabout

Fully Equipped

# Hupmobile

\$750

F. O. B. Detroit

**GUARANTEED FOR LIFE** 

## For 1912-Complete equipment included

- A car which possesses, in common with the costliest cars of largest size, that smartness and perfection of form which, in a man, denotes good breeding.
- A car which avoids the scant proportions which so often characterize cars of medium carrying capacity.
- A car which seats its occupants with more luxury and ease and "leg room" than any other of its type and class—and which speeds smoothly away at the touch of one lever and two pedals.
- A car which appeals alike to the masculine and feminine members of the family because it so completely satisfies the practical demands of the one; and the artistic tastes of the other.

The Hupmobile for 1912 is sold completely equipped.

Thus, \$750 buys a Runabout fitted with doors, top, windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps for the dash and rear, a complete set of tools, and horn; \$900 includes similar equipment on the Touring Car, etc.

In addition, we have incorporated improvements which represent \$100 more in material alone than in preceding models.

The more important of these improvements include Vanadium steel springs; Timken

bearings back of driving pinion; rear wheels keyed onto tapered axle shaft; ten-inch instead of eight-inch brakes; Timken roller bearings on front wheels; new pressed steel, brass-lined radiator, with efficiency increased one-third; nine-inch instead of six-inch mud guards; oilers on all spring hangers; Hyatt roller bearings in differential; improved carburetor that will not leak and is easily and accurately adjusted; four instead of two pinions on the differential.

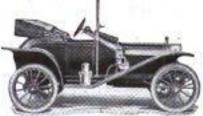
From the first the Hupmobile presented excess value, which you can readily see is greatly increased in the 1912 cars by reason of the added equipment and improvements.



Touring Car \$900-F. C. B. Detroit, including gas have and presenter, shock shortlers in front, In 135; both year time, three oil lawips, book and horn, box-down, key, windshield.

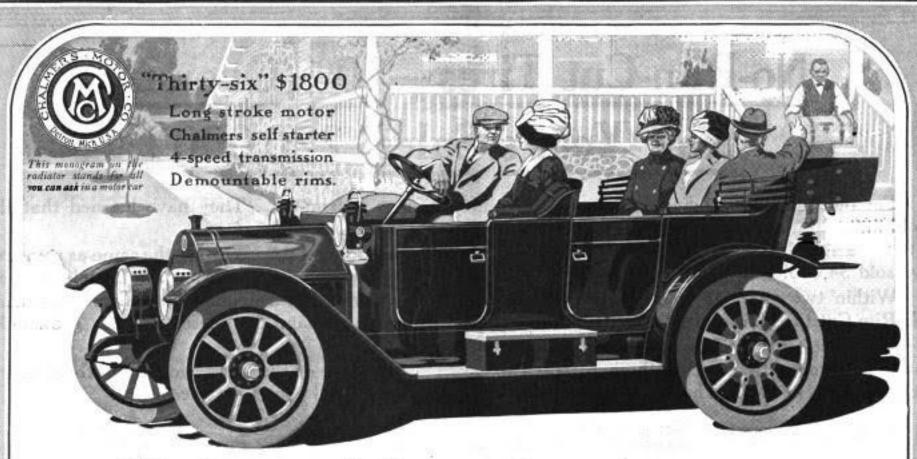


Coupe \$1180...F. O. E. Detroit, including electric headingto, could not used and electric dealt and tall lamps, shock absorbers in front, 21s2by in rese tires, felding dealt seat for third person, tools and horn.



Torpedo \$858...F. O. S. Detrett, including top, windshield, gas larger and generator, three oil large,

HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1230 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICHIGAN



## Chalmers Motor Cars for 1912

"30" Touring Car, 5-passenger, \$1500-Including magneto, gas lamps, oil lamps, Prest-O-Lite tank, top, windshield, ventilated fore-doors, horn, full set of tools.

"30" Torpedo, 4-passenger, \$1500-Equipment same as "30" Touring Car.

"30" Torpedo Runabout, 2-passenger, \$1500—Including magneto, gas lamps, oil lamps, Prest-O-Lite tank, top, windshield, tire irons, born, tools.

"Thirty-tix" Touring Car. 5-passenger, \$1800—Including Chalmers self-starter, Continental demountable rims, Bosch dual ignition system, black enameled Solar gas lamps and oil lamps, Prest O-Lite tank, 36 x 4-inch tires, four forward speed transmission, long stroke motor—414x5", ventilated fore-doors, tire irons.

"Thirty-eix" Torpedo, 4-passenger, \$1800-Equipment same as Touring Car.

"Thirty-six" Berlin Limousine, \$3250—Including full equipment.
"Thirty-six" Cab Side Limousine, \$3000—Including full equipment.

"Forty" Touring Car, 7-passenger, \$2750—Including Bosch dual ignition system, black enameled Solar gas lamps and oil lamps. Prest O-Lite tank, auxiliary sents, ventilated fore-doors, top, windshield, 36x4-inch tires, tire irons, tools, horn.

"Forty" Torpedo, 4-passenger, \$2750 - Equipment same as Touring Car.
"Forty" Detachable Pony Tonneau, \$2750 - Equipment same as Touring Car.

HERE are the motor car pace makers for 1912—the Chalmers "30," \$1500—the Chalmers "Thirty-six," \$1800. These cars win their way to your approval by sheer merit. They set new standards of motor car values.

When the Chalmers "30" was first announced four years ago, the words "astounding value" were used to describe it.

Each season since we have greatly increased the value of the car without increasing the price. Each year the verdict on Chalmers cars has been "best value at the price."

### Our Astounding Values

And now for 1912 we say to you, the motor buying public, that this year more than ever before we offer you "astounding values."

The "30" remains the leader among \$1500 cars. The new "Thirty-six" at \$1800 represents a further development along the line of greater size and increased power. The reliable, standardized, beautiful "Forty" is continued for those requiring a car of unusual power and 7-passenger capacity.

In our plan of business, your interests and our own are mutual. Utmost value at the price—one price to all—and service guaranteed—is our policy.

### "30" Fully Equipped \$1500

Last year the "30" sold for \$1750, equipped with magneto, gas lamps, top and windshield. Think of it this year—refined and improved in every possible way, with thoroughly ventilated fore-door bodies, inside control, magneto, gas lamps, Prest-O-Lite tank, and including also Chalmers mohair top and automatic windshield—for \$1500.

We ask you to remember these facts: The Chalmers "30" was the first genuine automobile to sell at a medium price. No car of equal value ever has sold for the same price or for less.

Remember that this is the car which was driven 208 miles a day for one hundred days in succession; that made the trip from Denver to Mexico City; that for two years won more contests in proportion to the number entered than any other car; that has never been defeated by a car of its price and power; that holds the world's light car speed record; that won the hardest Glidden Tour ever held.

### Buy a Beautiful Car

Remember this car has a grace of line and beauty of finish which the costliest cars do not excel; that it has given satisfactory service to 15,000 owners; that it is backed by the Chalmers guarantee.

You have your choice of four or five-passenger bodies, and four color schemes. We ask you to see these cars at our dealers. They are now on show. Deliveries to customers begin at once.

### New Model "Thirty-six" \$1800

In bringing out the new Chalmers "Thirty-six," we instructed our engineers to build a four cylinder, five-passenger car that would leave absolutely nothing to be desired. We said we would fix the price when the car was ready.

What more could you desire in a car than you are able to get in this one?

More power, perhaps? You really could not use more than the splendid long stroke motor will develop. With large cylinders and long stroke (4½" x 5½") the new motor is a great puller at high speed; a wonderful hill-climber; and will give you all the speed you want. Though rated at 36 h. p. according to the engineers' formula, it actually develops 40 h. p.

### Four Speed Transmission

Greater flexibility? The four forward speed transmission—a feature until now found only on the highest priced makes—gives a flexibility of control hitherto unknown on medium priced cars. Direct drive is on the fourth speed. A third speed is provided which will carry you over the hardest grades without loss of time.

Do you ask more room in the body? This body is as roomy as any five-passenger car built. It is a big body. If it were any bigger, it would become awkward and less comfortable.

More comfort? We honestly believe that it is not possible to buy a more comfortable car at any price. The big wheels and tires—36 x 4—the ample wheel base, sturdy frame, heavy ¾-elliptic rear springs, tilted, luxuriously upholstered seats, afford the passengers the acme of riding comfort.

### Chalmers Self-starter

Greater convenience? The new Chalmers compressed air self-starter does away with the last of the original inconveniences of automobiling.

This starting device is built in the Chalmers factory. It is not an accessory added to the car, but an essential feature. With it there is no need of cranking. Any woman can now drive a Chalmers car. The compressed air of the self-starter can be used for inflating tires.

As to details of finish, we ask you to compare the "Thirty-six" with any car selling up to \$4000.

Body fittings are of the luxurious type found on high priced cars. Black enamel finish instead of brass is used on metal parts, such as door handles, coat rail, hinges, lamps, etc. An option of nickel plating, at an extra cost of \$50, is offered.

### Consider These Details

Other details of construction which show the care expended on little things are: The beautiful doors, two handles on each door, permitting opening from the inside; scuff plate on the fender where it joins the running board; large, completely equipped tool box on the running board; smooth finish of bonnet and fenders, all rivet heads being entirely concealed; improved Mercedes type honeycomb radiator such as you find on the high priced cars. Many other exclusive features you will note when you examine the car.

### "Thirty-six" Already Proved

Do you ask greater reliability in a motor car? Probably no new model has ever received more thorough testing before being offered to the public.

Months ago in November, 1910—we completed the first three cars of the "Thirty-six" type. One of these was sent to Uniontown, Pa., where, for four months we kept it going day in and day out, up and down the celebrated Uniontown Hill. Motorists know there is no severer hill-climbing test.

The second of these cars was sent to Florida, where, for weeks, it was driven through heavy sand in the hottest weather. The third car, driven through the Middle West, averaged 200 miles a day for 8000 miles.

The motors for the new models were tested on the block, running 1500 revolutions per minute, 24 hours a day for weeks at a time.

It seems almost incredible, but it is the absolute truth, when we tell you that in all of our testing of this car and its motors we have never broken down a single motor, transmission, or other vital part.

We have tested not only one car, but a number of them; we have tested not only one motor, but many; we have not driven a few hundred miles, but tens of thousands of miles; and we have done all this so that might be able to stand behind an absolute guarantee of all the parts of this car for one year and a further guarantee of Chalmers service.

### Our Cars Fully Guaranteed

We guarantee Chalmers cars to be free from defects in material and parts. For one year from date of delivery we will replace free any defective part, if returned to our factory for inspection.

We really believe, whether you buy a Chalmers or not, it is worth your while to see the new cars.

We shall be very glad to send you our new catalog, and an introduction to our dealer nearest to you.

### Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.

# No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize Half-Year's Sales, 220,000

For the six months ending July 1 we made and sold 220,000 automobile tires. In the first half of 1910 we sold 110,000. In the first half of 1909 we sold 34,000.

Within two years the demand for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires has multiplied six times over.

The reason is this: Tens of thousands of motorists have proven by use that these patented tires cut tire bills in two. They have found that they

### The Altered Conditions

Men used to think that standard tires were pretty much alike. And, as months were required to make a comparison, it was hard to discover the difference.

But, when we invented No-Rim-Cut tires, two tremendous advantages became very conspicuous.

One was the fact that the tires could not rim-cut. Men ran them flat in a hundred tests—as far as 20 miles—without a sign of rim-cutting. It was apparent that this trouble could be avoided. This worry and expense could be entirely eliminated. As motor car owners found this out they naturally chose this tire.

Another fact was that No-Rim-Cut tires were 10% oversize. Their extra capacity was very apparent. It was also apparent that this oversize meant much additional mileage.

Naturally all that was needed to give these tires preference was knowledge of these facts.

### They Used to Cost 20% Extra

The first to give preference to No-Rim-Cut tires were the leading motor car makers. Forty-four of these makers made contracts with us for the season of 1910. This in spite of the fact that No-Rim-Cut tires then cost users one-fifth more than standard clincher tires.

Late in the year of 1910 we met the price of clincher tires. Our multiplied output had cut the cost of production. Then 64 leading motor car makers made contracts with us for No-Rim-Cut tires for the season of 1911.

Since then the demand has grown like an avalanche, as shown by the figures we give at the top. Our only limit in sales has been our factory capacity, running 24 hours per day.

### The 12-Year Tire

The Goodyear tire of No-Rim-Cut type is the final result of 12 years spent in tire making. Its exclusive features—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—are simply the climax of countless perfections.

From the very start we employed on these tires the best experts we knew. As others came into notice we added them to our corps. And we gave them unlimited scope.

We invented for them a tire-testing machine, on which four tires at a time are worn out under all sorts of road conditions, while meters record the mileage.

Every seeming improvement which our experts developed was put to the test of use. Thus we have tested forty formulas for wear-resisting treads. Thus we have compared over 200 fabrics. •

Every method of making, of wrapping, of vulcanizing was compared with all others on this machine. And that which proved best was adopted.

All rival tires were compared with our own, so we knew to exactness our advantages and our shortcomings.

After 12 years of this ceaseless comparison and constant improvement, we have brought Goodyear tires pretty close to perfection. Last year, under'a liberal warrant, our cost of replacement ran but eight-tenths of one per cent—about 32 cents per tire.

Such are the tires to which we have added the No-Rim-Cut and oversize features. They sell at the price of other standard tires. Do you wonder that men who know them are demanding these modern tires? cannot be rim-cut. They have learned that the oversize saves blow-outs.

No-Rim-Cut tires—costing the same as standard old-type tires—have given them double service. They have told others, and the others told others. Thus the demand for these tires has grown like a flood.

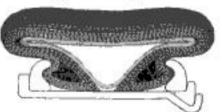
Ask some of the users—you'll find them everywhere—to tell you about these tires.



Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire

No-Rim-Cut tires fit any standard rim for quick-detachable tires. Also demountable rims. The rim flanges which are removable—are simply slipped to the opposite side when you change from clincher tires.

Then these flanges curve outward, as shown in the picture. The tire when deflated comes against a rounded edge. Rim-cutting is made impossible.



Ordinary Clincher Tire

With the old-type tire—the clincher tire—these removable rim flanges must be set to curve inward. The thin edge of the flange then digs into the tire. When the tire is deflated by puncture these flanges may rim-cut the tire beyond repair in running a single block.

### No Hooks-No Bolts

No-Rim-Cut tires have no hooks on the base. They do not, like clinchers, need to be hooked to the rim. Not even tire bolts are needed.

The reason lies in the tapes of 126 braided wires which we vulcanize into the tire base. These wires make the tire base unstretchable. The tire cannot come off without removing the flange, because no possible force can stretch it over the flange.

This tire when inflated grasps the rim by a pressure of 134 pounds to the inch. You remove this tire by unlocking one rim flange, like any quick-detachable tire. There are no hooks to "freeze" into the rim flange, so there is nothing to pry out.

This braided wire feature is controlled by our patents. Others have tried twisted wires—others a single wire. For all makers, of course, seek to imitate this tire. But our flat bands of braided wires, which need no welding—which never can break or loosen—form the only practical way yet invented for making tires of this type.

### Tires 10% Oversize

No-Rim-Cut tires, where the flanges curve outward, have an extra flare. See the pictures. Because of this fact we can fit the rim, and still make the tire 10% oversize. And we do this, without adding extra price.

This oversize means 10% more air— 10% greater carrying capacity—than tires of just rated size. And that extra capacity, with the average car, adds 25% to the tire mileage.

This added 10% takes care of the extras —
the top, glass front, gas tank, extra tire, etc. It avoids overloading which, with clincher tires, is almost universal. It saves blow-outs.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions, will cut tire bills in two. Yet they cost the same as standard clincher tires. The saving is entirely clear.

Those are the reasons why men who know are demanding the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Our latest Tire Book—based on 12 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



No-Rim-Cut Tires

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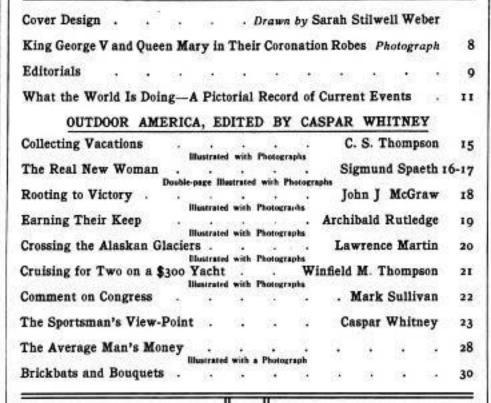
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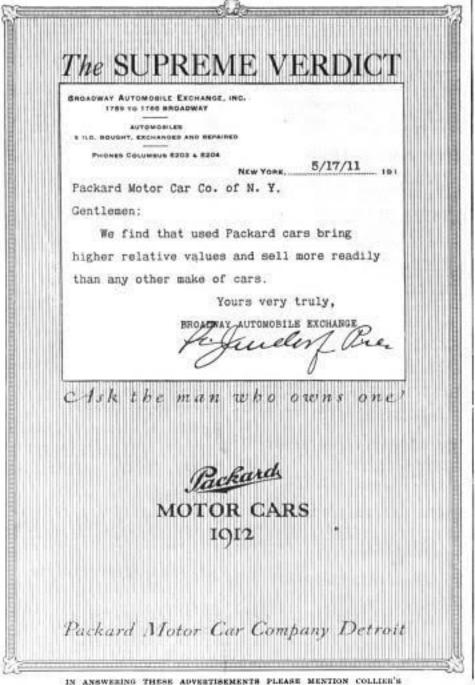
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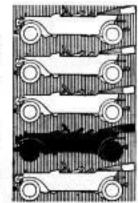


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A PAGE DEVOTED TO SMALLER ADVER. in cases to previously 10 SMAILLER ADVER-incements divided into different classifications. This page offers many apportunities to many people—and those who read the advertisements may rest assured that the claims made have been thoroughly investigated and found to be in-ourly may reliable. Bute per line, \$2.50 with 35 discount for man with the order. Four lines resellest, and twelve-tions larguel, copy accepted. There is a 16945 discoun-allowed or statime consecutive orders, all deducted from each sixth insertion. For further information write Creder's Classified Columns, 420 West 18th St., New York.

#### REAL ESTATE

#### CALIFORNIA

ORANGE, ALFALFA, VINEYARD AND fruit lands in the San Josephio Valley, California. Unsuperior of the San Josephio Valley, California. Unitary sequential solit, abundant water. But an acre and up. Make you independent in a few years. Bortilet "The San Josepha Valley" and six months subscription to our journal "The Earth," frue. C. L. Segraves, Gen. Celemission Agent, A. T. & S. F. By., 5131. Railway Exchange, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA'S MYRIAD OPPORTUNITIES hvite the world. For accurate inferentian on cities, in-dustries, lands and products address Dept. F-California Berelopment Board, San Francisco, a public institution.

PREE LITERATURE WILL BE SENT TO ANY the interested in the wonderful Sacramento Valley, the righest valles in the world. Unlimited opportunities. Thousands of acres available at right prices. The placefor a man wanting a house is the flores climate on each his back for sale; equanied to give reliable infor motion. Sacramento Valley Bevalopment Association, 8.6 2nd Street, Sacramento, California.

VIRGINIA APPLE ORCHARDS PAY BIG-profits. \$200.00 on long time and easy payments buys a ter-acre apple exchard tract in the beautiful Streamstonk Valley of Virginia—other lands \$15 per acre and up. Write for heartiful broklets and excursion raise. F. H. LaBanne, Agr'l Agt., N. & W. Ry., Sox 2017, Rosanoke, Va.

#### SUMMER RESORTS

JUST OUT - SUMMER HOMES - 150 PAGE Blustrated Book, with full information in regard to Summer R-sects in Vermont and shores Lake Champiain with hot I, farm and village home accommendations. Prices \$7 per week and up. Send to stamps for making. Address, Summer Homes, No. 10, 385 Broadway, N. Y.

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ACTIVE MEN OR WOMEN TO WORK INDIvidually or to organize and direct sales force to introduce our goods is every city and town. Exclusive territory, quick sales, large profits, uneversal domand and pienty of repeat orders. Send at once for free sample and special terms. The G. V. Sales Co., 144 Nassen St., New York.

BE INDEPENDENT AND START A PAYING business for yourself. You don't need great capital. We show you many ways. Particulars are free. Address Home Publishing Co., Dept. 4, Bultimore, Md.

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#### PATENTS, PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT YOUR blas: 2 Books free "Fortuses in Patents — What and How to Invent"; \$1,986 Guide Book. Free sauch of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrochan, \$22 F.St., Washington, D. C.

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#### OF INTEREST TO MEN

3 SHIRTS TO MEASURE \$5.00. EXPRESS PRE-pard. Better grades \$2.30 and \$1.00 each. Superior qual-ity. Righ crude vortamentally. Familiess laundary work-and perfect it assured. Send for samples with measuring instructions and booklet "Shirt Tales" Meany retorned if not satisfied. Frank W. Hadley, Mfr., Norwalk, Cons.

OUR PROCESS OF SHARPENING RAZOR blades is new. You will notice the difference right away. We settadly make old blades better than new. Send Nic for each dozen blades. Blades returned promptly with a nice and useful present. Price blate, str., Buck & Hayner, Dyuggists, Dept. A., State & Madison, Chicago. Est. 1828.

#### INVESTMENTS

SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS \$300 and \$100 denominations; due in 1 years, send-annual interest; well secured on good farming lands; write for particulars to First National Bank, Canellon, N. D.

#### AUTOS and SUNDRIES

AUTOMOBILE TIRES AT REDUCED PRICES, now 1911 block & Guaran cost - Reduced - 27.51. Tube 54.27. String - 27.51. St

#### MOTORCYCLES

5-H.P. GREEN EGG \$225, 4-H.P. BLUEBIRD. \$28,00. 19; H.P. Geer \$150,00. Used motorcycles \$46. We have the largest has of new and used motor cycles in the country at the lowest prices. Every machine numeratered, Send for extalog. Harry R. Geer Co., 871 McLaran Ave., 38, Leniz, Ho.

#### ADVERTISING

HANDROOK FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS free, Collier's handbook for Classified Adventures contains behild suggestions on Writing Copy and Follow-aphatics behild suggestions on Writing Copy and Follow-aphatics, on Judging Results, on Gaining the Confedence of the Public, on Agencies, and on other points of vital listens to the norther and the veteran. While published to promote Collier's Classified Columns, it is absolutely non-particular except where it is fractly aftername. Sent free to any interested Classified Adventure on request. Collier's Classified Columns, 416 W. 12th Street, New York.

#### Our Grandfathers

Used it nearly Eighty Years ago, as a keen relish for many a dish.

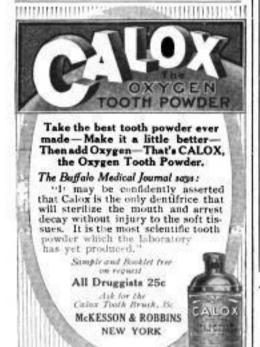


#### LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Is known in Every Country. It adds just the savor needed for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Steaks, Gravies, Salads and Chafing Dish Cooking.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.



# RIFLES and ON CRED





#### A Happy Marriage

Every man and woman, particularly those extered upon matrimery, shread possess the new and valuable hook by William E. Which smallly treats of the sensitly treats of the sensingical relations of both sense, and, as well, how and when in advise son or daughter.

affed indersentent of the press, ministry, legal

It contains in our volume:

Kassisdigs a Young Manhand Should Have
Kassisdigs a Taller Should Have
Kassisdigs a Taller Should Have.
Kassisdigs a Taller Should Have.
Kassisdigs a Taller Should Have.
Medical Kassisdigs a Restand Should Have.
Laowiedigs a Toung Weenan Should Have.
Laowiedigs a Young Wife Should Have.
Laowiedigs a Young Wife Should Have.
Laowiedigs a Weller Should Have.
Laowiedigs a Medica Housel Happart to Her Daughter.
Sedical Knowiedigs a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume, Illustrated, \$2, Postpaid PURITAN PUB. CO., 774 Perry Illiz., PHILA., PA.

#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising

CERTAIN woman, an extremist in many ways, claimed the other day that she was never influenced by adver-

When asked what kind of soap she used she named a well-known advertised brand.

She also admitted using advertised foods, shoes, toilet articles, note paper, etc.,

but she said that the advertising had not influenced their purchase.

She went into a department store and asked for some gloves. The clerk offered her an unknown make. She refused to buy. She went elsewhere to get a pair bearing a trade-mark that constantly appears in the leading magazines,

and even after that it was hard to make this woman admit that advertising had subconsciously created her desire for that trade-mark.

Fold Batterson.

Manager Advertising Department

#### This is

#### Col. Carlisle Indiana

Member of the "Studebaker" Family

PON inquiry Cor. Carried the following opinion as to the AutoStrop Razor. PON inquiry Col. Carlisle sent

"The AutoStrop Razor, in my judgment, has reached a very high degree of efficiency and comfort as to economy in the use of it. The simplicity and accuracy of stropping make it ideal.'

Col. Carlisle is another prominent manufacturer who has "discovered" the AutoStrop Razor. Many other notable men, such as Judge "Ben" Lindsey, Hiram Percy Maxim, Horace Fletcher, are enthusiastic

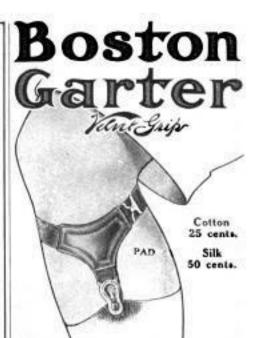
\$5 gives you a silver-plated AutoStrop Razor, 12 blades and strop, in handsome case. It is your total shaving expense for years, as the stropping preserves each blade for months-often six months to a year. And if you are not absolutely satisfied, dealer quickly refunds your money.

To forget it, put it off till tomorrow. To get an AutoStrop Razor, get one on trial today.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Company, Box 17, Station F., New York Toronto, Canada; 61 New Oxford Street, London



STROPS ITSELF



High type of pad garter. No metal touches the leg-

Guaranteed Against Imperfections.

Fits smoothly—stays in\place retains its hold until you release it.

Durability assured by superior quality in materials and workmanship

On sale witereyer there are good stores. Sample pair pastpaid on receipt of price.

GEORGE FROST COMPANY BOSTON



This 144-Page Book FREE

with every
special with every
special with every
special work
and during 1911.
Get it from year
taking during 1911.
Get it

THE HORTON MFG. CO. 56 Horton



The Bottle That Keeps Hot Liquids Hot 24 Hours Cold Liquids Cold 3 Days

You can have hot or cold drinks while traveling, fishing, hunting, motoring, etc., loop warm milk for body, cold water for child or invalid at bedaice without bother, Eg-Hot Jarz- one and two quartz—loop stews, vegetables, etc., hat without firm—denserts or ice cream cold without ice.

Many New Exclusive Features

Pinta \$1 up; quarts \$3.50 up. See dealers—look for name Icy-Hot write for book. ICY-HOT BOTTLE CO. Cincinnati, O.

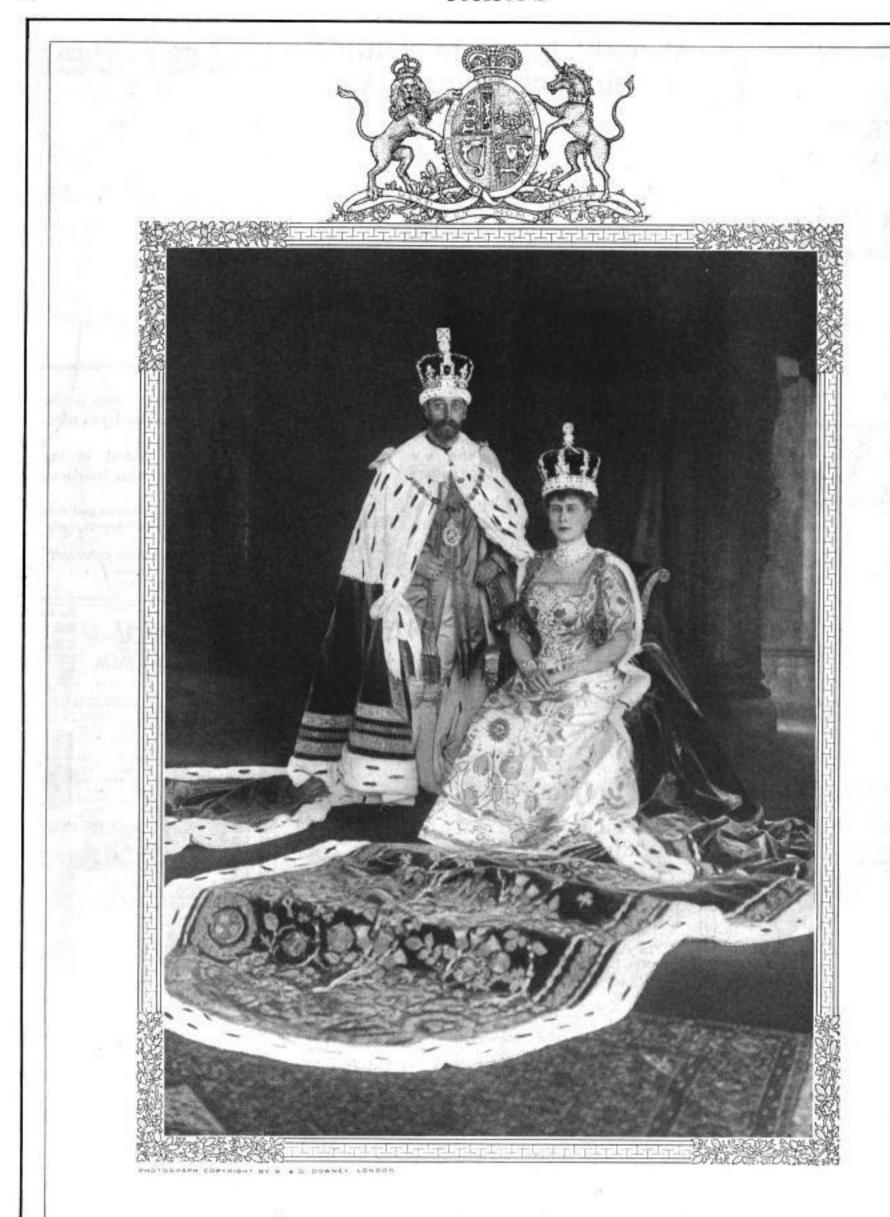


SCHILLER MFG. CO., Dept. C 1 Schiller Bldg., CHICAGO ERRO MARINE ENGINES
\$60 AND The Engine that
Rathered Nagara THE World's Standard Two cycle Marine Motor, Ten skret con, two or three cylinders; 3 to 25 horse power. High tension magnetic new idea in carburetor; many other advantages.

1911 Catalog The Ferre Machine & F'dry Cu.
all molels, 10 Hubbard Ave., Cleveland all models, sent free Agents in Principal Cities and Ports



For facts about Prize and Reward Offers and for books of Great to possess to B. R. & A. B. Leory, Pubs. Patent Sense, Dept. 51, Washington, D. C.



King George V and Queen Mary
In Their Coronation Robes



Vol. xlvii, No. 17

# Collier's

#### The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

July 15, 1911

#### A000000 1700 100 - 000 - 1700

ANIEL GUGGENHEIM, about to sail for Europe, said: "Alaska needs railroads, and if the Government fears that certain individuals will control Alaska through the ownership of railroads, why does the Government not own and operate the transportation lines?" We have for a long time held and expressed the opinion that a Government railroad is the only solution for the situation in Alaska. It is perfectly natural that the residents of that country should be indignant over the price they have to pay for coal. It is only human that they are in a hurry to develop their natural resources. At the same time, to allow those resources to increase the seriousness of the monopoly problem would be to repeat the folly which was committed so often when the United States was being developed with more haste than prudence. Now that Mr. Guggenheim and his associates see the necessity for some arrangement which will protect the public as well as open the country, it ought to be possible for Congress to work out a plan, especially as the Progressive element is now strong in both Houses. Mr. FISHER is much concerned about the Alaska situation. He will gather information as rapidly as he can, and before long he will be of great assistance to Congress in the solution of one of the biggest problems by which the American people have ever been confronted.

Alaska's Need

#### Proposals

AMILLE FLAMMARION, the French astronomer and scientist, / discussing world peace, proposes to construct from all the ordnance in the world an immense gun with a muzzle velocity of twenty-six thousand feet per second, which would discharge a projectile made from all the projectiles in the world a sufficient distance into the air to overcome the earth's gravity and become a satellite, revolving around the world every eighty minutes, thus making an everlasting reminder of world peace. Fine, but such a gun would cost too much to justify a single shot. So why not wait until a few more evils have been done away with? The trust-owned Senator, for instance, is sure to cease to exist some time, and his effigy in the heavens along with the Octopus himself, who is even now being attacked by the Supreme Court, would indeed be a beautiful sight as well as a memorial of honest legislation and low cost of living. Every neighborhood, great or small, has an embryo cornet player with a note for each nerve center in the human body. The governments of the world could confiscate all the cornets and mold them into one great trumpet to revolve silently around the blissful old world. Then there are the umpires who "have it in" for the home team, and give every close or near-close decision to the visitors. They should be expelled bodily and all their masks and chest protectors be converted into a model umpire in the act of declaring a runner safe at first. Your next-door neighbor, who has the repeater alarm clock that goes off every morning from five-thirty until six, must not be forgotten. All the alarm clocks could be transformed into one huge bell-less clock which would show us the time of day. Thus evil after evil might be converted into satellites until we had a summer sky that would make Saturn look like the bottom of a catacomb at midnight.

#### An Amusing Line-Up

THE NEXT SEVERE TEST of strength between the Old Guard and the Progressives in New Hampshire is likely to be a year from September. Senator Gallinger interfered this season, in the vain endeavor to kill the Governor's program. Gallinger's henchman, Senator Burnham, will be a candidate to succeed himself, and probably the Old Guard will be fairly solid behind him, although former Governor Quinby may detach part of them. The Progressives will have a choice in due time, and PILLSBURY will probably seek the office on his own account. An interesting aspect of the New Hampshire line-up is that the Old Guard is strongly opposed to the present policy of the Boston and Maine. The railroad, since its New Hampshire political affairs have been largely in the hands of Edgar J. Rich, has given up its legislation fund, and in other ways has diminished the supply of pie, to the grief and indignation of the Old Guard, which clamors for a return to the old system. In these days an intelligently conducted corporation may have more in common with an enlightened progressive movement than with the hungry old crowd, and we like to believe that the sympathy between business and good government will constantly increase.

#### Economy

AT GRADUATION EXERCISES, last month, in schools for young women and girls, a good deal of talk was made about the economy with which various students had made their dresses. That is as satisfactory graduation news as could have been sent out. The more economy becomes a source of pride in our general life, and luxury and carelessness become matters of apology, the sounder will be the social spirit of our country. Mr. Justice Holmes, in a beautifully eloquent address at the Harvard Commencement this year, said: "We were all poor; at least we lived as if we were. I think that training is much fitter to make a man than for a youth to have at twenty all the luxuries of life poured into a trough for him."

#### Stubbs

AST MONTH'S CONSIGNMENT of baccalaureates included one package which was remarkable for lack of gilt trimming. It was delivered by Governor STUBBS of Kansas to some five dozen young men and women who were taking examinations upon their fitness to possess State pharmacists' certificates. Instead of reminding his hearers that they stood "on the threshold of life" surveying "a host of golden opportunities," or pleading with them "in this battle of life" to "aim high," the Governor phrased his message this way: "Don't sell bum patent medicines." Our very old friend, Advice-but speaking the contemporary language: "If you know of a patent medicine that it is really worthless, that it actually has no curative powers, or that it is likely to form bad habits in the buyer, don't sell it in Kansas. You have an interest in your fellow men that is second only to that of the physician. You have the health of men and women and children in your hands. You should not sell things that might injure the health or destroy the happiness of others." Incidentally, be it stated, the Governor has made good both in purpose and in accomplishment.

#### What Men Are Proud Of

PHILIP, KING OF MACEDON, reproved his son, Alexander the Great, for singing like a professional, and explained that a king did to the Muses sufficient honor by listening to them. Plutarch adds that a young gentleman, nobly born, would never desire to be Phidlas, however much he admired his sculpture, or Anacreon, because he liked his writing: "It followeth not of necessity that though the work delight, the workman must needs be praised." The superiority which the aristocrat feels toward the artist is not gone yet. Men are less vain of their personal attributes than of their accidental social advantages. This weakness will die hard, however much the angels weep.

#### Intellectual Interests

THE WORTH AND FERTILITY OF STUDY are shown by the fact that men who in college had curiosity and purpose are those who, ten or twenty or fifty years later, find increasing satisfaction in what they see and do. It is sometimes imagined by the young that the value of books and thought is measured by the knowledge accumulated. Of course, the highest service of thinking and reading is that they expand and rejuvenate, and, through them, all our experiences are laden with increasing worth. An energetic concern about the truth and about progress has no old age. By the love of knowledge is every day made desirable. In faith and purpose there is a value that does not lessen, nay, that even grows richer with every passing year.

#### Things to Unlearn

A SCHOOL of polite unlearning, as described by Samuel McChord Crothers, tries to free men of various nations from preconceived impressions about other men and other nations. Our own observations enable us to add the assurance that about this time of year, when all the other schools are shut down and the feminine members of the teaching staffs are undergoing a transformation from schoolma'am to summer girl, the institution of antearning has so much work to do that the instructors are ready to destroy themselves in despair. This week sees the useless acrimony between the self-made and the college-polished reach a climax. Synchronously (we picked that word up in college) the ocean liners are packed with Americaus prepared to defy any one in the old country to show them something new, and at home the country-bound trains and excursion steamboats creak with burdens of summer boarders, and returning scoop up at every stop those sight-

thirsty passengers who later will jolt along our city streets in a "rubber-neck automobile." Whether the seeing-car megaphone-man is a worthy type of educator is a matter not to be decided hastily. This morning the Supercilious Summer Boarder appears to be the topic. Is it possible for him to unlearn the misinformation which he believes he knows about country life! A number of reliable rural weeklies answer no and tell him that if he has no sympathy for the country he ought to stay at home. This sort of city man claims as part of his own experience all the very choicest advantages of urban luxury. He laughs at the M. E. Church men's chorus and compares it with grand opera which he never was known to attend; scorns the Centerville public library, though as a matter of record he doesn't read a book a month; and, forgetful of the countless times he ate breakfast and luncheon from a marble slab in a dairy lunch-room, demands (the Mansfield, Missouri, "Press" is authority if we are sued) "an eiderdown couch, an electric fan, a Turkish bath, lamb's chops, and green peas, mashed potatoes, and chicken gravy, angel's food and dumplings, three times a day, an automobile, and a servant, all for the price of \$3.50 per week."

#### Modern Combination

THE THOUGHT-RADIATING street-car transfer has come. The president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in Kansas City is using the backs of transfers for a daily editorial or helpful hint. A different color of paper for each day's thought. A guaranteed circulation of 300,000. A delegation of women called at street railway head-quarters to ask the editor of the transfer to use his editorial influence in a campaign for clean streets. What a balm these thoughts have been to the human sardines who ride on Editor Egan's cars may be guessed by putting yourself in their places, to read as you sway from a strap on a broiling July afternoon:

There are natural discomforts when everybody wants to go home or downtown at once. All cities have them. To be grouchy about it only aggravates the trouble. Suppose, in the crush, some one steps on your toes. Be calm. Turn over your transfer and see if it can't advise you how to feel:

Good nature divides our burdens and carries three-fourths of them. If the car is a bit crowded when everybody wants to go downtown or home at once, try to keep sweet. It always belps.

For tactfulness Editor Egan is a wonder. He can cloak a lesson in manners under the name of health precaution:

Please do not place your feet on the car seats. The company is endeavoring to keep all parts of the cars in a clean and sanitary condition.

Notable, also, are his paraphrases of everyday speech. For example, the harsh, "Aw, move up in front!" becomes:

Why not occupy the vacant space in the front part of the ear, thus avoiding the crowd and the pushing when you want to get off?

Our latest information is that the editor of the transfer is taking active part in a movement to uplift the kitchen. He is printing cook-book recipes under the guidance of the domestic science department of the public manual training high school. As you ride to work you can memorize instructions for preparing cherry pie.

#### Ethics

N AN EDITORIAL, June 17, we suggested the impropriety of Senator Henry A. Du Pont's being on certain committees and called him president of the Powder Trust. He is not that, and, moreover, officially, he has had no connection with it since 1906. On June 21, 1911, the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Delaware, by Judges Gray, Buffington and Lanning, rendered a decision in the case of the United States against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company et al. (the Powder Trust). The extensive opinion contains a historical summary of the Powder Trust. It shows that up to 1899 Henry A. DU Pont, with five other relatives of the same name, constituted a copartnership which was then turned into a corporation, and "each partner received a proportion of the capital stock equal to his interest in the copartnership." This corporation remained under the control of six DU Ponts up to 1902, when one of the six, and two other DU Ponts, who had previously not been interested, bought the stock of the corporation. Referring to this change, we quote from the opinion of Judges Gray, Buffington, and Lanning:

For thirty years trade agreements had been in existence, in every one of which the DU PONTS were active parties. . . . The association of manufacturers of powder and other explosives had probably never been stronger than it was in February, 1902, when the change in the management of the du Pont works took place. It had for years arbitrarily fixed prices in the different parts of the United States, waging a disastrous warfare against competitors until they were forced into terms satisfactory to the association or brought into the association. . . . When Thomas Coleman of Pont, Pierre S. Du Pont, and Alfred L. Du Pont purchased the du Pont business, they came into possession of a business that had been developed under trade agreements which the learned counsel for the defendants admits contravened at least the first section of the antitrust act.

During the thirty years preceding the change of 1902 a series of trade agreements had been made by the du Pont Company and others among the stronger powder makers. The last one extended from 1897 to 1906. It was an agreement entered into by ten American manufacturers and two European manufacturers. It provided that the European manufacturers should not complete works then building in New Jersey and that the American manufacturers should pay all the expenses incurred by the European manufacturers in attempting to set up factories in this country. It divided the trade of the world territorially between the American and

European parties to the agreement. It contained provisions for fixing prices and provided a fund for the purpose of protecting the common interest against outside competition. It fixed fines and penalties for breaches of the agreement. Again, to quote from the opinion of Judges Gray, Buffington, and Lanning:

This agreement was in existence throughout the period of the war with Spain and until 1906.

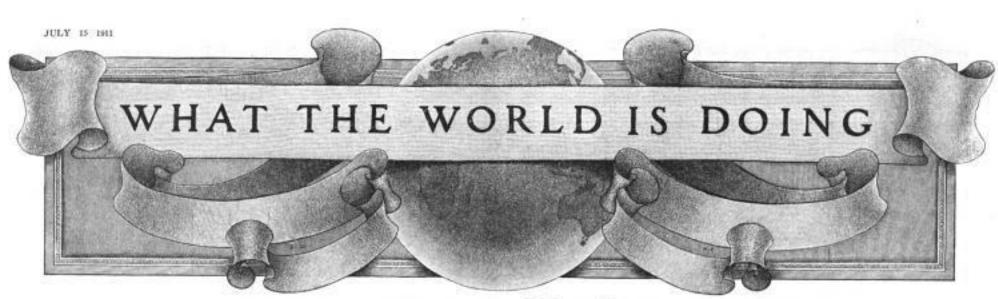
Henry A. DC Pont continued as a partner in the powder company two years after this agreement was consummated and as a stockholder and director in the du Pont corporation three years longer. In 1903 the \$50,000,000 combination was organized, and Henry A. DC Pont became a director. This position he resigned in 1906. The Senator's son, Henry F. DC Pont, as director of the present trust, is held in the decree of the Circuit Court to be guilty of violating the antitrust law, and, with twenty-seven other defendants, is "enjoined from doing any acts or act which shall in any wise further extend or enlarge the field of operations or power of the aforesaid combination." Some people think that in these circumstances it is proper for Henry A. DC Pont to be chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and a member of the Committees on Coast Defenses, Expenditures in the War Department, and Pensions. We do not.

#### Credulity

F Λ MAN stopped you in the street and began babbling of a Mexican rubber plantation, green fields in Florida, a gold mine in Oregon, an oil gusher in California, and asked you for \$200 to float and exploit his whim, you might not hand over the money. If the same man advertises the same quaint affair, and promises ninety-five per cent profit (for example, New York "Herald," February 5, Genoa Orange & Fig Co.) "for all time to come," you are more likely to send in your money. The writer has purchased your name from a crook, who has obtained it from a disloyal clerk of the bank where you make your deposits, or of a store where you make your purchases. He writes you a letter full of air-blown statements about future profits and safety of your money, and the surety of speedy large returns. He inserts false phrases about eliminating risk and guaranteeing your principal. He encloses a circular of the property, mine, or mechanical device, as if it were in working order; as if what you pay for stock went to feed the operation of the plant, and as if the plant itself were grinding out dividends. To him you will send your money where the casual street faker would not hold you up. What lies at the base of the brain of the humble investor clutching after phantom profits is this: He or she (the earnest elergyman in Wilton, Connecticut; the devoted school teacher in Bethel, Maine; the clever, ambitious stenographer in Cedar Rapids, Iowa) believes that just such a one as he or she has at some time in the recent history of the race read such an ardent advertisement, circular, or letter, sent one hundred hard-earned dollars, and had them turned into several thousand crisp new bills. He believes that to the obscure has occasionally come an immense opportunity out of the blue sky, and that it has come by just such a chance episode as a letter from a stranger. That is the mental state which precedes the mailing of a little pile of savings to a silver-tongued promoter. It is based on a fallacy. Sudden successes have not come by that route. The stories of golden returns. when analyzed back, would resolve themselves into five classes Sheer lies. (2) An industrial success, due to skilful management. (3) A clever invention carefully "financed." (4) A mine, developed from a prospect and managed in person by the man who makes the money. (5) A tip on a really good thing by a friend for friendship's sake (not by a stranger, advertising). Those are the origins of the tales of great fortunes made through stock promotion. Each contains the element of intimate knowledge of the proposition from its inception to its consummation, and of ever-vigilant supervision by the person on the spot. Even those are rare, and the investor who expects to win similar success by absent treatment, by giving his money to a far-distant stranger who will work devotedly for the interests of an unknown man. is innocent about what happens in real life.

#### Swimming

URS IS A COUNTRY especially adapted to the swimming art. It is washed by the oceans on each flank, indented and dimpled by multitudinous bays, lakes, ponds, and rivers. Everywhere, consequently, may be seen groups of swimmers. Hard by a wood road, you find the boys in a swimming hole wherever a big rock dams a flowing river and you have a pool of water with several feet of depth. Then come those cliques of natural-born lifelong swimmers who hang out wherever there's a bathing beach. They plunge from high structures, they swim long distances, and they often spend half of a swimmer's day by the element they love. You may meet a little lady who has developed such lung capacity and adaptation of structure that she can stand upright in the water and keep her nose in the air-which she learned down in Samoa by diving for sponges and pearls. You will hear tell of the girl who started life with her limbs twisted and her feet turning in, wearing braces, but to-day is worthy of being done in bronze, a change achieved by way of the sea. She has dipped daily for a dozen years, and now, a water creature, she glides in and out and weaves patterns and leaves wavy lines like the track of a slim and accomplished seal. Her accomplishment is a long way from the splattering behavior of the average bather at the harbor's edge, but the fun is there for all.



#### A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Coronation

Interior of Westminster Abbey just before the actual crowning of the King and Queen took place. Behind the royal pair are their relatives in the royal box. In the front row, from the left, Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales, and his younger brothers

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The King and Queen in their crowns and robes appearing on the balcony of Buckingham Palace

The crowd in Trafalgar Square

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

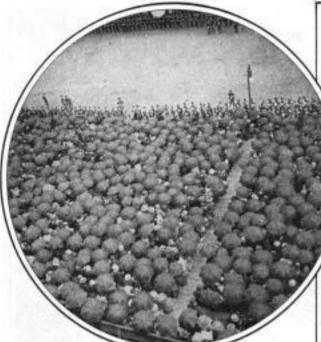




The Prince of Wales in his carriage

The royal coach with King George and Queen Mary

The Lord Mayor of London presents a sword to the King



Looking down upon one of the stands



The King and Queen leaving Buckingham Palace

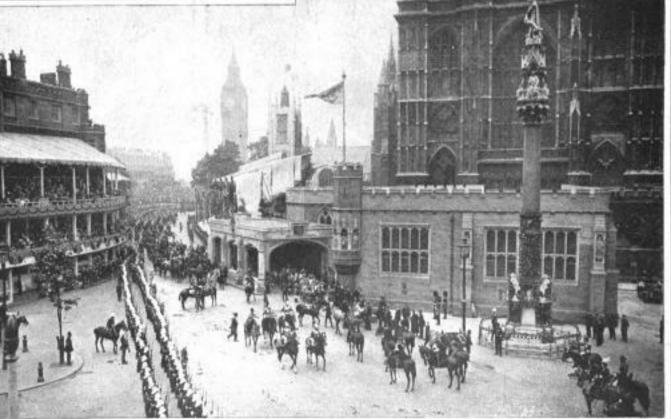


Those who waited all night to see the parade

Carrying the Coronation regalia from the Jerusalem chamber to Westmaster Abbey



A Lost Peer
Viscount Peel walking up Parliament Street
after the ceremony in the Abbey



Outside Westminster Abbey during the Coronation ceremonies



# Collecting Vacations

You Pay Your Money and Take Your Choice, But Don't Fall Into a Rut-Add Variety to Your Holiday Habit

OST men take vacations, and again most men become addicted to one brand, until it becomes not so much a matter of choice but more and more a matter of habit. Thus it is, at the call of soft spring air, one tired business man takes to a mountain brook; again, with the wilting of summer collars, another plunges into the surf; or, with the coming of autumn reds and yellows, still another shoulders a gun. Likewise with the ladies! Some very estimable ones devote a lifetime to the hotel porch, pull-ing tangled silk through one linen doily:

Note, then, the following exhibit, classified and catalogued for your own observation and education:

#### Vacation Days

#### The Conventional

Exhibit A—By Oneself. Exhibit B—The Joys of Company. Exhibit C—In the Open.

Exhibit D—Idle Days. Exhibit E—On Foreign Soil.

#### The Unconventional

Exhibit F-At Hard Labor. Exhibit G-An Exploration.

A clearly arbitrary classification to serve our purpose of study and helping us to understand two final and yet more important exhibits:

Exhibit H—A Summary of Vacation Values. Exhibit I—The Most Important Factor in the Enjoyment of Any Vacation.

EXHIBIT A: By Oneself-On the vacation threshold of life, how very alluring is the idea of an outing without fetters! One taken alone! It gives the vacationist an unbounded sense of freedom. No one to dictate!

Thus, under Exhibit A, a young man trainps the wilds of West Virginia, winding his way through the rocky gorge at Thurmond. He puts up for the night at the

mountain hotel above the swirling river. Alone? Why, for over a week he has scarcely uttered a confidence! But to night, on the broad porch, he falls in with another way-farer—a man after his own heart. of his own profession, also on a walking trip. The next day they walk together, comparing notes—so they journey until the end of their vacation. The following winter, in the city, they repeat the episodes of their tramping over coffee and eigars!

The value of the vacation taken alone? Oftentimes it produces a real friendship! Again, it teaches youth that by nature man is social.

EXHIBIT B: The Joys of Company Two young men boist the lateen sails of their cance on a summer's

day and set out from Connecticut's rocky shore for a twenty-mile run to the white cliffs of Long Island. One is sailor, the other landlubber. To get the full enjoyment of wind and sun, the landlubber rolls up his sleeves and stows away his collar. At noon the while the sailor discovers a leak, and other bails. By afternoon the wind blows dead ahead, draping the boat in a dense fog. At dask the land-lubber cries a signal of distress to a schooner shooting across their bow, but the only answer is the shriller whistle of the rigging and the lash of the waves. All the time the landlubber bails. At midnight the exhausted voyagers catch the distant thunder of surf, and they finally ride the breakers. In landing, the land-lubber steps barefooted on a shell. The fog turns into a steady, cold rain, wetting both to the skin, and the landlubber, without waiting to dry himself, sinks into sleep.

The next morning the landlubber awakens to a new life: with a cold in his head; with rheumatism in his back; arms, neck, and shoulders blistered on the design of red flannel, and equally sensitive to touch or comment; further, viewing a dangerously swollen foot.

The value for the landlubber: by comparison, at least his confining office work thereafter becomes a joy! For the sailor: a truthful sea yarn to spin out the rest of his winter quarter days!

By C. S. THOMPSON

EXHIBITS C AND D: In the Open; Idle Days-Under the general topic of the active vacation come hunting, fishing, tramping, mountain climbing, boating, yachting, swimming, riding, automobiling, etc. How measure their different values? By a string of fifteen trout? A climb of five thousand feet? A cruise of three oceans? A mile of crawl strokes? By no means! Rather by a record of such concrete sensations as the fulling music

men with an air of cynical curiosity. He is plainly amused by the signs of colonial life—for example, the fifty-seven kinds of English tea and such little touches of the empire as Imperial, Colonial, and H. R. H. Nevertheless, he awakens to an interest in Kipling's Tommy Atkins with his pill-box hat. At the Citadel he secretly buys an army button which saw service in he secretly buys an army button which saw service in the latest Indian campaign. He delights in running out to the Arm for an evening of boating, or maybe he prefers to rub elbows with the soldier boys at a band concert. Finally the man from home sails for the United States of America!

The benefit: it confers upon him a diploma, not only of wider knowledge but of warmer fellowship; in this case for his English cousins?

The Unconventional Days-At Hard Labor

NDER Exhibit F, the city man, instead of tum-U bling into a brass bedstead, burrows into a tar-paulin, under an inky black dome, at Little Bear Creek, Wyoming, and hears, not the distant hum of a great city but the lonely barking of coyotes. Soon after daybreak, in the cool of July, he sets out for the meadow hay-field and helps to load one wagon after another until sundown, when Chinaman the cook serves a rough but appetizing dinner.

In the peaceful quiet of evening the tenderfoot be-comes an attentive listener, while Bughouse John tells the tale of how he saved his lambs over the divide in the snowstorm of the nineties.

The value: besides gaining several pounds in weight, our tenderfoot returns to town a wiser man.

Exhibit G: An Exploration-After all, what is more inviting, vacationwise, than stepping into an unknown world? To be true, man's march upon Mother Earth is somewhat limited, and yet, for that matter, any territory may be an unknown one to the discoverer and his circle of friends.

Thus, under Exhibit G. focus our field-glass upon the poet of Peru, Indiana, as the poet steps upon the sun-kissed tropical city of San Juan, Porto Rico. Here the poet finds a wall around the town in his fellow city of the flag and no fence for the individual house; Panama hats at New Year's and umbrellas carried on Fourth





A beneficial change for the city-bred man

of a mountain stream, the quieting panorama of green hills, a winding road and a smok-ing chimney, the keen joy of a chase in the bracing October dawn, or again by the ener-

On the other hand, take those idle days spent on the farm, at the mountain botel, at the sea beach, or even in the city. Here as well the full sense of enjoyment comes, not so much from the number of hours spent in idleness but more from the emotions aroused; for example, by an exciting game of old fashioned croquet on the slanting lawn, or again by the pleasurable sense of companionship to be found in watching

an attractive girl start out in life properly armed with her tangling silken thread and linen doily.

First, there is the joy of better health and the consuming ambition for work—if you have to work, there is the joy of repose and reflection. Still again

there is the resulting deeper love for outdoor life.

EXELULY E: On Foreign Soil—The man from home goes to Halifax, let us say, passing the customs-house



For some a holiday spells trout rod and nothing else

Amid the quieting panorama of green hills

of July; carpenters sawing upward instead of downward. and pedlers shouldering their packs, not under their arms but over their heads!

On the other hand, Senor Guerra of the Street of the Moon, San Juan, Porto Rico, U. S. A., stands on the banks of the oily Wabash; that is, at Buttermilk Lock on the Paw-Paw Pike, let us say, viewing the oddities of Peruvian life—beds shorn of mosquito netting, babes fully clothed, gas flowing from the bowels of the earth (Concluded on page 29)

HE American girl is by nature a tomboy. It is only in the last decade that this fact has been generally admitted. For years the vague term "femininity" has been held up before American womanhood as representing all that was desirable in existence. Generation after generation of American girls had been pampered into a luxurious but mechanical state of wax-dollishness, had been mothered and chaperoned and "aunted" into a condition of completely feminine dependence, and had been petted into such a degree of unbealthy idleness and physical coma that it seems a marvel that their lives should not have evaporated altogether. All this, however, has been changed; and in this change the evolution of womankind has reached its highest step. Primitive woman was as wild and uncestrained, as strong and brutal as her husband or her brother. It was only through her advance toward civilization that she gradually east off this masculine side of her nature, becoming first the slave, then the plaything, then the mistress of man, and finally, in her emancipation from femininity, putting herself once more on the same level

with the opposite sex, not only mentally and spiritually but even, to a certain extent, physically. It is no longer a matter of surprise that a girl should take an interest in athletics. Rather, it is surprising if she is utterly devoid of such ambitions. We expect our sisters and our daughters to play golf and tennis almost as well as their brothers, and we encourage them to learn to swim, to row, to sail a boat, and to run an automobile.

#### Two Causes

In ALL these branches of athletics the typical American girl is well skilled. In fact, she is nowadays as much at home in the practical, healthy realms of boyland as she formerly was in the vague, indefinite domains of femininity. Aside from the sameness of the modern attitude toward boy and girl friendships, two

causes may be cited as tending to encourage this new state of affairs. First is the training received by the girl in school and college, and, second, the prevalence

girl in school and college, and, second, the prevalence of girls summer camps.

Imagine a healthy, wind-swept spot, bathed in sunshine and the air of the sea or the mountains. Imagine a sloping hillside stretching to the edge of the water, with white tents gleaming here and there among the pine trees, and in the background a great old farmhouse with huge stone chimneys suggestive of tremendous open fireplaces within. This is the usual setting of the summer camp. Imagine such a place populated with a score or more of hearty, rollicking young girls of the boarding-school age, dressed, as a rule, in natty sailor costumes, with short skirts or bloomers, and spending their time in a continuous round of land and water sports, in picnics, impromptu dances, masquerades, theatricals—in short, all those diversions, athletic and social, which are dear to the youthful heart, whether masculine or feminine.

Hundreds of such camps have sprung up in the last ten years, developing in lines almost parallel to those of the more widely known boys' camps. They may be found in all the wilder districts of our country, from the shores of Maine and Massachusetts, through the Great Lakes to the Sierras and even the Rocky Moun tains. In such outdoor communities thousands of American girls get their first taste of boyland, and having once experienced the joys of the healthy life, return with something of regret to the wearisome round

of social duties at home.

The typical girls' camp is situated in close proximity to some large body of water, for aquatic sports are an all-important feature of true camp life. There must be a safe bathing beach, but plenty of deep water also, for the average girl is as fond of attempting difficult feats as is her more athletic brother.

From the pier and the camp fleet anchored near it one passes by the bath-houses to the tents and the camp headquarters. Tent life has become a feature of almost every girls' camp, but the opportunity is always given to the less hardy members of the community to sleep under a real roof, surrounded by most of the conforts of civilization. In the seaside camps a compromise is often effected by the use of a second floor veranda, supplied with a number of cots and litted with curtains which can be drawn against the sea breeze on particularly cold nights. Private bedrooms may usually be had by the most delicate girls, but these unfortunates miss balf the pleasure of camp life through their enforced luxury.

#### Ideal Quarters

THESE sleeping quarters are usually a part of a roomy old farmhouse, remodeled for camp use. In the same house will be found a dining room and a great living-room, the center of camp life, especially in rainy weather. Here is the old open fireplace, where atories and songs go the rounds in the evening, where marshmallows may be toasted and corn may be popped. Here, also, is the piano, flanked by other musical instruments, which combine to make a very respectable camp orchestra. If the floor has been covered with hardwood, it makes an admirable place for dancing. One end of the room may easily be converted into a stage for every variety of camp entertainment, from the impromptu charades to an elaborate comic opera. A small library may usually be found in the

living-room, not often used, it is true, for there are so many other things to be done, and books have an unpleasant suggestion of scholarship rather out of place in camp surroundings. The walls of the big room are decorated with posters, school and college flags, ornaments made by the girls themselves, photographs of camp groups, and various athletic paraphernalia. The frills and flounces of "typical femininity" are noticeably absent. The whole room breathes an atmosphere of common-sense good fellowship, of health and harmony with nature, of total abstinence from the unnatural and the artificial. In such a place alone a tired, overwrought girl might well rest her exhausted nerves, quite apart from the pine woods and the sandy beach and the great stretches of placid water outside.

The dining room and kitchen often occupy a separate building. The table is, of course, one of the most important considerations in camp. Never believe the man who says that girls have no appetites. Give them a chance to show their powers in a healthy, hungry atmosphere, far removed from the politenesses and epicureanisms of the



Basket-ball and lawn tennis are unexcelled for growing girls



Starting for a three-day canoe trip

society luncheon or the afternoon tea. Give them a chance to eat three hearty meals a day, without all the intermediate candy-stuffing and soda-guzzling, which is the ruin of the city-bred girl's digestion, and then note the difference.

The only drawback is that, no matter how hearty the meals, that ravenous appetite persists in announcing itself during the non-feeding intervals. However, a tin of bisenits or some other substantial food is always at hand to quiet any extraordinary pangs.

#### Fresh from the Farm

THERE is usually a farm connected with the camp, and this supplies not only the butter, milk, and eggs in plenty, but fresh vege tables and fruits as well. If the camp is situated near the sea, fresh fish and chams add variety to the diet. Meats and other staple articles can be shipped from the nearest town. The further equipment of the camp includes necessarily athletic fields of various sorts, and

includes necessarily athletic fields of various sorts, and a fleet of cances, rowboats, sailboats, and possibly even a launch. The most popular sports are basket-ball, tennis, track athletics, and swimming. Many of the girls take up baseball quite scriously, and often become as proficient in this as in the less strenuous games.

As so much of the time is spent in athletics, a regular system of competitions is instituted. Contests of different kinds take place at intervals throughout the summer, and prizes are awarded to the winners both in land and water sports. The girls take these contests very seriously, particularly the running and the jumping. Boys may be able to run a hundred yards somewhat faster than their sisters, but they certainly do not run with more spirit or determination. With the crack of the pistol the girls are off, like trained racers, and, with



The quaint assembly

The Real N

Which is the Asset She Needs My

By SIGMUN

Settling Her Nerves and Giving Her

The more strenuous try occasional sprints

hair knotted tightly on their heads or streaming recklessly in the wind, they light it out to the finish. In jumping, both for distance and height, they often attain considerable skill, and it was the boast of one camp that its star athlete could "kick higher than any men's, records."

Every girl learns to swim before she leaves camp, not merely the laborious breast stroke of our ancestors, but the more effective side stroke, the trudgeon, and even the crawl. Many of the girls also become expert divers. No longer do they fall that upon the water, shricking with terrified joy, but glide gracefully and scientifically into the depths, swim under water, rise calmly to the surface without even an extra gasp, and swim steadily back to

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A supper in the o

## lew Woman

, by Outdoor Play, the Good Health st to Make Her a Useful Citizen

#### D SPAETH



test of practise and theory, they are pronounced genuine sailors. The large knockabout contains a roomy cabin, and is used chiefly for extended cruises. Cooking and sleeping accommodations are to be found on board, although the passengers often prefer to camp out in primitive style on some convenient beach. Such trips are among the pleasantest memories of a summer of outdoor life.

Canoes and rowboats have their place in camp even where sailing is a possibility. A girl seems to feel more at home in a canoe than in any other kind of craft, possibly owing merely to tradition. The graceful lines appeal to ber artistic instinct, and she soon finds that paddling is by no means an awkward, though at times a strenuous process. In the camps situated among the lakes or on a fair-sized stream, extended canoe trips are a possibility. Here also the campers descend to the most primitive style of life. With only sleeping bags and rubber blankets for protection, and just enough supplies for the trip, they sometimes spend several days in the wilds, returning finally to headquarters tired yet full of new experiences and excitements. For those who do not follow the lure of The regular army setting up drill is used in many cases, and while this form of exercise does not appeal to the girls as a rule, yet they go through it every day religiously and philosophically, as a part of their physical training in boyland.

Folk-dancing has of late years become very popular as a form of exercise, and the girls' camps have taken it up with avidity. Exhibitions are sometimes given where systematic instruction is a possibility, and these exhibi-tions often develop into elaborate historical pageants.

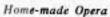
#### "Slide, Nellie, Slide!"

ALL the ordinary athletic sports are, of course, well represented. Tennis and basket-ball both have their devotees, while some, of milder disposition, still adhere to the gentle game of croquet. But the tomboys give their preference to the masculine sport of baseball. And they play the game "right up to the handle." I have seen fair femininity, disguised with the fearful muzzle of the nations at adding up close behind the last presenting the catcher, standing up close behind the bat, pounding the

> over, I have seen home runs, sensational catches, daring stops and throws, nay, even stolen bases, while the air rang with shouts of: "Slide, Nellie, slide!"

But the social side of camp life is almost as im-portant as the athletic. Something is always going on to fill in the time between trips or athletic comtrips or atmetic com-petitions. In the evenings the favorite diversions are singing and dancing. Mas-querade balls are especially popular. Every girl has an instinctive love for dressing up. The more outlandish the costume, the better she is pleased. Of course nothing very elaborate is possi-ble in these hastily planned parties, but nevertheless distinctive characters are usually insisted upon. One girl wrote home to her mother that her chum was going to a costume dance as Blue-

beard, and that she herself was going as Bluebeard's wife, "so that she can pull me around by the hair." Such masquerades often take the form of impromptu tableaus or charades, and these, in some cases, develop-into elaborate plays and operettas. At one New Eng-land camp the opera is always the crowning event of the season. It is entirely a home product. Girls and councilors write both the words and the music. All the parts are taken by the girls themselves. There is a well-trained chorus and a competent orchestra, composed of whatever instruments are available. The mu-sical director, being a versatile individual, usually succeeds in adapting the score to the material at hand.

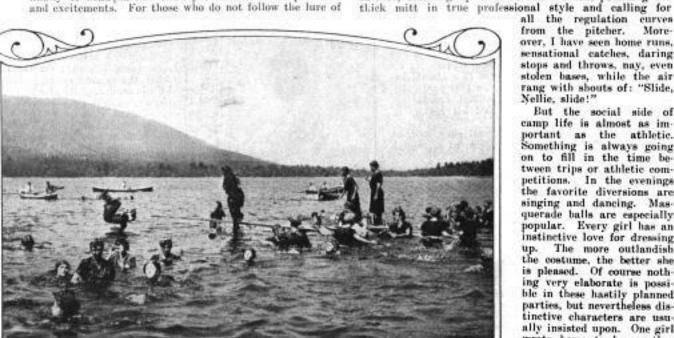


N EEDLESS to say, the operas have been uniformly successful. The girls assist in painting the A successful. The girls assist in painting the scenery, make their own costumes, and, in short, take an active part in so many ways that the finished product is in the truest sense their own. The performance comes just before the close of camp, when many of the parents can be present. The public at large is also admitted, and the date of the opera thus becomes a red-letter day in the rustic community. The original tunes are taken up and whistled with as much enthusiasm "as if they were real ones." There are just enough little slips and humorous accidents to add ex-

citement to the occasion. Any one who has ever taken part in amateur theatricals knows the delicious emotions which follow such an introduction to stageland. Music necessarily figures largely in the social life of the girls' camp. Aside from the dances, the concerts, and the more elaborate stage productions, there is much general singing, not only around the camp-fire, but in the canoes at twilight, or in some cozy corner on a rainy day. There is usually a camp choir, which, in addition to its regular part in the Sunday services, often assists in the worship at some country church near-by. Most girls are natural musicians, and the camp music therefore makes the widest and most immediate appeal. Hundreds of other details, however, help to fill up the time spent in camp. The feminine imagination is always at work, and any game or make believe which appeals to it is sure to be effective. I know of one camp in which such affairs of the imagina-tion were of almost daily occurrence. First a political convention was held, at which various girls were nominated. speeches made, and votes seriously taken. A similar experiment was the holding of a mock trial, from which the judge, the lawyers, the jury, the witnesses, and the prisoner derived an equal share of merriment. Another cessful game was that of pirates. The camp was divided into buccaneers and revenue officers. A treasure chest was buried on a neighboring island. If the buccaneers succeeded in bringing it into camp before a certain date the contents were theirs. But the treasure was forfeited if the revenue officers could touch the chest or throw water into the pirate boat before it could bring its load ashore.

#### Courageous Buccaneers

AN ELABORATE system of mutual espionage was in-stituted. Several times a truce had to be called in order that other camp activities might proceed in peace. Finally the buccaneers won by a clever scheme. The treasure chest was unearthed in the small bours of the morning by a party of girls who took it to the nearest village. There it was mailed to a girl who was about



and dining-room

Every girl learns to swim and many become proficient in diving



pen after a tramp



There is nothing better than the well-named medicine ball

the float once more. In camps which are on the seacoast, most of the girls become not only swimmers but sailors also. One camp makes a specialty of sailing. It possesses a fleet of five sailboats in addition to the canoes and rowboats. Four of these sailboats are of the dory type, while the largest is a knockabout, built for cruising, carrying a large spread of canvas, and very fast. The girls learn to sail the dories under the direction of an experienced skipper, and are soon able to manage a boat alone. Races are constantly going on, and toward the end of the year a regatta is held, in which the girls race for prize cups. In addition to sailing their boats without help, they must be able to answer questions concerning the technical names of all the parts of a boat. If they have passed the double

Horses and sensible cross saddles for all

the canoe, tramping is always an attraction. In mountainous country especially, such long walks are full of interest. The girls show a strength and endurance sufficient to overcome all obstacles.

Every year a number of parties of girl campers elimb Mount Washington—by no means a feat of child's play. Even in a comparatively flat region one may take long cross-country tramps. In connection with these come unusual constitutions for nature study. opportunities for nature study.

#### The Serious Side

ANY of the camps make a specialty of M this; in fact, some of them insist on being called Nature Study Clubs. Every girl in the course of her long walks, her fishing, sailing, and canoeing trips, and in her open-air life in camp necessarily picks up much information concerning the animal and vegetable life surrounding her. This in itself is a valuable part of her education in boyland.

Not all of the camp girl's time is spent in mere pleasure. If nature study does not appeal to her, the study of arts and craft usually does. Competent teachers are always at hand, and a girl may soon learn to make baskets, pottery, or even hammocks; to embroider, to stencil, to cut leather, work in metals; in fact, to turn out all those little artistic odds and ends which appeal to the feminine heart. The results of such work are used as camp decorations or sent home to admiring friends and relatives, or put upon the market at church fairs in neighboring towns

Lessons cometimes enter the day's work. The girl who is preparing for college or who has fallen behind in her studies may make rapid progress in one short summer with the help of a good instructress.

Calisthenics are also taken seriously at most camps.

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# Rooting to Victory

The Important Influence of the Spectators Upon the Winning and Losing of Baseball Games

PERHAPS there is no better example of the baseball psychologist than John J. McGraw, manager of the New York National League Club, and probably the first man to realize and declare the rooting value of the He also was the first professional to secure this aid when the spectators were inclined to wax hostile.

Standing in the coacher's box, McGraw opens a rhetorical exchange with an opposing player, generally one likely to "pull" something—such a player as John Evers of the Chicago Cubs, for instance—for no other purpose than to get the crowd joshing and so distract that player's thoughts from his game.

One afternoon late in the season of 1907, St. Louis was playing the Giants at the Polo Grounds, and but a scant crosed had turned out. Arthur Raymond, bet-ter known to fandom as "Bugs," who has since joined the New Yorks, was pitching for the Cardinals. opponent Raymond frequently amounted to a stumblingblock in the path of the Giants, and on this particular afternoon he was really right. He had everything. His curees were breaking quickly and his change of pace had the Giants guessing.

St. Louis had gained a lead of several runs, and, as the game was drawing to a close, it appeared as though the Giants were doomed to defeat.

Scated just bekind the visiting players' bench were several young fellows, full of enthusiasm, and every time Raymond retired to the bench they jibed him about his work. They kept after the pitcher, and finally suceeeded in getting him to retort to their remarks. At first he smiled as he sent over his caustic replies, but the continual gooding gave him a wild desire to try to strike out every batter who faced him.

This desire for vengeance got the better of his judg-ment. He tried to put "too much on the ball," with the usual result. He lost control.

McGraw, quick to realize the arrival of the psychological moment, ordered his coachers to get busy, to start a persistent chatter. He sent four or five players toward

the plate swinging anywhere from two to four bats.
Raymond, veteran though he was, was nonplused. He realized that he had made a mistake. He tried to regain his composure, but the plate appeared to wabble. Before he could be relieved, the Giants had scored

enough runs to win the game.

It was a clear case of deliberately rattling the pitcher, by methods which, because of a peculiar twist given professional baseball ethics, are at

present tolerated. Such methods, however, are not fair play and not the way of sportsmen.—Editor.

O THE unsophisticated student of baseball, the fans, crowding through the turnstiles, mean nothing more than a monetary consideration to club owners. To the manager and field general they mean a great deal more. They are given a definite place in the day's campaign, and their moods, whether hostile or favorable, are possibilities which the manager regards as adverse or de-

Unless a game of ball is a farce a walk-away from the start—there always arises a critical moment—a moment when, by prompt action and strategic move, the match can

Managers live in anticipation of

#### By JOHN J. McGRAW

just previously. Conchers grasp the situation. They wave their arms, swing sweaters, dance up and down on the lines, and shout unintelligible things, or four players, the next in order on the batting list, step toward the plate, swinging bats. Why? The manager has decided it is time to start the

panoramic scene in his plan of campaign. It is time to inspire the very air with life. The opposing pitcher and his team-mates are standing on the brink of the

precipice of defeat. Only one shove and they will go dashing over, irretrievably beaten. And the crowd's help is needed. All the action, all the cunning have been employed to awaken the dormant crowd.

jeers or cheers of the fans may be heard and unbeeded, but let that veteran make a mistake, regardless of how insignificant it may be, and the rooters jibe him about it unceasingly; eventually they first make him angry and then it waxes to the point where he makes up his mind "to show them," and tries to play everything safely. He refuses to take the chances which are necessary in baseball, and he makes a poor

showing on the whole.

Critics claim that it was an "off day." So it was, but the reason lay with the crowd and that man's failure to play his usually good game may have cost the victory—and it was the crowd that was responsible.

It is this becoming used to large crowds almost as much as to teach them how baseball is played in fast company which forces managers to keep recruits seated on the bench for a whole season sometimes. In the majority of cases, the youngsters drafted from the minor leagues are not used to anything like the big turn-outs we have in the National and American Leagues.

Without meaning to, and probably without any idea that he does, the average recruit fears a big crowd. It awes him. He suffers from stage fright, and to send him out to perform before such gatherings, under these



Manager McGraw signals his coachers to get busy



The enthusiasm of the rooters inspires the players to greater efforts



The average recruit is awed by the big crowd and often suffers from stage fright

Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Americans, starting the psychic waves

A Disconcerting Couch

final push is given, and the manager leans back and The herculean task of his day's work is over.

And these conditions affect the veteran as well as the recruit. The degree may not be as great, but the feeling is present. Many times has this point been argued at length. Many times it has been stated that the old timer's cars are deaf to the importunities of the crowd. Such is not the case. The veteran may have learned to control his nerves, and for a time the

#### Something pleases the fans

conditions, is ofttimes a serious mistake which may retard his playing ability and, therefore, his value to his club for some time

He becomes nervous and loses his self-confidence, and confidence is one of the chief assets of the major leaguer. Once having lost this reliance in his own ability, in some players it takes months to rebuild Some never regain it.

Thus it is that the studious player becomes, unwittingly, a student of psychology. He learns to call upon the crowd, in an indirect way, for support. The psychic waves of sentiment are set in motion. The player has called upon the most owerful outside force to aid him in his quest for victory. He makes the crowd "get after" the opposing players, and, whereas the professional ibings of the men themselves would probably go unheeded, the taunts of the crowd coax them into the trap. and they try to play the impossible-

#### The Home Crowd

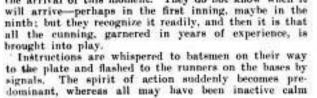
THE team which maintains a high standing in the fight for the pennant naturally wins the support of the home crowd. Each day the stands are filled with hundreds of ardently enthusiastic partizans pulling in voice and actions for the success of their choice. The players are inspired to greater efforts. They have that snap and dash about their play, that aggressiveness which gives them the courage to take chances, and it is the player who is ever ready and willing to grasp opportunity who climbs the ladder of success.

On the other hand, the team which, by its poor showing, attracts but few fans day after day, and these, for the most part, students of baseball who journey to the ball park to wit-

ness the game for the game's sake whether the home team wins or not, is in a rut. The players are content to stay there. They have lost their enthusiasm. They play mechanical baseball, and hope for them is a useless waste. The crowd jibes rather than encourages them, and the players lose heart,

No better example of this could be given than conditions in St. Louis for a number of years prior to the advent of Roger Bresnahan as manager of the Cardinals. During a long period the people of that city had been

(Concluded on page 27)



the arrival of this moment. They do not know when it

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# Earning Their Keep

The Quail and the Grouse Save Farmers Thousands of Dollars a Year by Destroying the Ravaging Insects

T COSTS the farmer every year \$300,000,000 for the damage done by bugs and worms. The chief offenders are the cotton boll-weevil, that has done \$30,000,000 damage in a single year; the chinch-bug, that has cost the corn growers \$3,000,000 a year, and the wheat growers a similar amount; the Hessian fly, that occasions an annual loss of about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat; the Rocky Mountain locust, that invades certain of the Plains States like a plague of Egypt: the potato beetle, that robs the potato growers \$10,000,000 yearly; and those insects which seem to thrive best in the home- and the truck-garden.

Of all these the chinch-bug is the worst, because of its yearly prevalence, its wide distribution, its enormous fecundity, its few enemies, and its attacks upon all the cereals and most forage plants. The general losses caused by this bug alone are estimated at more than \$100,000,000 annually. It is one-fifth of an inch long, covered with short black hair, has white under wings, and a repugnant odor, which probably accounts for the small number of its foes. Among the bugs and worms that the average man has to contend with as dangerous menaces to his garden are the various species of cut-worms, wireworms and white grubs, the squash-bug

#### By ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

One bird, taken at Marshall Hall, Maryland, had caten 1,000 ragweed achenia; another, killed the previous autumn in the same place, had eaten an equal number of crabgrass seeds.

Altogether, the bobwhite is known to feed on more than sixty different kinds of weed seeds, nearly all obnoxious to the farm and the garden.

During the breeding season the quait's food is largely insectivorous, especially that of the young, which devour animal matter ravenously. It is estimated that 116 different kinds of insects enter into its diet. There are other birds which eat more insects than the bobwhite; but none eats a larger number of injurious insects. deadly enemies of agriculture as the boll-weevil, the Rocky Mountain locust, the chinch-bug-known to be eaten by only a very few birds—the potato-beetle, the striped cucumber-beetle, and the bean-leaf beetle are relished by it. Other harmful things that fall victims to the bobwhite's keen eyes and strong beak are squashbeetles, tobacco-worms, cutworms, grasshoppers, armyworms, wireworms, and striped garden caterpillars.

The ruffed grouse is as essentially a bird of the woods as the prairie hen is a bird of the open, and might not seem a valuable economic asset, but, in truth, it has proved nearly as efficient a destroyer of barmful insects as the bobwhite. An examina-tion of the crops of 200 grouse for the purpose of ascertaining their food habits resulted in determining their food to consist of: insects, 11 per cent; seeds, Il per cent, and the remainder of grouse, they destroy more bugs than any other two species of birds.

Practically exterminated east of the Mississippi, the prairie-hen, wherever it is permitted to live, continues one of our most useful citizens. It is known to eat thirteen different kinds of grasshoppers, besides cutworms, po-tato-beetles, cotton-worms, army-worms, cucumber-beetles, and many caterpillars, but is most valuable because of a taste for the Rocky Mountain locust, vast numbers of which it destroys; sixteen prairie-bens killed in Ne-braska had just dired on 866 locusts!

Experts declare that the insect ravages in the Plains States are due to the extinction of the prairie-hen; surely a sound argument for its reestablishment and rigorous protection.

#### Rear-Guard Woodcock-Snipe

BECAUSE its diet consists largely of earthworms, the woodcock's economic value to the farmer is not so great as that of the quail and grouse families. Near its autumn migration, bowever, when the droughts of summer have dried out favorite baunts, the bird skulks in corn-fields, where it destroys many harmful insects, including cutworms, leaf-eating worms, and small caterpillars; also beetles, spiders, and a small percentage of weed seed have been found in its crop. The woodcock weed seed have been found in its crop. never scratches for its food, but is a very patient and careful examiner of the underside of leaves and small piles of trash, which it assiduously turns over in search of a meal.

In this way it discovers and destroys many insects

every other bird would pass.

The diet of that dodging delight of sportsmen, the Wilson snipe, is much like that of the woodcock. It is known to feed extensively on smartweed, spiders, several species of bugs, beetles, and hordes of tiny insects just as well out of the way.

The common mourning dove eats no insects, but the number of seeds destroyed by this gentle and beautiful bird is amazing. Fond of grain, which constitutes about 30 per cent of its total food supply, it never injures standing crops, being strictly a forager, a gleaner of stubble fields. About 64 per cent of its food

consists of weed seeds, many belonging to the most obnoxious varieties. The crop of one dove examined by the Biological Survey contained 7,500 seeds of the yellow wood-sorrel; another held 10,000 seeds of different kinds; and still another had eaten 6,000 seeds of foxtail grass. The dove is also fond of hawkweed, four or five kinds of grass seed, and the pigweed or redroot that is a menace to every farm and garden.

#### The Valuable Turkey

N O LABORER compares to a turkey when it comes to the difficult and disagreeable task of ridding a tobacco field of its big truculent worms, or keeping clean troublesome corners and fence-rows.

In the late summer, when the worst insect pests are most destructive and weed seeds are being scattered far and wide for another year's growth, where does the farmer look for his Block of turkeys? Where but in the stubble field, gobbling huge dinners of grassboppers, locusts, crickets, harvest-spiders, thousand-legs, centipedes, yellow-jackets, ground-beetles, and bugs innumerable, not to mention cucumber-beetles, cotton-worms, grasshoppers, smartweed, jewel-weed, and tick-trefoil, taken according to sea



Young Sandpipers

When hatched they are covered with a gray and white down, relieved by a black line through the eye. They can run last and hide very effectively

(which may be recognized by its yellow and black stripes), the potato-beetle, army-worms -that take their name from their marching in great numbers—and the striped garden caterpillar.

With such enemies to face, it is indeed well that Providence has provided for the defense of Our foes have their foes; and only in this way is the balance of nature maintained. Insects are preyed upon by one another; by certain reptiles, small mammals, toads, and birds. A toad is said to be worth \$20 to a gardener; 80 per cent of his diet consists of insects injurious to cultivated crops or otherwise obnoxious to man. Some of the strangest stories in nature are found in the records of the warfare that is carried on among the in-The ichneumon fly kills the caterpillar that eats the tomate plant; the assassin bug eats the cutworm, and the ambush-bug devours the house-fly. But at the same time the assassin bug-also known fancifully as the kissingbug-is reckoned among the insects having the power of venomous stinging.

#### The Bird Guard

BUT while the insects themselves serve to keep one another in check, and while there are other friends of man which destroy bugs and worms, birds are man's most active and efficient helpmates in keeping in check the destroying army of bugs and insects. It may with

certainty be stated that among the most valuable of our birds in this respect, are flickers, cuckoos, nighthawks. kingbirds, house wrens, meadowlarks, grouse, and quail. The lark lives almost wholly on animal matter, and is the inveterate enemy of cutworms, grass-caterpillars, army-worms, and several kinds of grasshoppers

The believhite is undoubtedly the most useful bird on

Its food contains 15 per cent of animal and 85 per cent of vegetable matter; it does not injure fruit. grain, or other crop, while so great is its destruction of weed seeds that during one year in Virginia alone it devoured nearly six hundred tons! Nor is the amount of seed eaten more remarkable than the variety, as the following quotation from the Department of Agriculture Year Book attests:

"Thirty buttonweed seeds, 200 to 300 smartweed seeds, often 500 seeds of sheep sorrel, and 700 of three-sided mercury have been taken at one feeding.



A female snipe turning over her eggs

leaves, buds, fruit, and miscellaneous yego table matter. Ruffed grouse eat grasshop pers of various kinds, cutworms, red aumped apple-worms-that are a pest to orchards—army-worms, oak and oak leaf cuterpillars, and many species of beetles, and as its habit of scratching for food un-

earths many insects, most of them undesirables, it de-stroys those also. It is known to be fond of small clover-weevils, leaf-cating beetles, grapevine beetles, click heetles-of which the larval form is the wirewormpotato-beetles, metallic woodborers, assassin-bugs, and chinch-hugs.

The food of young grouse is almost insectivorous; and as their appetites are voracious, they perform a very creditable service. In fact, because of the thorough groundwork done by bobwhite and ruffed

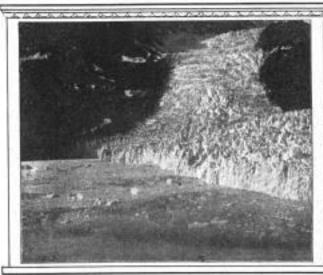


A ruffed grouse strutting

son and opportunity. Unfortunately the wild turkey is nowhere plentiful enough to effectively aid the farmer, but it has the same appetite as the domestic turkey, and would destroy the same pests if given the

Such, then, is the economic value of our common game birds to the farmer, and therefore to the nation.

Is there not reason enough for their fair protection?







The Emmerson Branch Barry G'acier, which is impassable except by airships

# Crossing the Alaskan Glaciers

It is Heart-breaking, Dangerous Travel Often Beset by Discharging Bergs and Sudden Avalanches

N MANY regions men have traveled across glaciers and snow fields, but these tongues of ice are not the best sort of highways. In the Alps they are utilized in order to reach mountain peaks or to give the inquisitive tourist an intimate view of a glacier. In Alaska, however, they have sometimes been used because they furnished the only available routes across mountain ranges, all of whose lower passes are filled with ice. More rarely glaciers are traversed by the sci-entist, who wishes to study their nature and behavior and to seek to explain their variations. The writer has spent parts of four years in Alaska in such travel on and near the glaciers. Many of them may now be reached very easily and comfortably by steamship and railway.

Where an ice tongue ends in an arm of the sea, the bay or fiord is apt to be filled with floating icebergs, so that it is not always easy to get up to the terminus of the tidal glacier. One must avoid the larger bergs, because, as they melt, they turn over frequently, for icebergs commonly float with only a sixth or a seventh of their bulk above water. To be near an iceberg that rises one hundred feet above the surface, and to see the submerged six or seven hundred feet suddenly in motion, is disconcerting. Huge masses of ice break off the bergpieces large enough to sink a twenty-eight-foot boat, if one fell in it. Waves are sent out with vicious force, and, on the occasion referred to, would have given us an icy bath had not the water surface been blanketed

an icy bath had not the water surface been blanketed with thousands of small ice fragments which robbed the great waves of their force. It is a tedious and nervous journey through a flord filled with floating ice.

The front of some of these Alaskan glaciers rise to heights of two or three hundred feet vertically. If the glacier is advancing steadily, the icy precipice of its formings is always discharging at its terminus is always discharging bergs. I once had the good fortune to be on the hillside not far from the Nunatak Glacier in Alaska, when a great discharge of icebergs took place. There had been no birth of great bergs for some hours and the tide had cleared the flord of ice.

#### An Impressive Sight

SUDDENLY a pinnacle at the terminus of the glacier toppled, not fall-ing far outward, but sinking vertically as the support beneath it was removed. The brittle ice seemed to crumble, and a shower of small ice fragments, some blue, some white, fell into the water, the whole pinnacle, over two hundred

feet above the water, going to pieces in this way. At the same time part of the submerged portion of the ice front lost its equilibrium because of the removal of this weight. I saw a great sliver of dark blue or black ice from near the bottom of the glacier rise to the surface. It came up slowly, rather impressively, rose to over half the height of the ice cliff, then turned over, and broke eral large pieces. Among these were some of the largest icehergs seen in Alaska, and there were five big ones, scores of smaller ones, and thousands of still smaller bergs which spread in a great series of ring waves from the placier, so that twenty minutes after the first discharge the flord was again filled with ice for nearly a mile from the glacier. This sort of thing happens frequently, making one cautious in approaching a tidal glacier in a sea-worthy launch and careful never to go within a half mile in a smaller boat except when absolutely necessary.

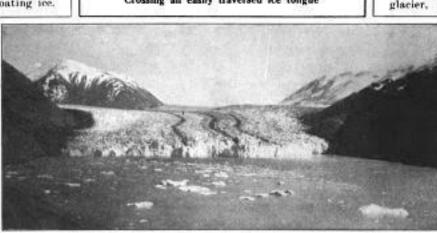
Approaching an ice tongue which ends upon the land is also sometimes difficult, for there are always scores of swift streams from the melting ice, and we often have to wade one after another of these in order to reach a certain glacier. Sometimes they divide and spread out so that crossing is not difficult. Sometimes they narrow enough so that one may cross on a log, though this is attended by grave difficulties if the log turns over or if the banks are so low that the water sweeps over the middle of the improvised bridge. Usually we have to seek the most favorable place and plunge into the

#### By LAWRENCE MARTIN

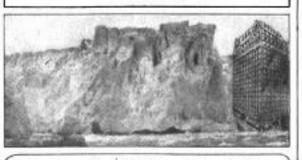
stream, regardless of comfort. The ice-cold water, the difficulty in standing up in such a swift current, the stones rolled along by the stream, all conspire to make such a crossing difficult and dangerous. In the swiftest streams, where one person alone would be swept off his feet, several men may sometimes retain a footing by crossing in line with the sturdiest man up-stream, the individuals locking arms or holding a pole in front of them. Men and horses are not infrequently drowned in



Crossing an easily traversed ice tongue



The Nunatak Glacier, Alaska



The terminus of a tidal glacier showing a 300-foot cliff compared with the Masonic Temple in Chicago

crossing the larger glacial rivers, and many parties in Alaska carry folding canvas canoes for crossing these ice-born torrents.

Glaciers that are moving rapidly are broken by great eracks or crevasses, and it is practically impossible to traverse the most rapidly moving ice tongues in Alaska. One might cut steps, bridge crevasses, etc., as is sometimes done in mountain climbing, but it would take so long to do this that it would be necessary to camp for many nights upon the exposed surface in crossing a com-

paratively narrow, crevassed glacier. When the glacier is moving more slowly or not at all, the surface melts down below the zone of crevasses and is smooth and easy to travel upon. Very often we traverse these glaciers before they are reduced to so convenient a highway, and by making many detours one may avoid the wider and deeper crevasses, leap over the narrower ones, and in this way travel readily along the glacier highway. Because of these detours I have sometimes traveled three miles on a glacier to get a mile nearer my goal.

As we go up the glacier, walking generally becomes easier, both because the crevasses may be shallower and because they may be filled or bridged with snow. It is also much more dangerous, for these snow covers and snow bridges often break and many men have fallen into crevasses and never gotten out again. It is a good rule to always avoid the yellow-looking patches on a glacier surface. They almost always indicate snow in hollows or over crevasses, and it is usually so weakened by melting that one who steps upon it may fall without warning into the depths below, perhaps to be injured by falling or crushed by the ice and snow that is dislodged and follows him down, perhaps to die of exposure or lack of food before being rescued. A prospector told me not long ago that he once fell through a snow bridge into a crevasse, and that before his companion came back with help and a rope he suffered so from hunger and cold and went so nearly insane that he was just on

the verge of shooting himself when help came.

It is a good rule never to travel alone upon a glacier, always to carry a strong rope, and always to rope the party together when on crevassed ice. When crossing snow-covered ice the rope is often more

necessary than among visible crevasses. Lacking a rope, one may often carry a long pole, holding it across the body so that it will arrest the fall if one's footing gives way. The Swiss ice ax is very desirable and handy, but few use it in Alaska.

#### Some of the Dangers

AVALANCHES are also a constant danger in traversing the upper stretches of glaciers and in crossing the passes which connect some glaciers on the opposite sides of mountains. Men, horses, tents, provisions, and outfits are often buried by avalanches, especially on sunny, melting days following heavy summer snowfalls on the high mountain glaciers.

Snow blindness also frequently results from traversing glacier surfaces or snowfields, and colored or smoked glasses are very desirable on any journey over the ice. Traveling on many glaciers is best undertaken at night, avoiding the danger of avalanches and of snow blindness.

In Alaska, where between four and five thousand people used the glacier at Valdez as a highway across the mountains in 1898, there has always adequate provisions for travel over the ice. A sledge is, of course, necessary; and it may be dragged by men, by dogs, or, if the ice is not too much crevassed, by horses. If the glacier route is twenty-five or more miles long and goes over a 4,800 foot or higher pass, as at Valdez, it will be necessary to take several days for the journey. This involves taking fuel in order to have warm food. A wood fire will do for a makeshift, but it is much better to carry some kind of an oil heater.

When the glacier is stagnant a long time it may melt down so much that its surface becomes mantled with dirt and stones, so that the ice is completely covered, sometimes supporting vegetation. The surface is slippery and hard to walk upon. A sledge can not be used, and one must pack all his provisions, bedding, and shelter upon his back.

Perhaps the best advice about glacier travel is, avoid it if you can. If another route will take you over the mountains, go that way rather than over the glacier.

# Cruising for Two on a \$300 Yacht

It is a Common Fallacy That Yachting is Merely a Rich Man's Luxury

HEN we built our house in the suburbs, the selling price of our boat went into it. That disturbed neither of us, for the house was our heart's desire, and we were prepared to forswear luxuries for its sake. "I am about ready to give up yachting anyway," said I, and I really be-lieved myself, while the wife, of course, concurred.

The place at the shore, the long vacation, and a boat certainly were not for us in the first delightful year of ownership of our home; but as the second winter slipped away, and the days lengthened, and the ice on the walks melted in the midday sun, references to yachting somehow would creep into our talk. "Do you remember the day we made the run in that rain-storm, around the lighthouse and back?" Or "How would you like to be eating some of those mackerel we got from that old fisherman at the island?" Such queries seemed quite a matter of course in our dinner-table talk; yet neither of us chose to acknowledge to the other that the boat bug was biting.

Discussion of vacation plans proved our medium of mutual confession. "We can't afford to leave home for the summer," said the wife, "but you really ought to have some recreation besides working in the garden. Your health demands it; it does, indeed. Now if you had some kind of a boat!"

Our eyes met, and I saw the die was cast. She had been reading my inner consciousness, and generously had given words to my wish with woman's ready tact, making the boat appear quite in the light of a necessity.

So it fell out that after only one boatless season, we found ourselves making figures of income and fixed charges, to discover a margin wherewith to keep up a boat. We did not speak of it as a yacht, for "boat" sounded more economical; while our system of figuring proved to us that we should actually be saving money by owning the boat, provided we did not make too large an outlay at the start. The idea of a power boat must not be entertained.

#### A Compromise

WE WANTED to do a little cruising, and \$800 was V the lowest figure at which we could buy even a small power cruiser. We had but \$300, and must satisfy our yearnings for the sea with that. A sailboat, then, was the limit of our desires; and happy in the consciousness that the mind regulates one's joys, we were as pleased with the prospect of a cheap boat as

we had ever been with more expensive pleasures.

After a long search of the yards, I found a boat that would serve our purpose. It was old, to be sure, but it had been built by an honest and skilled workman, and, like all things well made.

it retained its style and finish in spite of time. Defects were wanting, but we were as happy in the prospect of own-ing it as if we had received a gift of the finest yacht in the

It was not much of a boat to look at as it stood in the storage yard. The paint on its hull and cabin sides was chipped and blistered. The mast was badly weathered, and the ragged canvas covering the cockpit told of scant care in laying-up. As we pushed back the cabin slide and looked below, on a raw March day, a rank odor of bilge water and mildew rushed out. "It's pretty smelly," said wife, ruefully. "Not prop-erly ventilated," said I; and I feared for consequences in dry rot. But the hull proved sound, and a check for \$250 brought us a bill-of-sale of the craft.

Another \$50 went to a sailmaker for a new sail. The outfitting charges, of about \$60, were offset by the value of about 1.250 pounds of pig lead that came with the boat as ballast, so the net cost of our yacht in commission was \$300, with a tender included.

What kind of a yacht can you buy for \$300, and where can you go in her? The question is best answered at some length. Our boat—by name the Duster—was twenty-two feet long and eleven feet wide, proportions found only in the catboat type, which is, we may add, the only purely American type of yacht. The great beam of the boat gives stability without the employment of outside ballast, and on shallow draft. Duster drew, with her centerboard up, only twenty-six inches of water, making possible cruises in shallow waters, which are among the pleasantest a man can take,

#### The Trial Trip

THERE was a cabin house, ten feet long, with a broad seat on either side, having cushions covered with brown corduroy. These made good beds—after one had become accustomed to the hardness thereof. In the fore-peak was an elaborate set of dish lockers and the like, into which the new owner speedily put the ax. "The place for cooking," said he, "was near the gangway, where rentilation was good." So cutting off one cushion, he covered with zinc a space twenty by twenty-two inches, and installed there a small range with a dish locker near it. Thus equipped, and well-cleaned within, and

By WINFIELD M. THOMPSON

scraped and painted without-labors resulting in broken nails for the skipper, blisters, a woodman's appetite, the bardening of muscles that had long been idle, and the

disappearance of thirty pounds of superfluous flesh—
the 8300 yacht was ready for our pleasure.
Who shall describe the joy of our first sail in her?
On a warm May morning we rose with the sun and,
like a runaway couple, made off to the city. The boatyard was but twenty minutes by street-car from the station, but those were leaden minutes to us. At last we were aboard. The cabin, no longer "smelly," was opened, and the wife, with sleeves rolled up, was put-ting away stores and pots and pans, while the skipper hoisted sail. Then, as the dock idlers, sympathetic and envious, cast off the lines, and the boat moved out of the basin under its new sail, madam emerged from the cabin and, with sparkling eyes, came aft, seriously interfering for a moment with the duties of the man at the wheel.

Surely, never did the sun shine more brightly, nor the water sparkle more brilliantly, nor the sea's salt



Preparing for lunch in the cockpit

breath come through the harbor's mouth with a sweeter tang than on that glorious day. We sailed out past the light until we rode the long, easy swells of the ocean, and the city was a hazy purple mass on the western horizon. Then, ns the afternoon waned, we

ward and tied up at the yacht-club mooring just as the lights began twinkling, like a string of brilliants, along the boulevard about the hav.

Every week end of the heated term found us on our boat, sometimes with a party-for we paid many little social debts in that way-but more often by ourselves. Our cruises never took us more than twenty-five miles from the city—to old Marblehead, there to mingle with the yachting fleet; to Gloucester, for a night at anchor among the fishermen: to some rocky island or some lit-tle harbor on the south shore. More than once we cast anchor in the wooded bend of a river that falls into the harbor on its south side, and, the boat made snug. we rowed ashore for a walk in lovely groves of oaks and cedars. A passing fisherman or a friendly Portuguese living on an outlying island could be relied upon to sell us fish if our luck with the line were indifferent; and many the noble dish of chowder that was cooked on

our little range with its fire of charcoal. It is not my purpose to dwell overlong on this phase

of our season's yachting, delightful though it was. More material for reflection may be had in our vacation cruise, which alone paid a handsome dividend, in our estimation, on our investment in the boat. We found the spice of mild adventure and the exhibaration of travel at our command, and the fear of excessive expense was not upon us. We outfitted our little ship with as much pleasure as if we had been bound to the spice isles; we planned our course on the chart as carefully as if it were a thousand miles instead of twenty-four.

#### Down the Massachusetts Coast

OUR destination was North River, that yields its waters to the sea between two high yellow cliffs on the south shore of Massachusetts Bay; an inconsiderable stream as one sees it on the map, yet one on which in earlier days more than one thousand ships were built, including the sturdy old Columbia, that gave her name to a mighty river of the West, and also first carried our flag around the world. The traditions of this place, as well as the unspoiled beauty of its scenery, appealed to our imaginations, and when, on a hot morning in July, we cast off from the yacht-club float and, equipped for a cruise, headed down the harbor with the

tide, we were like voyagers bound for new worlds.

The essence of our cruise is best conveyed perhaps by these abstracts from the log of the Duster:

July 16-Loaded and stowed stores, and cast off at 50. Trifling nir, southeast: weather bot and hazy. At 11.30 tacked near Boston Light; wind picking up—cool. Wind backs to northeast and freshens. Eased sheets, and passed Minot's Light at 12.45 with rail awash. Entered North River at 2.10 in a strong, following sea. Came to anchor at edge of bank in a deep spot that was the bed of the river before the great storm of 1898 broke through the beach, giving the stream a new outlet. Fished for flounders; wife caught four. Landed and climbed Fourth Cliff to the edge of its sea force. Sky lowering and breeze rising. Boat of its sea face. Sky lowering and breeze rising. Boat rides lightly at her anchor in the snug basin between the marsh and the back of the cliff. Wife remarks as we go on board that it seems an age since morning—as if we had been on a long voyage. Supper by lamplight, with rain besting a spart tatter on the salin realing.

rain beating a smart tattoo on the cabin roof.

July 17—Clear and cool. No city smoke or cinders here. Breakfasted on the flounders. Scrubbed down decks, had a swim, and at low tide sailed out to the river's mouth and made soundings, as the channel is not buoyed. To night we climbed the cliff and, looking landward across the river, witnessed a gorgeous sunset. It was full tide on the marshes, and grass patches made vivid green islands in the shining water. The boat, as white as a swan, lay still in a pool of sil-ver below us. Massed clouds reflected on their under sides the scarlet glory of the sun, sinking clear in flery radiance. The surface of the river and all the pools in the marshes, like burnished mirrors, reflected

gold and purple. A lagoon within a sand spit at the cliff's end was tinted a tender rose, which gradually deepened to violet. On the sands stood a woman and a child, and their shadows fell dark and clearcut on this marvel of color. Two great night birds flew beavily down the river and alighted on the bleached branches of a dead tree. The shadows fell gradually; in the south rode high and white the moon. The surf rumbled on the beach under the sea face of the cliff; and farther off, down the coast, it could be beard in a steady swish-swash-swish on the sands. We turned in without lighting the cabin lamp.



The pile of stores

A landing on an outlying island

#### Happy Days

ONE delightful day was much like another at the cliff. We sailed out of the river's mouth to the open sea and cast our lines for cod. We went clamming. We gathered blackberries by the quart on the slopes of the cliff. We made friends with the lone fisherman

whose but stood by the edge of the marsh, and learned from him the ways of the cockles and of crabs. We climbed aboard a wrecked vessel on the beach and wove romances in her deserted cabin. We made little excursions in the tender up the river to the sites of ancient shippards. Once we went to a village for a few supplies, but we were glad to get back to our little ship and our cliff. From it we could see railroad trains making their regular shuttle-like passage across a bridge over the river without ever wishing to be on one of them.

When our vacation days bad all slipped away but one, we hoisted sail and started for home. With free sheet and a rising wind astern, the good little boat seemed to fly toward her own anchorage. We passed Minot's in an hour, and in four hours were at the club pier, hearty and happy, and feeling, as the wife said.
"as if we had been on a trip to Europe."

In the balance-sheet for our vacation, and for one

season's yachting, we found a credit in our favor, as compared with the expenses of the usual vacation. We



# COMMENT ON CONGRESS



HE Insurgents have not been having as happy a time lately as they had two years ago. In connection with the commonly assigned reasons for the lapse in their popularity, some things ought to be said. In the first place, not all the Insurgents have opposed reciprocity; they divided about half and half, and the stronger men of the movement in the Lower House, men like Murdock and Madison, voted in favor of it. Moreover, what the Insurgent Senators in the Senate have done will be seen a year from now in a clearer and more favorable light. They have postponed reciprocity a few weeks, but they have brought general tariff revision many months, probably years, nearer.

#### Reciprocity's Greatest Virtue

THE propelling force behind reciprocity is that public opinion which looks upon it as a first break in the tariff wall. This fact, to many who are sincerely for it and understand its probable effects, constitutes its single virtue. Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi favors reciprocity; Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas opposes it. The following exchange of sentences took place between them in the course of a running debate on the agreement:

Mr. Bailey-He says that the manufacturers can combine, and do combine; and I say that, therefore, they ought to be the first people exposed to the competition of the world.

Mr. Williams—In that I heartily concur. I wish to God we could begin at the other end of the line.

There is not in the Senate a more earnest or intelligent advocate of reciprocity than Senator Williams, yet he is candid enough to admit that it begins the work of tariff reduction at exactly the last point where tariff reduction ought to take place. This is what has moved the Insurgents to indignation and opposition; reciprocity leaves all the atrocities of wool, cotton, sugar, and iron untouched. Worse, indeed, for if it is to have any effect at all, reciprocity will make food cheaper and thereby make lower wages for factory workers and greater profits for factory owners possible. This is what the Insurgents have seen; they have been unwilling to make this tariff reduction now and let all the others wait for two or three years. And it must be said that their efforts are responsible for the present probability that general tariff reduction will come within a very short time after reciprocity.

#### The Real Insurgent Dilemma

THE worst difficulty of the Insurgents is still ahead of them.
Its nature is suggested by these sentences from a speech by a Democratic Senator, William J. Stone of Missouri:

"For myself, I want these gentlemen to be one thing or another—'to fish or cut bait.' . . . They declare that the high-protection policy of the Republican Party furnishes an opportunity for commercial pirates to carry on, under color of law, a refined species of grand larceny, and they are right in that. . . . They denounce the present rates as too high, but how much lower they would consent to make the rates they do not deign to advise us. Is it possible that they are opposed to grand larceny, but look with complaisance on petit larceny? I am against larceny of either kind. . . . I am for a revenue tariff—that is, a tariff no higher than is necessary to raise needed revenue for the support of the Government. When these bills are brought before the Senate I shall strive to develop the attitude of this small heroic band of so-called progressive Republicans."

Now, the Insurgents are believers in the protective tariff policy. (If this statement does injustice to any one of them, corrections will be printed gladly.) All of them, in their famous speeches during the tariff session two years ago, emphasized this fact. But the coming tariff revision is going to be dominated by the Democratic House and will be along tariff-for-revenue lines. What will the Insurgents do when that revision comes up to them for their votes? There is some chance that the movement they started has gone ahead faster than they have, that the people to-day look with less friendliness upon all protection, even upon that fairer and juster form of it which the Insurgents tried in vain to bring about two years ago.

#### The Bogy

SENATOR CLARENCE DON CLARK of Wyoming, at the end of his terrified scream against reciprocity, uttered this sentiment:

"Free trade is no longer something that can be laughed at."

There can be no doubt whatever that as between free trade and high protection, the latter is the term which sounds odious to the people of the United States after two years of tariff discussion.

But when Senator Clark intimates that the SULLIVAN eclipse of the Republican Party means the triumph of free trade he is not straightforward. Every intelligent person knows that as a practical matter free trade in the United States will be for many years an impossibility; for this reason: The expenses of running the Federal Government have become enormous; the only way to meet them for the present is through import duties-the income tax will not be available for many years, if ever. Probably a fair summary of the present state of public opinion on the tariff is this: The amount of protection which we ought to have is approximately the amount that will be incidental to a tariff for revenue, taking into account the fact that the revenue tax must be large enough to meet what has become an extremely large budget of Federal expense. This is about the same as saying that the people of the United States favor a tariff for revenue; if this is true it is surely a sign of good luck and pros-

#### The Next Ten Years

perity for the Democratic Party.

THAT greater freedom of trade, in a much broader sense than is signified by the term "free trade," is going to be more dominant in American commerce during the next ten years is extremely probable. The tendency is likely to be toward the removal of artificial barriers from trade, and tow. rd the destruction of those restraints on competition which have been fundamental in the growth of trusts during the past two decades. Public opinion is headed that way; the recent trust decisions have done much; the present activities of the Attorney-General's office at Washington will do more; a lower tariff will help; most of all will be done by the simple working of economic laws. The collapse of the effort of Mr. Morgan and the Steel Trust to suspend the law of supply and demand is likely to be an impressive and long-lasting lesson. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" will be taken seriously again.

#### Senator Clark's Metaphors

THE typical Standpat Republican, in the beginning, was disposed to sneer at reciprocity. It is only very recently that he sees the situation as Senator Root expressed it:

"No one may suppose that this arrangement could be made by the President, carried through the House, certain of passage here in the Senate, if there were not a great public opinion behind it. What we say here is of little consequence. Our arguments do not advance or retard it. It is moving along with a public opinion behind it."

As the Standpatter realizes the inevitable, he feels the foundations of the world crumble about his feet. Only in an exaltation of excitement could a man assemble the variety of metaphors which Senator Clarence Don Clark of Wyoming used, in the course of a twenty-minute speech, to convey his idea of reciprocity. The first has a homely rural flavor:

"You are turning the grindstone to sharpen the knife that will put the hide of protection on the fence all over this country."

Then he draws on literature for a while:

"You are opening the tent and the camel's head will be in."

"Then for God's sake why are you going to vote for it! . . . The only reason why a Republican who claims to have the fire on the altars of his patriotism and his party always burning can find for voting for this Democratic measure is that it will not do any particular harm."

This one is a fine martial picture:

"When the assaults are thickest and the hardest upon this doctrine of protection, when the enemy is in force, when they are equipped, when they are ready and eager for the fray, when they have already captured the outworks and are now training their guns against the citadel itself, the first men to desert the cause are the men who for years and years have stood like adamant against the beresy of free trade."

Then he passed to the river and the sea, and finally back to pioneer symbolism:

"I want the regular Republicans to understand exactly the bridge which they have constructed to pass over from Republican protective tariff to the Democratic tariff plan."

"... I do not want to throw overboard every Republican doctrine. . . ."
"By that vote you laid the ax to the root of the tree of our tariff prosperity."

About the only figure of speech Senator Clark left unused was the one most commonly heard among Republicans, the one which pictures reciprocity as an "entering wedge."



Spoiling a Good Game

ASEBALL is our national game, played far and near throughout the United States by every boy as soon as he is big enough to handle a bat: its influence on our growing youth is immeasurable; it is therefore of much concern to us all-mothers, fathers, brothers, teachers—whether the game be clean and fairly played or whether it partake of the unsportsmanly and chicane methods which have come to obtain in the commercialized professional baseball.

The baseball of our schools and colleges should have nothing in common with the professional game save the actual playing rules; yet the warped and offensive ethics of professional baseball are adopted and tolerated at our colleges, where the game exists that young gentlemen may meet in sportsmanly rivalry to uphold the athletic honor of their respective institutions!

And so, where we look for, indeed depend upon, nurture of our amateur games and propagation of the sportsman, we find the professional coach, the profes-sional manners, and the professional spirit as expressed by the paramount importance placed upon mere winning, and the adora-tion of the "gate."

#### Rowdy College Baseball

RECENTLY, in the "Youth's Companion," appeared an article on intercollegiate baseball by Dean L. B. R. Briggs, chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, which, so clearly as to make it intelligible to the least informed and so temperately as to arrest the most ardent partizan, lays have the unfairness and the contemptibleness of popular baseball trick-ery with such authority and conviction that I give space to some of his pithiest

paragraphs:
"Just before a recent game of base ball at New Haven the Harvard and Yale University catchers made an agreement which shall serve as my text. Each promised the other to go through the game without trying to disconcert the betsmen by talking to them. The agreement was creditable; the need of it was humiliating -as if contestants in a rifle match should agree not to joggle each other's elbows and not to shout: 'You can't hit it!' 'You're no good!'-or something much

"A player hits to the infield, and the pitcher, nominally trying to buck up first base, dashes straight at the runner. Why? To make that runner consciously or un-consciously 'slow down' for fear of collision. A baseman so places his body and his legs as to bar easy access to the bag. A field coach shouts from the side-lines, to the runner but at the pitcher, 'Hi-i-i! Well! well! well! He can't put it over the plate! Now you've got him in a hole, old boy!' while his fellow students 'support the term' by stemping the bleachers. port the team' by stamping the bleachers or by cheering and singing under the leadership of the most popular men in their college. Possibly the chief editorial article in the university paper that morning has pointed out how games are won by cheering, and has urged every man to do his duty.

"I have purposely omitted such offenses as tripping, although even that is not unknown to university baseball. I have in-stanced acts that may be observed in the games of our leading universities, may in some colleges be committed by popular men without visible loss of popularity, and may be urged by captains and coaches as essential to the game—not to mention the

honor of the university. "Baseball, like every game outdoors or indoors, demands honorable control of temper and of tongue. When it teaches vulgarity and meanness it ceases to be baseball, or athletics of any kind, and becomes thinly disguised sharp practise. velopment in the game may change the position of the pitcher, or the relation of fouls to strikes, or the maximum size of a fielder's glove; it can not change the principles of sportsmanship, which in every athletic sport, no matter how strategic or how rough, permits and requires each player to be a gentleman."

#### Theory es. Practise

SPLENDID sentiment and an eloquent and accurate analysis of rowdy baseball.

Would you not conclude that where this fine feeling is held by the chairman of the committee governing athletics such play would not, could not, exist? Yet Harvard's habit, as well as that of others. was the text of Dean Briggs's timely pro-

How does it luppen that a university which has a sportsman such as this chairman of the board of athletic control is not free from unsportsmanly practises? And Harvard's attitude is the rule rather than the exception among the older colleges of the East, where, shame-lessly enough, the nines of the largest institutions are the most frequent and the most flagrant exhibitors of muckerish play, despite opposition by the leading

college press.

The "Yale Alumni Weekly" has been vigorously condemning the rowdyism of Yale baseball, the "Daily Princetonian" only recently severely censured its nine and college mates for a scandalous show of unsportsmanly behavior, while "Old Penn," the weekly of Pennsylvania, is an ever-recurring and able critic of the present method of conducting college athletics.

#### Why Is Rowdy Baseball?

WITH agreement so impressive and widespread among the best type of college men on and off the campus, as to the disgraceful character of such play, why is rowdy baseball permitted? Pecause: (1) it is an expression of the lit-erally unchecked and feverish desire for victory that, in the mind of the average American, represents the chief, if not the sole, return of sport; and which, in the case of the undergraduate, is intensified by the professional atmosphere in which his game is developed; and (2) for the reason that the athletic committees of control and the faculties, either for lack of courage or because love of success rather than interest in the game itself-has also enveloped them, have watched the professional and amateur-destroying spirit expanding under their very windows without stopping it as they could and should have done.

Need we wonder that, being otherwise unguided, the boys copy professional slang and ways, and adopt the methods of the commercialized professional baseball, in which winning is the only result tolerated and where any device to that end short of open assault is encouraged?

#### Something No Fellow Can Do

O this state has our Eastern college baseball arrived—that unfair tactics are viewed as helps to victory, and flourish unrestricted lest perchance a hazard be placed in the way of winning!

That is the thought which distresses.

It is not so much that such yapping and geeing and trick play are in wretched vulgar taste; it is that these baseball rowdyisms of tripping, of jeering to rat-tle the rival pitcher, of yelling to confuse the opponent baseman so he miscalcu-late a foul—as was done by Princeton in the game lost to Amherst—of spiking by baseman or sliding runner—are all scurvy, despicable resorts to defeat an adversary.

In a word, it is not that rowdy baseball is not sport or sportsmanly or even de-cent; it is that it is unfair; that it is taking detestable advantage; that it is not giving your opponent a square deal; that it is something no fellow can do and keep the respect of his comrades.

#### Only the Desire Needed

ET because neither the indifferent I father nor the courageless faculty interpose, our growing boys acquire the habit of unfair play under the impression that it is a legitimate means to winning, be-cause such is the custom of the pro-fessional game and of the professional player, their sporting ideal and baseball

It is not to the credit of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton that this professional spirit should be more in evidence in their base ball than elsewhere in the college world, especially since, because of their long association in the several branches of athletics, agreement to abandon such unfair and odious tactics would be but a mere matter of an hour's confab.

Only the desire appears lacking. Presidents Lowell, Hadley, and whoever is aspiring to fill Woodrow Wilson's shoes at Princeton, need only call their athletic committees and team captains together, and the end of this hoodlum baseball is an accomplished fact.

#### West Leads East

THAT part of Western athletics which is represented by the Conference Colleges has quite outpaced the East in this respect, and placed their sport generally,



Cartridges Win The U. S. Government Test

THE RED WENAND

#### EXPERTS FIND THEM "THE MOST ACCURATE"

THE tests held recently by the Board of Government Experts to determine the best ammunition resulted in Winchester rifle cartridges again being found superior to all other makes. All Winchester cartridges from the tiny .22 to the big .50 caliber, and all Winchestershotgun shells, are made with the same care, under the same scientific supervision, and of the same high class of materials as the Winchester rifle cartridges which have won the Government tests two years in succession.

WINCHESTER RIFLE AND PISTOL CARTRIDGES are uniform and reliable. Their accuracy, velocity and pen-etration are unequalled. They are always effective for shooting small game, big game, dangerous game, and for target practice or protection. Use them and attain your highest degree of shooting efficiency.

WINCHESTER LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS are made with the Winchester Patent Corrugated Head, which is far superior to the old English system of metal lining, discarded in Winchester shells years ago. Uniform and sure primers prevent misfires, and the use of the best combinations of the highest grades of powder, shot and wadding insures even patterns, good penetration and high velocity.

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GYREX does what best carbonstors can't do—it delivers a perfect mixture to the cylinders. For latake pipe, spins around at high speed, thoroughly mixes gasdene and alrea that cylinders get a beautiful mixture—just exactly right. You need such a device, get a GYREX to-day.

GYREX is a little stokelateel markins, mounted on ball-bearings set in inhular brass shell. (See illustration.) Attached in five minutes. Used on their sends of cars and botts. Gives also into satisfaction. Carburetters de ant mix gasolene and air properly—GYREX does. Therefore you need this device. Get a GYREX to-day.

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Mail us \$3,00 and we forward a GYREX to you prepaid. If it does not prove its worth, you can return it within ten days and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Send name, model and year of your car, or inside diameter of intake pipe at carburetor flange.

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This Dynamo lights lamps, charges batteries, operates power horn and lights 16 c.p. inspection lamp. Greatest convenience ever devised for motorists. A miniature electric plant driven by your motor. Absolutely reliable. It is not merely a "battery charger," Operates independent of battery. Complete in every detail. Special armored wiring, junction box, battery, electric cut-out and switch with Dynamo. cut-Perries equipped with this Dynamo and Gray & Davis Electric Lamps. Got the GRAY & DAVIS Dyname. Do not accept a substitute. Ask your dealer to have it just in your new car. Weite to-day for handsome catalog D.

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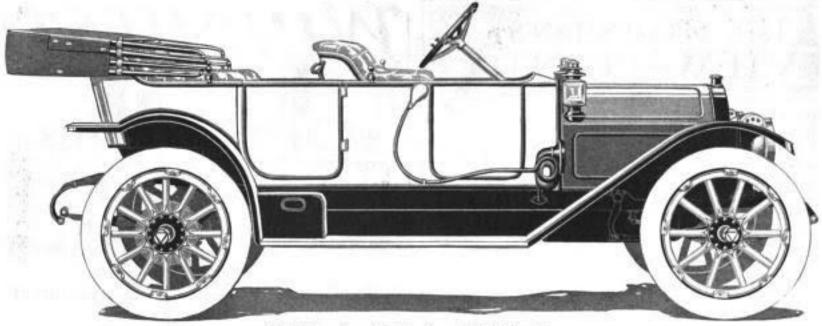
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"33" Fore-Door Touring Car - \$1600 Complete

A large, handsome car, which accommodates five passengers without crowding; is furnished with Bosch magneto and storage battery, genuine mohair top, glass wind shield, 34 x 4 inch tires on Demountable Rims, extra rim and tire irons. Inside control, full lamp equipment with Prest-O-Lite tank, big beautiful lamps enameled black. Robe and foot rails, eccoa floor mat. Tool box on running board. Tools, license number bolders. Tire repair kit, etc.

# The 1912 HUDSON "33" Now on Exhibition Everywhere

You can see the 1912 HUDSON "33" TODAY at any HUDSON salesroom. It has many improvements, many refinements and much additional equipment that make it an even greater value than was the HUDSON "33" of 1911. No extra charge is now made for equipment.

Since you are familiar with the 1911 car, then you must be curious to know how it has been possible to increase its value.

TOWARD E. COFFIN'S latest car-the HUDSON "33"—was delivered to the first buyer less than a year ago. All promised for its value, its simplicity, its beauty, and its power up to that time could necessarily be no more than a claim.

So startling were our statements that we were accused of being extravagant. But we knew what the HUDSON "33" would do, for it was Mr. Coffin's latest design. He had already built four famously successful cars. They were the leaders of their times. Each had marked a distinct advance toward simplicity and service value and had established a new lower price basis for cars of quality.

Our organization built all the cars of the four different names that Mr. Coffin ever designed and there-fore realized the value of the "33."

We knew, and the trade-makers, engineers and dealers—also knew, that there could be no experimenting in the work of Howard E. Coffin. Of course some hesitated at accepting all we said. Similar statements about other cars had been made before and experience had shown that performance did not fully meet the promises.

But many personally knew Howard E. Coffin's ability and therefore understood the conservativeness of our claims. As a consequence, when the dealers showed the "33"-

#### They Sold 687 HUDSONS the First Day

The majority of those who bought had owned cars of Mr. Collin's earlier designs. They knew the char-acter of his work. But the continued demand which left us at the end of the season with some 2,000 more orders than we could fill was due to the performance that the car was constantly giving on the road in the

hands of every possible type of automobile user.

These drivers were showing and proving positively
the conservativeness of our claims. Hundreds had owned many cars of different makes and therefore could make comparisons. They chose the HUDSON "33." Hundreds who were having their first experience chose the HUDSON "33." Professional race drivers made a similar choice because of the car's power, simplicity and wide range of flexibility. Famous engineers chose the HUDSON "33," for they recognized the soundness of all the ideas incorporated in its construction. And hundreds who demanded a high standard of comfort and beauty, as well as mechanical excellence, also chose the HUDSON "33."

We pointed out that the HUDSON "33" had fewer parts than other cars of similar size and power, and critics argued that we thereby sacrificed strength. But a year's usage has shown such fears to be groundless.

We claimed then the HUDSON "33" to be the one

advanced car in the past two years; that other makers would adopt its features as early as possible. That statement, too, is verified by the changes that have been made by those makers whose facilities would permit the alterations in their plans.

Other changes embracing the features now found only on the "33" will appear when makers have had an opportunity to adopt these more advanced ideas.

#### Value of the Dust Proof Features

Much was said about the dust proof features of the HUDSON "33." The valve mechanism is inclosed, thus protecting it from dust, and sand which on other cars settles on the tappets and wears away the adjust-ments as though emery dust had been used. The HUDSON "33" is as quiet in operation as any

car that has been built, no matter what its cost. Its motor when running idle can scarcely be heard. In pulling a load, it does so without effort and without noise.

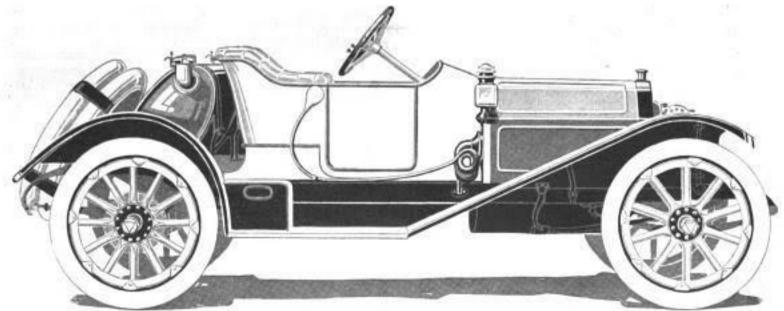
Many motors and cars operate quietly when new but soon become noisy.

Dust and sand are large factors in the destruction

of an automobile. The grit wears away adjustments. It grinds out

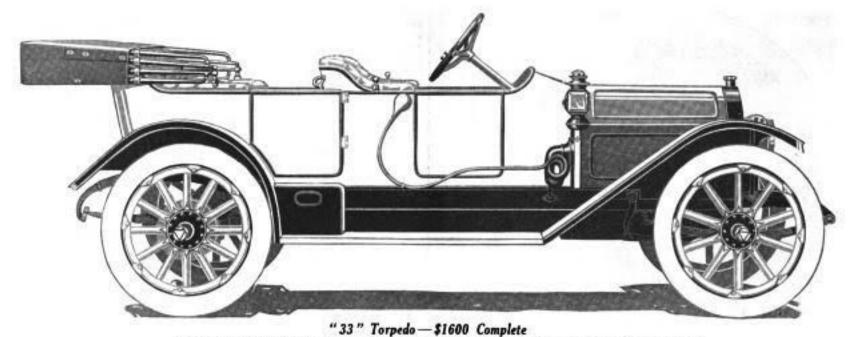
bearings. A few grains of sand or dust will do more damage than thousands of miles of service.

These shortcomings in other cars were pointed out and we showed how they had been corrected in the HUDSON "33."



The "33" Roadster-\$1600 Complete

Same chassis as used for the Mile-A-Minute Roadster, Contrary to most automobiles of this type, this is a comfortable car. The weight is so distributed that rough roads can be traveled with safety at a good speed and without discomfort to the passenger, Inside control. Although not shown in illustration car is equipped with genuine mobair top and glass wind shield, also Bosch magneto and storage battery, 34 x 4 inch tires on Demountable Rims with extra rim and tire irons, luggage carrier. Thirty gallon gasoline and ten gallon oil tank capacity. Same lamps and other equipment as on larger cars.



A smart car, short coupled, with long, low, rakish lines and high-back comfortable seats. It is equipped with Bosch mete and a orage battery, genuine mohair top, glass wind shield, 34 x 4 inch tires on Demountable Rims, extra rim tire irons. Inside control, full lamp equipment with Prest-O-Lite tank, big beautiful lamps enameled black. Robe foot rails, cocoa floor mat. Tool box on running board. Tools, license number holders, etc.

# Howard E. Coffin's Masterpiece, The Car Which 2,000 Failed to Get

We had to return more than 2,000 orders for the 1911 HUDSON "33", because we could not build as many cars as were wanted.

Most of those whom we could not supply have now placed their orders for the 1912 model. This indicates that you must act quickly if you are to get a HUDSON "33" this summer.

#### Greater Value This Year Than Last

One year's experience with thousands of cars, in addition to establishing the correctness of design and sufficiency of materials, has shown us how to add to the comfort, simplicity and value of the car.

It has given practice to our workmen with the result that they do their work more skillfully. This

means quieter operation and longer service for the car.

In the matter of tires, for instance—the most costly single item entering into the operation of an automobile—we have in the 1912 model assured greater

Last year we furnished 34 x 3 1/2 inch tires, a size tire makers say is large enough for a car of the weight of the HUDSON "33." This year, to assure longer serv-ice, we are using 34 x 4-inch tires.

To reduce all annoyance of delays and work on the road, the "33" is this year furnished with Demountable Rims. Fear of punctures need no longer concern you, for a ready-inflated tire can be substituted so easily that a woman can make the change in five minutes.

Wider and deeper seats with higher backs are furnished. The springs are a trifle longer and therefore more flexible. In bundreds of little things we have added a touch of simplicity and of elegance that in-creases greatly the evident value you obtain in the HUDSON "33."

Control levers are located inside and are operated by the right hand, yet do not interfere with the driver's knees, which is a common fault in most cars that have inside controls.

#### Equipment Is Now Included

Last year we quoted the car stripped, selling the top, glass wind shield, magneto and Prest-O-Lite tank as extras at \$150. This year these things with the Demountable Rims, larger tires, wind shield, heavier,

All models sell at the same price—\$1600.

When you get the 1912 HUDSON "33," it is equipped ready for complete and satisfactory service. Even the license number holders and tire irons are in place.

#### We Have Spent Lavishly

No expense has been spared in making the 1912 HUDSON "33" all that could be desired in every particular. The best of everything has been used.

were generous in this respect with the 1911 model.

This season we are even more particular as to the quality of materials and the way they are assembled. You can't see just how we have added to this quality except by the perfect operation of the car.

You can see, however, by a mere glance, that a better quality of equipment is furnished than you ordinarily find on cars selling under \$2500. The lamps are the same as are used on one of the highest priced American cars. The upholstering is carefully selected. The paint is of highest quality. All details that con-tribute to convenience and long inexpensive service are there. We have a perfected system of carburction by which greater mileage is secured from each gallon of

gasoline. The larger tires assure lower operation cost.

Comfort has been the ideal to which we have worked. The 1911 HUDSON "33" is well known as a silent, easy riding ear. It does not jerk. There is no vibration. In the new model these values have been increased. The springs are longer and more flexible;

the seats are wider, the backs higher and the cushions are softer. These things cost more than most makers of cars selling under \$2500 are willing to pay.

#### See the New Model Before it, too, is Sold

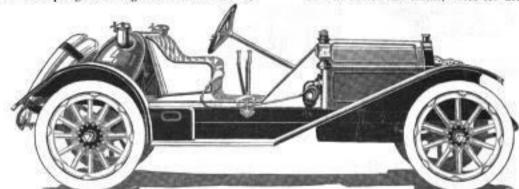
At no time, from March to July, were HUDSON dealers able to meet the demand. A majority could not even keep their demonstrators, for buyers insisted

upon having the "33" whether or no.

The close of the production season of the 1911 model left us with 2,000 unfilled orders. Not being able to furnish the 1911 model, dealers have accepted a revision of many of those orders to cover 1912 cars. Delivery in limited numbers is being made now. If you are fortunate and get one of these new models you can use it all summer, fall and winter and have a car next year that still is as up-to-date as any. The demand remains unabated. There has been no let up. The HUDSON "33" is wanted by more persons than we can supply. Therefore you should go to your dealer's at once and see this new model of "the one advanced our of the past three years."

If that is not convenient, write for details. a revision of many of those orders to cover 1912 cars.

If that is not convenient, write for details,



Mile-A-Minute Roadster - \$1600 Complete

Faster than its name implies. Completely equipped with Bosch magneto, storm apron, Demountable Rims, extra rim and tire irons, 100 mile an hour Warner Auto-Meter, luggage carrier, lamps, Prest-O-Lite tank, etc. Tank capacity 30 gallons gasoline, 10 gallons oil. So balanced that it will hold road at maximum speed better than most cars. Fenders, running boards, etc., easily removable. Will make satisfactory showing in any amateur speed or hill climbing contest.

#### HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7023 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

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the most modern automobile plant in existence (two city blocks in b),was erected especially for the manufacture of the HUDSON "33."



#### One of the Hundred Uses of this Electric Stove\*

Boils Water Tea Coffee Candy Soups Potatoes

Cooks Rarebits Vegetables

Getting breakfast quickly is but Fries one of the many conveniences possible with this electric stove. It is ready for service anywhere, any time with ordinary cooking utensils and with percolators, chafing dishes, and the like.

Simply turning a switch produces either of three different grades of heat, low, medium or high. This handy stove is flameless, safe, clean, reliable and will last a lifetime.

G-E Disk Stoves are made in five different sizes ... price \$4.50 and upwards. The G-E line also includes electric twin-disk plates and domestic ranges, similar in size and usefulness to gas hot plates and ranges. Get them from lighting companies and electrical sup-ply dealers everywhere. Write for 60-page, illustrated price list of fifty electric heating and cooking devices.

\*Through the use of Calorite (an alloy made and used exclusively by the General Electric Compuny) this stove will give a quicker and cheaper heat than any other electric stove of its size.



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better gun for target work and all small game up to 200 yards. Without change of mechanism it handles .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges perfectly. The deep Ballard rifling develops maximum power and accuracy and adds years to the life of rifles.

The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your bead and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts—least parts of any .22—it is the quickest and easiest to clean. A great vacation rifle. Ask any gun dealer.

The Marlin Firearms Co. 17 WILLOW STREET. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

and their baseball particularly, on a plane quite above the one common to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and most others of the Atlantic Coast. This is also true of Atlantic Coast. This is also true of Leland Stanford and the University of California, fortunate as having in Dr. Jordan and Dr. Wheeler presidents of courage and action, as well as sports-men, resolved their undergraduates shall not indulge in unfair play with official connivance as happens in the effete East.

The Conference colleges are doing needed work in putting college sport in its proper place. They have abolished the train-ing table, reduced the gate, limited the number of games permitted to varsity teams, and are grappling with the base-ball player who joins hotel or resort or other like nines for a summer's board or other wage.

#### Winding Yarn

F OR the greater number, the faculties and the athletic committees of control among Eastern colleges give an infinite amount of time and pains to the details of athletic legislation; but subside when eruptions are really vital to the purity of the sport and the honesty of the boys.

Unless a college can gather a committee that has the power to act and the will to do so, athletic legislation might much better be left to the undergraduates. Indeed, I have always believed the groundwork of such legislation and the proper conduct of their games should be put up straight to the undergraduates, with the faculty or the committee of control in the background as the power higher up, so to say, to deterrine the college policy—eligibility, schedules, expenses—to decide vexatious problems and to visit punishment where and when the morale of the student body requires it. A committee which should be a guide at all times and a judge when necessary, with the respect and the obedience attaching to such high

If a committee is not so placed, what practical service can it render sport? Take the Harvard Athletic Committee, for example; its high-minded chairman is moved to plead through the public press for de-cency in baseball, which, in his official capacity, he finds himself unable to estab-lish. If Dean Briggs had the authority that should go with the chair of a uni-versity committee of control, you may be sure Harvard baseball would be cleaned of unfair tactics and closed to men who play for board and lodging during summer, and Haughton, the football coach, forbidden to collect candidates for sum-mer training in a weak and vainglorious attempt to beat Yale, as though mere length of practise assured brainful or-

ganization and adept performance! What respect can be had from undergraduates for committees which overlook essential elements of amateur sport to spend time winding legislative yarn?

#### Too Smart

A<sup>S</sup> guide and judge along the lines in-dicated, these college committees of control should be drawn from the sympathetic and the broad-minded among faculty, alumni, and students, for they may and they should exert a wide and formative, not to say educational influence upon American sport out of college as well in it. We need the inspiring voice of the sportsman and the steadying of his experienced hand. For we restless traders of America are forever confusing business and sport, profit and play, amateur and pro-fessional. Mostly in competitive games we are professionals in spirit, playing under the laws of the amateur, which, therefore, we evade as much as the um-pire and the committees of control allow; rules are obstacles to license which captains and coachers plot to circumvent. We do not abide in the spirit of ama-

teur sport; we seek always for some advantage outside the rule; some advantage outside the obvious spirit of the contest. In a word, too often we do not play the game; in another word, for use of which I apologize, we are too "d-smart."

If it is buseball—amateur baseball—we

keep the runner off the base or rattle the pitcher so he can not play his game; if football, we seek to get a start on the other fellow by gathering the candidates in summer vacation for a period of training and feeding after the manner of the professional hall teams; if it is an international jumping event in which "officers and Government borres only can be entered," we send the United States army officers over on crack performers which have been bought up around the country out of a fund raised by some patriotic gentleman, and which, in the spirit of the competition, are neither officers' nor Government's. A more typical illustration of the American conception of playing the game could not be offered.

#### A Famous Polo Victory

MERICAN skill and strategy and ver-A satility and (as to ponies) bandiness triumphed at Westbury, Long Island, last month (June 1 and 9) when Meadou Brook successfully defended the International Polo Cup against English chal-lengers in a two-game match of brilliant, sportsmanly play. It was a famous vir-tory, for this Cup ranks fourth among the world's sporting classics—America's Cup. Derby, Gordon Bennett Aviation, Liverpool Grand National, Henley Grand Challenge The cream of each country was rep-resented by the teams; in the case of America, the uttermost expression of our skill, and for England, the four best that could be mustered-which means the strongest four lacking one (W. S. Buckmaster) in the British kingdom.

These were: America—Lawrence Waterbury, No. 1; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., No. 2; H. P. Whitney, No. 3; and Devereux Milburn, back. England—Captain L. St. George Cheape, No. 1; Lieutenant A. Noel Edward, No. 2; Contain I. Markers, Hand wards, No. 2; Captain J. Hardress Lloyd. No. 3; and Captain Herbert H. Wilson. back. Lloyd and Wilson were of the Cup defenders in 1909, when these Americans won it from England, whence it was car-

ried in 1886.

In the technique of the game, there was little to choose between the teams, and that little favored the Englishmen. Their strokes up and down the field (across the field the Americans excelled) were cleaner, their horsemanship the better, and their success in securing the ball out of a close scrimmage the more frequent. It was the faster, more flexible play, with its shift-ing formations, plus dash and individual prowess, welded into resistless combination maneuvers, which in the first game turned impending defeat into splendrous success (4½ goals to 3), and in the con-cluding struggle overcame defense so high and desperate as to excite the wonder of beholders (41/2 to 31/2 goals).

#### A Close Match

O'NLY Whitney's unruffled efficiency and a remarkable recovery by the tram when the game was half over, and the Britons in a long lead, saved the first day for America. Even so, had the challengers made the most of their scoring opportunities, of which they had many more than the defenders, they would have been beyond overtaking. Three, at least, of their misses for goal on clear open shots were inexcusable. In every other element of the game in the first encounter, and for full four periods of the eight, the Englishmen outplayed the Americans, in hitting, riding-off, pace, and team-work, their superiority in the last being apparent even during and after the great Amer-ican rally in the fifth period. At the outset of this spectacular struggle. Whitney was the only American on the ball, and his generalship and individual excellence, together with the driving of Milburn, who shortly regained his form, were really the saving factors of the day. The Water-burys were much off form, L. especially, who looked, rode, and stroked as though

in need of more work.

In the second game the American for wards were steady and, for moments, brilliant; but the bulwark of the team again consisted of Milburn's great driving and Whitney's generalship and passing to the Waterburys for their showier goal-making.

Viewing the match in retrospect, indeed, it is the No. 3 and back on each side whose work in the two games remains an impressive memory-Lloyd and Wilson, Whitney and Milburn. There is no back compara-ble to either of these, and, outside of Buckmaster, no three of equal class.

The next English team that comes after the Cup will undoubtedly contain Buck-muster; and if the forwards of the American team are not quicker on their game than they were this time, the Cup will go back to England.

#### American Ponies

THERE is not so much credit coming to the ponies as I have seen sug-gested, for while the American second string was longer and averaged higher, the best of the English were, as a whole, about as good as the American: and the week's interval between the first and second match gave each side the opportunity to use their choicest. In handiness, the home players had, perhaps, a shade of advantage, due to the training and experience of the pony rather than to the pony itself or its riding; and the always calmer, easier horsemanship of the Britons made for the endurance of their mounts.

The noteworthy fact concerning the ponies was the quality of the American-bred, particularly those of California. Of the twenty defending, twelve were homebred, while two of the Britons' eighteen were Californians; and one of the two. Pigeon I, a gray gelding, appeared to have the legs of every other pony on the field

#### The New Woman

to come to camp, the girls having waited patiently on the steps of the post-office until it opened. The treasure was later brought into camp in the suit-case of the new girl, and appeared on the table at supper-time amid a blaze of candles. The removal of many wrappings brought to light a mysterious message leading the pirates to another box containing a huge store of chocolates. The entire camp, of rourse, joined in celebrating the victory of the pirates and the cessation of hostilities.

Mock weddings and burlesque initiations are always popular. Real secret societies also exist in many camps, and add their mysteries to the series of daily

excitements.

Thus characteristically feminine diversions are to be had in plenty by these girls in boyland. But, after all, the emphasis is chiefly on the physical training and hygiene, departments which are systematically neglected in the home of the average girl. After once getting her nerves thoroughly rested, she is soon made to realize that good health is the greatest of all life's joys. With this new interest in her physical self comes a sudden increase of energy, an independence and a self-reliance which she has never experienced before.

Many camps maintain a system of selfgovernment, by which the girls themelves assume almost the entire responsibility for discipline. Among enthusiastic campers discipline scarcely needs to be mentioned. There are councilors, it is true, in charge of all the camp activities. trained young college women, systematic and energetic; yet their duties are those of companions and guides rather than of teachers or disciplinarians.

Nature is, after all, the greatest teacher. The girl who has learned from nature the lesson of health, of enthusiasm, and of self-reliance has little need of further instruction. She is already well on the way to a sane, well-balanced, efficient womanbood, a state of being which seems entirely apart from the mental and physical world of the average nervous, hysterical, fashion-tortured, matinee-rabid city girl, but which, it is to be hoped, will become more and more widely spread, through the common sense, wholesome, healthy in-fluence of the girls' summer camp.

#### Rooting to Victory

treated to teams which played ball in streaks and seldom climbed to even a good position in the second division of the National League. Under such conditions the support which baseball received in the Mound City was surprising. The populace attended the games in fair numbers, but the crowds were disgusted. They rooted rather for the visiting clubs than their own. They jibed the home talent continually. This venting of their feelings upon the players had only one effect -it made them worse than they normally would have been.

When Bresnahan, former catcher of the New York Giants, took charge, like the good general he is, he realized that his first move, even before the rudi-mentary work of forming the nucleus for a winning team, was to educate the He is one of the keenest stuerowd. dents of metaphysics in baseball. He has mastered the intricacies of working an audience into a frenzy of faithful support. He is an actor. Without uttering a word, his pantomime conveys that which he means to imply, and a climax is successfully reached.

While erouching behind the plate, by slight turning of the head, a disdainful look at the umpire, almost obscured by his mask, Bresnaban implies that the decision rendered was unfair, and the crowd rushes to his support. Accomplishing this alone has made Roger's sojourn in St. Louis of benefit to the club owners.

The time now is ripe for his real work to begin. He has gained support for his younger players, and the older men have been imbued with a new existence. The disgruntled feeling is disappearing, and the promise is that ere long St. Louis will support its team with the same enthusi-asm that exists in New York.

#### The Antics of Jennings

HUGHEY JENNINGS, manager of Detroit, is another who has mastered the science of baseball psychometry. He has adopted a different method from Bresnahan. He does not gain support by protesting. His jovial antics in the coaching-box, his famous "c-y-a-a-h" yell, his whistle, his grass-pulling, all touch the risibilities of the fans, and they, probably unintentionally, aid bim and his team. This, in a degree, is responsible for the excellent showing of his Tigers. He centers the attention upon himself, thereby protecting his men from the taunts which might be hurled at them while playing on foreign fields. His players do the rest. It has often been said that each of his movements is a signal to his men for some definite action. Possibly so. No one but himself and his players can affirm or deny The fact remains, however, that their ulterior purpose is for crowd benefit.

In selecting players to do duty on the coaching lines, a manager takes this ability into consideration as well as baseball knowledge and keen discernment. This is one of the chief assets of Arlie Latham, the Giants' coach.

While traveling be frequently engages in caustic repartee with the crowd, and the fans jeer at him, but all the while the New York players themselves are exempt, and Latham is performing his duty. Coaches of this kind are few. The silent coach is of no use in baseball psychology.

One of the most rapid developments into a valuable coach was that of Fred Snod-grass of the Giants. He has been sent to the line more than once in critical stages of the game, and his never-ceasing chatter, his sort of two-stepping dance, appeared to impress the home crowd with the fact that its support was needed, and

#### Supporting the Home Team

I T is because of the loyal support accorded the Giants and the Highlanders by the people of New York City that the other clubs in the National and American Leagues would rather play almost any-

The condition also reverses. One of the bardest cities on the circuit for the Giants to play in is Chicago. There has always been a keen rivalry between the clubs of these two cities, probably because they are the largest cities represented, and it is while playing there that Latham does his best work. He attracts attention and, in a way, the New York players are relieved of a nerve-racking jeering.

The Washington club of the American

League is probably one of the most peculiarly situated major league baseball organ izations—not geographically, but from the standpoint of its crowds. No city has a more transient fundom than Washington. Visitors are continually flocking into the capital, and, as practically all of the publie offices and buildings close in the afternoon about game time, there is little else for the sightseers to do but visit the ball park.

Thus it is that even a losing team is a good paying proposition there. Each day's new arrivals assure an attendance worth while at the game in the afternoon. They go, maybe not only to kill time, but to see baseball played regardless of the ultimate outcome. In this way the club is deprived of local support to a great ex-tent. The faithful Washingtonians who attend each day are so few that it can be said they have practically no effect on the game itself.

It is the support that a club gains while a winning combination that carries it along for several seasons. At first it may seem that it is a peculiar thing that once a team wins a pennant it generally repeats or finishes well up in the standing in the succeeding season or for several seasons thereafter. There is only one explanation of this. The club has gained the confidence of the crowd. It has shown the people its mettle, and once this has been accomplished the crowd does not forsake its standard very readily. In this respect the basehall public differs from the fol-lowers of any other sport. It does not forget quickly what a club has accom-plished. Once a team has won the championship, the manager is practically forced to stand pat during the following year. He can better the club very little, as a rule, by making changes. The players have learned to work together.

#### A Great Factor

ALL this while the other clubs in the lengue have been strengthening their They may appear even stronger than the veteran organization, and yet they will not finish in as good a position. This is due to no other reason than the crowd. The veteran team has maintained the

support of the home crowd and gained the respect of the fans in other cities.

Thus it is that the crowd is conceded

to be one of the greatest factors in baseball. Managers and players importune its To it can be attributed the fact that the teams representing the larger cities are generally the ones to stand highest in the final computation of averages. They have a larger crowd support.

# A Kodak Lesson from Motion Pictures.

The exactions of the motion picture film business are unequaled in any other department of photography and, we believe, in any other line of manufacturing on a large

The maker of motion pictures requires high speed in the emulsion, for every exposure is necessarily a snap-shot and must often be made under poor light conditions. He requires absolute dependability in the product, for he frequently spends thousands of dollars to produce his picture play, and a failure to get good negatives would mean not merely the waste of a few hundred feet of film, but the loss of the thousands of dollars spent for special trains, and actors, and settings, and the weeks, perhaps months of time, spent in preparation.

The motion picture man must have a film that is free from the minutest blemish, The picture that you see upon the curtain, say 15 x 20 feet in size, is approximately seventy thousand times as large as the tiny film upon which it was made. A spot the size of a pin head upon that film would show as large as your hat upon the curtain,

The requirements' then, are extreme speed, fineness of grain, absolute freedom from mechanical defects, and dependability. The price of the film is a secondary consideration. First of all, it must be right. The competition for this business is purely a competition of quality and reliability.

Ninety-five per cent, of the motion picture film used in America, and at least eighty per cent. of the motion picture film used the world over is KODAK FILM.

Those very qualities of speed, mechanical perfection and dependability which make Kodak Film essential to the maker of motion pictures, make it best for your use,

Then too, Kodak Film is properly orthochromatic (gives the most practical rendering of color values), is absolutely protected by duplex paper from the offsetting of numbers, and is superior in keeping quality-

Be sure that it is Kodak Film with which you load your Kodak, taking especial care when traveling that no substitution is practiced at your expense. Look for "Kodak" on the spool end and "N.C." on the box,

> IF IT ISN'T EASTMAN, IT ISN'T KODAK FILM.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., The Kodak City.





Chicago Beach Hotel Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes | Kormient

An ideal resoft uniting all city gainters with the quart of country and resulters. I lightfully abusted on the short of Lake Michigas close to the grout South Park minutes ride from the theater and shapping district. Every conduct—cook, refereds receive, priceth, sayed stational beach, all summer attractions. Togeths and biasays find it a most attractive place to stop and rest.

For Hambannels libes, by Alexanders, Moreover, and 1995, and hake the experimental states.





#### First Mortgage Real Estate Investments

By FESTUS J. WADE

President of Mercantile Trust Co. and Mercantile National Bank. St. Louis. Mo.

There is nothing complex about a real estate mortgage. It is merely a conveyance of property given to secure the payment of a debt, and when the debt is paid the mortgage becomes void and of no value. The word "mortgage" means a "dead pledge"—the property is dead to him who executes the mortgage unless he fulfils the conditions necessary to redeem it. The note or notes is the principal debt, the mortgage being collateral thereto



Festus J. Wade

NATURALLY enough, the first consideration of the mortgage investor is the value of the property securing the debt. While real estate is capable of more definite appraisement than any other basis of investment securities—good-will, franchises, and other terms, confusing to the average investor, being unknown to

the mortgage buyer—still it requires expert advice to determine the quality of a mortgage. Too many men apply the "home treatment" in the purchase of mortgage loans. They act solely on their own opinion or consult their doctors, their neighbors—in fact, every one but the one most qualified to fill their wants, and, when the investment goes wrong, they blame the universe in general.

In the purchase of mortgages or, in fact, any securities, the utmost care should be exercised in the selection of an advisor. The house having a record for handling only such mortgages where no loss of principal or interest is recorded, and the managers of which have made a lifetime study of real estate, is the house for the investor to get in touch with,

Frequently holders of mortgages complain that the interest is paid promptly, but the principal is never returned. This is the result of neighborhood investments. Brown makes a loan direct to Smith, taking a mortgage on Smith's house or farm—perfectly good security at the time. Smith pays the interest promptly, but if unable to meet the principal at maturity expects Brown to renew the loan. The security may have depreciated, or Brown may need the money; but, rather than foreclose and get the name of a Shylock, he extends the loan. This is kept up ad infinitum, probably with disastrous results, and Brown resolves to make no more mortgage loans.

gage loans.

This could have been avoided by purchasing through a mortgage house, which considers it a duty not only to see that the interest is met promptly but the principal as well. By safeguarding its client's interests it retains his patronage.

interests it retains his patronage.

A good rule to apply is to purchase mortgages only from a house with an established standing, which makes the loan itself before offering them to its clients. The investor may then be satisfied that the security has been investigated from every standpoint, moral, physical, and legal.

#### Small Notes Available

C. The true basis of value of real estate is its utility. Business property in a growing city is ideal mortgage material. So long as the world exists, there will be a demand for locations in which to transact business. For economic reasons business houses center in certain districts, and the demand for locations in those districts creates values. Residence property may and does change, but business concerns are slow to move and values in districts devoted to that use are permanent and stable.

Unfortunately, for the small investor, mortgages of this character have been restricted to large investors. Recently, however, a plan was evolved by which a moneyed institution, with facilities for handling mortgages, divided the principal of the debt into \$500 or \$1,000 notes secured by mortgage on the property. These notes are not to be confused with debentures, but are the direct obligation of the owner of the property secured by the mortgage itself. When the notes are made payable serially, the equity above the mortgage increases each year.

For example, an application for a loan of \$100,000 is accepted. Instead of one note being executed for the entire amount, the borrower gives 200 notes of \$500 each—the first ten notes, or \$5,000, made payable one year after date, and ten notes or \$5,000 made payable annually for the next eight years, the remaining 110 notes, or \$55,000, at the end of the tenth year. The security remains the same until the last note has been paid—an exceedingly strong point in favor of serial mortgage notes.

#### Stick to First Mortgages

Thus the small investor obtains the same quality of security as his more fortunate brother. Another advantage is that while be is not having his principal returned to him a little at a time, which would be the case if he obtained a small mortgage requiring annual payments to take care of possible depreciation, his security is increasing in value, and at the termination of his investment the full amount is returned to him.

take care of possible depreciation, his security is increasing in value, and at the
termination of his investment the full
amount is returned to him.

When properly placed, there is no security safer or surer from an investment
point of view than a mortgage on welllocated real estate. It maintains its stability under most trying conditions, and
is a durable asset at all times. I am
speaking of first mortgages, because an
investor—a man of average means—who
buys second or third mortgages enters the
realms of doubt and uncertainty. The
promise of greater return on his money is
more often offset by the element of risk
involved.

#### Three Investors' Lists

WITHIN a few days three letters have come to the editor of this page requesting advice about lists of securities submitted. They illustrate perfectly three moods of the investing mind. The first submits a list of eight railroad bonds in which to put \$55,000:

which to put \$55,000:	rarat.
Price	About
Atchison gen. 4s. due 1995	99
B. & O. gen. 4s, due 1948	9854
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, due 1958	
C., M. & St. Paul gen. 4s. due 1989	9854
C., R. I. & Pac. gen. 4s. due 1988.	97 14
Del. & Hudson gen. 4s. due 1943.	99
L. & N. unified 4s, due 1940	98%
Norf. & West, 1st con. 4s, due 1996	98 %
Average maturity, 58 years; as price, 98%; yield, 4.10.	verage

That is a gilt-edged list—amply secured and easily marketable. The securities yield just a little better than the average savings-bank will pay, and in a time of greater demand for bonds will undoubtedly sell higher than their present quotations.

Letter number two submits quite a different list of bonds—current industrial and public-service obligations;

Detroit City Gas Co. gen. 5s.
Chicago Railways 1st mort. 6s.
Union S. S. Co. 1st mort. 5s.
Long-Bell Lumber Co. 1st mort. 6s.
Sunset Lumber Co. 1st mort. 6s.
United S. S. Co. 1st mort. 5s.
Peoria Ry. Co. 1st and ref. 5s.
Dennison (Texas) Water Works 5s.
West. United Gas & Elec. pref. 6% stock.

Only one of these issues is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, though a market for practically all can be found. Of four, at least, it can be said that the security is ample and their position sound. Should these four be bought at the present prices, the return would average 5.25 per cent. To gain the 1.15 per cent over the first list, the buyer would sacrifice marketability and find closer maturities. In other words, he would need to watch his investment and be prepared to change and reinvest within a fairly short time.

Preferred stocks are asked about in the

Dividence %	
American Can 5	853
American Tobacco 6	9.5
American Woolen 7	93
Central Leather 7	102
D. & R. G	58
Federal Mining & Smelting. 7	67
Pressed Steel Car 7	102
U. S. Rubber	114
VaCar. Chem 8	127

Here is an average return of 6.66 per cent. To get it the buyer would become, in a sense, a speculator. Certain stocks on this list are sure to have violent fluctuations of price, and some are likely to pass dividends. When these things happen, the inexperienced investor is likely to take a considerable loss. If, however, the huyer is game to hang on to his stock through depression periods and wait for the right moment to sell, he can undoubtedly make a profit from stocks on this list.

A combination of the three lists quoted here should offer proper diversity, a reasonable income, safety, and fair marketability.

#### The Public and the Banker

WHAT is said in the quotation below, from the New York "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" of June 21, is true. But a change is coming, as a people, we are alert to see advantages, and it will certainly profit us to get into closer touch with bankers qualified to advise about investments:

"Small investors in the United States have not yet learned that bankers stand ready to offer them advice without cost and services on terms that would in many cases mean money in the pocket of the applicant. This statement is inspired at this time by the action of thousands of bidders for the Panama bonds. Had the simple precaution been taken of consulting any reputable New York bank or banking firm there would have been no bid at 110 nor even at 105. In fact, the prospective subscriber would have been informed that he could well afford to risk receiving a full allotment at 103, for the best banking opinion was that the price would not reach that figure. Americans whose occupation is not that of finance are far behind Europeans in their knowledge of investments. There is also lacking the intimate relation between bankers and the public. Some day perhaps greater confidence will be established. The inhabitant of the backwoods is too often inclined to class all 'Wall Street' people with the mining sharps by whom he has been fleeced.

#### The People Who Buy Stock from the Promoters

By ARTHUR H. GLEASON (Concluded from last week)

THE average investment of the average citizen in speculative stocks runs from \$50 to \$100. Nearly 50,000 stockholders of the United Wireless sunk a trifle over \$60 apiece in that bottomless pit. The 13,000 shareholders of American Telegraphone averaged \$77 apiece. Ten dollars is the smallest unit that a promoter cares to handle. Less than that will not pay for the literature and postage which he has lavished. Good old Colonel C. C. Corbett is a veteran in selling speculative stock. I sent him \$4 for his "Cox's Pneumatic

Co." stock. That entitled me to eight shares. He called, wearing a high silk hat. His mood was that of half-grieved, half-amused friendliness. He said:

half-amused friendliness. He said:
"We thought the \$4 must have been a
mistake. Of course they can clip off eight
shares, but it would hardly be worth while.
Now tell me, wasn't it a mistake?"

Now tell me, wasn't it a mistake?"

There is an old couple living by the sea who are an interesting type of the enthusiasts or dreamers who make the best material for the investment agent. The husband is a professional man. Their edu-cation and experience should make them wise. Two or three years ago N. A. Brown, a past master in making large sales to general investors, interested these people in a wireless telephone proposition (Radio Wireless), and they invested \$5,000 of their savings. This was a large amount for them, and should have been a sure mooring for their old age. Dark days came for the wireless enterprise. The couple were thoroughly discouraged. New men New men took hold of the enterprise, a little new capital was raised, and they were told of honest efforts to put the proposition on its feet. The good wife's old-time enthusiasm burst out again in full strength, and she asked in good faith: "Do you not believe the company will pay at least 100

per cent a year?"

J. W. H., Postmaster of a Tennessee town: "I have just a little money saved from my salary. This Duluth firm advertising the Orange Groves seems to indicate an income of \$1,000 per annum after ten years, with some income all along in the mean time, commencing after the first year, on an investment of only \$1,250."

What that sort of wildcatting does to a community of good-hearted folk is seen in the recent history of the section of New Jersey around Newport. The man who sent the report wrote: "The Hirst Brothers of Vineland, New Jersey, invented a gold-mining machine. They caught a bunch of us in this vicinity. They got R. W. of Cedarville for somewhere about \$1,800; L. M. of Newport for \$400, and he sacrificed his business. It came near ruining him. F. R. of Cedarville for \$200, P. S. of Cedarville for \$200, and myself for \$290. The Hirst Brothers afterward skipped out. They went first to Colon, Michigan, and then to Los Angeles."

What professions and businesses are represented by the stockholders in speculative offerings?

#### A Roll-Call of Buyers

The stockholders in Charles Austin Bates's Colorado-Yule Marble Company include a manager of the Pittsburg Malleable Iron Company; the treasurer of a gas and electric company; a Rochester shoemaker; a Providence jeweler; a Detroit seedsman; a St. Louis man running a stove and furnace supply company; the head of a Kansas City dry-goods firm; an ex-professor of mathematics; the president of a Minneapolis lumber company; the head of a Memphis wholesale grocery; the mayor of a Pennsylvania town; the owner of a Philadelphia glass works; the treasurer of a Philadelphia shoe emporium; a salesman of woolens in Philadelphia; a Newark homeopathic physician; and a New York member of the Legislature.

#### Squeezing Out More

OSTENSIBLY, the Oxford Linen Mills have divorced themselves from the Sterling Debenture Corporation. Under the signature of Frank E. Winchell, president and general manager, the concern is sending out an appeal to stockholders to subscribe to an issue of 6 per cent notes. A reader of this page has sent us a copy of the letter of June 6 sent out by Winchell, with this comment:

"Please answer this dope in your valuable paper. It looks like squeezing the sucker out of more money."

No comment of our own could be more expressive and accurate. It is promoter's move No. 2—an ancient trick,

# The Distributing Point for

Southern Trade

11

THE South is growing in population and wealth more rapidly than any other section of the country. This section contains over 27,000,000 people, or nearly one-fourth the population of the United States. Can you afford to overlook them?

It is no longer a question of when to go after this vast buying popula-tion—the time to do so is NOW—the away to do so is in LYNCHBURG.

Whether you want to locate a factory or a distributing house Lynchburg offers you the greatest opportunity of entering a field of pre-con success—proven by absolute

To the wholesalers and manufacturers of the North and West, Lynchburg is the natural gateway to the South. Through keen railroad competition and low freight rates it commands the Southern territory. Distributing warehouses offer cheaper transportation than direct shipments.

Let us prove what we say. Let us send you a book of FACTS absolutely indisputable truths. To the merchant seeking to increase his territory or the manufacturer desiring a growing field, this book will be of vital importance. Send for it today.

ADVISORY BOARD Chamber of Commerce, Lynchburg, Va.







Howood, Active Howood, Active Howood, Laste a life All part

PRUDEN SYSTEM of Portable Fire-

in or the tame of your rest would make regs. Write today GET OUR FREE CATALOG METAL SHELTER CO., 5-41 W. Water St., St. Paul, Minn.

Story-Writing

0.00

The Sational Press Association, 56 The Baldwin, Indianapolis The Jefferson County Building & Loan Association

OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA. pays on its shares this interest. No investment is sure or more secure. Write for earthculars.

F. M. JACKSON, President, 217 H. 21st St. IF APPENDING TRANS ADVENTIONALISTS PLANE MESTING COLLEGE

#### Collecting Vacations

(Concluded from page 15)

into the kitchen range. So, too, Senor Guerra steps into the pink and yellow city of the Alfonsos again, murmuring: "How strange!

The value of the vacation exploration? First, it gives one the education of a wider view. Again there is the lifetime delight of real travel tales. Possibly, too, seeing the other place, stirs in one a deeper love for beauties of home! EXHIBIT II: Some Requirements—Ex-

amining these vacation pleasures, we naturally come back to our original problem: which is the best vacation? Already the question has been answered. In vacation life, as in other walks of the world, the rule is there is no rule, and yet for an ideal outing there are certain stage requirements:

First-Proper colored eyeglasses. Second-Other actors with speaking

Third-Freshly painted scenery! (Yet dry enough to lean upon.)

Fourth—A story worth the telling. EXHIBIT I: The One Great Need—Yet there is one final exhibit in our little collection. It shows the vacation collector alone with her on the deck of a nortabound coasting steamer, facing a sea of semitropical blue. She looks out upon the furrow of foam trailing back to their chance meeting on the great white beach of Florida's east coast.

#### Right Companionship

THE collector takes this opportunity of jotting down a note. The freshen-ing breeze snaps back a leaf, and she turns inquiringly to him.
"I'm collecting an exhibit of vacation

pleasures," he remarks.

"What did you write down just now!" "One result of fifteen years' search."

"A minor one?"

"No, as a matter of fact, a very impor-tant one. I wrote down what in my ad-vancing years I now consider the most important factor in the enjoyment of any

"Is it a long story?" "No, I can declare myself in three words."

What is it?" she says. "The right companionship."
A bit of red comes to her cheek. He takes her hand in his!

#### Cruising for Two

(Concluded from page 21)

had found by experience that a fortnight's travel for two, or a stay at a seashore resort, meant farewell forever to \$75, \$100, \$150 or more, as might be, and often small satisfaction in return. On our boat vacation, expense did not exceed our expenditure for stores. These footed up \$13.60, and the list comprised everything needful.

It would be only fair, however, to charge up against our season's sport the expense of maintaining the boat. This was as follows:

at 5 pe	on investor r cent outfitting		814
storage	. etc	Airesta	60
	ipkeep (pa		
Club dues			20
Total.			

On our vacation we used the boat 14 days, or 336 hours; on sixteen week-end trips we used it 240 hours; making a total of 576 hours.

This made the cost of our yachting for

the season 221/2 cents an hour

These figures expose the fallacy of the old belief that yachting is merely a rich man's sport.

If one has a little of the sailor's spirit in his blood, even though his experience in boating is limited, he can get a vast amount of healthful pleasure out of an old and inexpensive boat. If he lives anywhere within an hour's ride of the water, daily yachting is not beyond him, and he may combine it with his home life. If he works in a big city and can not take a long vacation, his boat will make the whole summer a vacation

If you have a hankering for the water, take not counsel of your fears, but prowl the storage yards! Surely you will find there, and within your means, some bark to hear your sail on summer seas. What has been done can be done again; and sailing yachts were never cheaper at second hand than now.

# 103,000 mile endurance run

"The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators"

Some kind of an endurance or reliability test is going on in the Warner factory all the time? They are all interesting, but some are more than that. Here is a report of one of them: We wanted to put the Warner Auto-Meter through a su-

Four Model K Warners were picked at random from stock and attached to a walt. They were connected by their own flexible shafts, gears and pinions to a motor-driven axie, just as they would have been if in use on an automobile. The flexible driving shafts were allowed to hang slack and each one was clamped in an arm that swung it back and forth is times a minute.

On April 1st the instruments were started and driven at a steady speed of 63 miles an hour. Sand, dirt and water were steadily fed through funnels to the gears and bearings Day after day—week after week—the test continued. At \$0,000 miles we thought the record good enough, but we decided to keep it up until some part broke down under

At 103,000 miles we lost patience. It was late in June and the test had been going on for three months. Nothing had broken. The instruments seemed to be in perfect condi-tion. Fo we called it off, took the machines apart for examination, and found

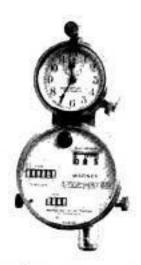
all four shafts and shaft casings in perfect condition —all four instruments in perfect condition, and the dis-tance registers agreeing within seven-tenths of a mile. san't it logical to assume that an instrument which will stand up under such a strain as this will give the most perfect service possible under the hardest condi-tions of actual use? No road trial was ever so graciling. With this in mind you can understand why motorists and others who know have come to look upon the Warner on the dash as the outward and visible evidence that the car-ifuelf is thoroughly good and reliable.

The purchase of a Warner Auto-Meter is an absolute economy in the long run. Any dealer or manufacturer will tell you the same.

The instrument that is The instrument that is shown below is a mestel M 2 Warner Auto-Meter, with large fig-ure odometer electric light under glass begel and high grade Chel-sea Auto Clock, stem-wind and reset-Price Sistem. \$245.00.

Model K z (the one in the test) is exactly the same as this, without the clock, price \$13.00.

Other models vary from \$30.00 to \$145.00.



# WARNER INSTRUMENT CO., Main Offices and Factory II32 Wheeler Avenue Brunch Houses ( majors ( majors) ( maj



#### IT'S THE NATIONAL SIGNAL

"Warns Without Offense"

Easy to attach—Easy to operate A pleasing tone—An insistent warning

\$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, Complete DEALERS EVERYWHERE

THE RANDALL-FAICHNEY CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Write us today for Booklet 9 on Accessories you need for your car.







# At Last-The VIRTUOL

T LAST a player-piano which does not require the player's attention on the expression devices. One which responds to the player's mood and fancy, so that the music actually contains his inspirations.

Evolved by the makers of the famous Hallet & Davis Pianos of Boston. The result of an ambition that could be satisfied only with the best, utilizing the best pneumatic engineering skill which the three million dollar resources of this firm could command. In this new instrument,

we have all the pride and enthusiasm of an ambition realized. We have produced at last an instrument which will banish the prejudice the music-loving public may have against player-pianos.

Because, the Virtuolo makes it possible to put real expression, real life, into your playing directly. It is so wonderfully made that you get any musical effect instinctively. It is so simple that you do not have to think what to do.

The new Virtuolo "Air Muscle" mechanisms correspond, in playing, to the fingers of the pianist. They produce music that is a real departure from the lifelessness which has been the great drawback of old style player-pianos. The responsiveness of these "Air Muscles" to your instinctive pressure on buttons and pedals will be a revelation

Also, an entirely new system of "control" is used in the Virtuolo.

Awkward levers are replaced with simple buttons, which bring instant response to every fleeting inspiration.

We make the Virtuolo Player-Piano in our recently erected \$500,000 model "Daylight" factory at Boston, and offer it in the Hallet & Davis Piano at \$700 in a special Mahogany Colonial case. At \$775 in a refined Arts and Crafts design. Also in the Conway Piano at \$575 in a chaste design, either mahogany or walnut.

The Virtuolo is sold by the better dealers everywhere. We will send you the name of the nearest one, or we will ship to any re-sponsible person a Virtuolo Player-Piano for free trial in the home, Our faith justifies us in doing this and puts you under no obligation

We make special easy terms of payments as low as \$15.00 monthly. Pianos and ordinary player-pianos taken in exchange at fair values.

Our reliable, fully guaranteed, Lexington Player-Piano is sold at \$450 on terms as low as \$12.00 monthly.

If you who love beautiful music would like the means of having it always in the home, you should by all means investigate the Virtuolo.

#### "THE INNER BEAUTY"

Send your name and address on the accompanying coupon today, and we will mail you complete information, together with a copy of the fascinating free book, "The Inner Beauty." Besides telling you Besides telling you all about the Virtuolo, it tells you things about music and its inner meaning that you may not know. You will enjoy reading it.

#### HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY

BOSTON

NEW YORK

NEWARK

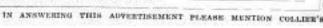
TOLEDO

Fill out and mail to Virtuolo Dept. A, 505 Fifth Ave., New York

Street Address.

City and State

Have you an Upright or Player-Piano?



# BRICKBATS & BOUQUETS

WASHINGTON, D. C. O<sup>N</sup> one page, praise for Uncle Joe and criticism for La Follette. On another, kind words for Woodrow Wilson. This was Collies's for June 24. Thus, no doubt subtly, does a great publication change its mind. Rosr. Wilson,

The Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Irwin happens to be working for Collier's: otherwise it is safe to assume that he would not be permitted to follow the methods that have made his newspaper series unreliable and valueless,

-Seattle (Wash.) Times.

We believe that Bill, like one Post, will find that in going after Collies's he is "barking up the wrong tree.

-Las Cruces (N. Mex.) Citizen.

Credit it to the Harvester Trust that it was "the first corporation in the United States voluntarily to adopt an employer's liability system." So says Colling's, and says its system works well.

Big business seems to be growing sensible.—New York Life.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. I must compliment you upon your edi-torial "Business and Morals" in the current issue. In fact, I have promptly writ-ten to the Leggett Co. in the hope that they will send me some of their literature. I think the argument about the prunes is one of the finest things I have ever read. I wish to heaven you would come to London and run Collier's Weekly from London. I am sure it would pay you, be-cause that is just what we are waiting for—a "British Collien's Weekly."

CHAS, BRUNNING, Editor-Manager, Lewis's Magazine.

The Hearst move does have the appearance of an unenthusiastic bluff. -Columbia (S. C.) State.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Thank you for your excellent editorial on "Immigration" in this week's issue. You have hit the nail on the head. Mr. Williams is doing a most difficult task with extraordinary patience, skill, and justice. The country would be better off if there were more officials like him in public positions. The whole animus behind the present attacks on his adminis-tration at Ellis Island springs from sel-fishness; from those who have a pecuniary interest in the transportation of alien immigrants, or from those, like Mr. Hearst, who make money by exploiting sensational news matter. All self-respecting and lawnews matter. All self-respecting and law-abiding Americans, if they knew the real facts in the case, would unite in holding up Mr. Williams's hands. He does more in one day for the real good of the peo-ple of this country than all Mr. Hearst's newspapers have ever done.

Very truly yours ROBERT DEC. WARD. Harvard University.

An expression by Collier's is always worth considering, owing to its source, and it is particularly gratifying that the publication approves the Supreme Court decision relating to Standard Oil.

-Bakersfield (Cal.) Oil World.

We, in Missouri, appreciate your noting our many advantages, but I am just a little bit surprised at your saying nothing about our lead and zine industry.

The United States report on lead production by C. E. Sibenthal, just issued, shows that Missouri, from 1906 to 1909 inclusive, averaged 40.46 per cent of the total lead of the United States. The next State or territory largest to Missouri was Idaho with 27.57 per cent. In zinc, from 1906 to 1900 inclusive,

Missouri produced 61.10 per cent. next largest State or territory was Wisconsin with 8.85 per cent.

The lead and zinc industry in Missouri is becoming one of the most profitable in-dustries in the United States.

Yours very truly DANA MINING COMPANY (C. T. Dana). WARASHA, MINN.

Go on calling our attention to the things we ought to know. Go on putting in print the things we think but have no way of voicing. There are more men like me who voted the Republican ticket last election, but who now will vote for a man on any ticket if he is but square, if he but

So here's to you, Mr. Editor! You are a brave man, a man worth while. The country doctor, tired and wet from the grueling day and the weather, salutes you. Dr. J. F. Bond.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Other magazines may come, other magazines may go, but our Collies's must goif not forever, at least as long as past and present superiority continues. So wholly are your policies mine that I regard Collier's as my chief aid and abettor in the rare and difficult accomplishment of having reared three honest men. When their father died during their infancy, I determined that each one of our sons should be first an honest man and afterward a Democrat, a Republican, a Mugwump, or a Hottentot—whatever his hon-est conviction dictated. That each represents to-day that exalted honesty which is absolutely unbuyable, I regard as due to such influence as COLLIER'S.

BELLE S. MOONEY, M.D.

BALTIMORE, MD.

I am a constant reader of your cele-brated National Weekly, and would kindly request you to give me a point of view or fundamental reason why I seldom or never see an advertisement in your paper from my home city, and also why you do not give this town a send-off and boost like you do other cities.

Baltimore is considered, or has been for its size, the slowest city in the Union. We have made wonderful strides since the have made wonderful strides since the great fire, and are going ahead at a great pace. We have engaged a boomer from Portland, Oregon, at a high salary, who is endeavoring to wake us up.

We are now holding celebration carnivals and pageant parades, and even fighting for the Democratic Convention and the placing of the Baltimore Baseball Club is

placing of the Baltimore Baseball Club in the Major League. CHARLES JOCELIN.

COLLIER'S suggests that President Taft fill the next Cabinet vacancy by the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis. We amend that suggestion by moving the retirement of Hitchcock and the appointment of Brandeis as Postmaster-General. That is, if it is efficiency and economy the President wants in the Post-Office Department.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Sun.

There are few newspapers, too, that could assume the task that COLLIER's accomplished in this crusade. In fact, the daily newspapers and the big periodicals of the Collier class occupy different fields

of the Collier class occupy different fields and perform widely separated functions. It is the province of the periodicals to lay the foundations for public opinion. It is the province of the newspapers to give that opinion an opportunity for expression. And this is just what was done in the Alaska fraud cases. Collier's brought the indictments and the proofs, the newspapers published the proceedings. Collier's prosecuted while the newspapers Collier's prosecuted while the newspapers kept the machinery of the courts in action.
Collies's proved its case, the people denounced the fraud, and the newspapers
proclaimed the verdict.

If the people of America did not have COLLIER'S, probably to-day they would have no visible rights in this Alaskan wealth that is sufficient to purchase the wealthiest principality in the Old World.

Long live COLLER'S!

-Trenton (N. J.) True American.

And speaking of the decision throwing out the fraudulent Cunningham claims, whatever became of Mr. Ballinger's suit against Collier's y

-Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Please accept my hearty congratulations on the successful outcome of the splendid fight to save the Alaskan coal-fields for the American people; also a personal appreciation of the good work that COLLIER'S Yours very truly, Wm. D. Stephens,

House of Representatives.

# MULTIGRAPH



How it aids in the work and saves the money of Educational Institutions

The seventh of a series of advertisements dealing with Multigraph applications to various lines of endeavor. Prior subjects: Retailing, snanofacturing, transportation, banking, insurance, and publishing. Don't wall, Write us now for the application to your line of business.

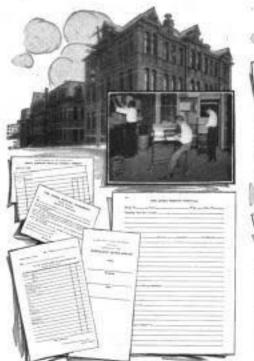
EVERY educational institution can do its own printing, and save 25% to 75% of its average annual printing-cost, by using the Multigraph.

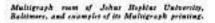
It is an office printing-machine that occupies just about the space of the average typewriter-desk. At the rate of from 1200 to 5000 sheets an hour it does real printing—so quickly, so easily and of such good quality as to be really marvelous. At the same rate of speed it also produces typewritten forms—actual typewriting. It can be fed by hand or automatically; driven by hand or electric power; and it is so simple that it can easily be operated by students or employees.

In an active campaign for students the Multigraph is invaluable in producing printed follow-up literature and other direct mail advertising. Besides this, it prints stationery and system-forms in a manner that would do credit to a good printer.

As a typewriter it quickly multiplies notices to faculty and students; questions for examinations and tests; syllabi of lectures; form-letters to answer inquiries from prospective students; and the various system-forms that are used inside the institution.

Thus the Multigraph facilitates work, saves time and money, and makes money where the plan of the institution permits.







Multigraph room of the Ransmertan School of Penmanrhip, Kannas City, and examples of its Multigraph princing.

#### How Widely Different Institutions Use the Multigraph

Johns Hopkins University uses the Multigraph for printing most of the stationery and system-forms used by the various departments of the University—letter-heads, note-heads, envelopes, bill-heads, memorandum-blanks, receipts, notices, requisitions—at a distinct saving over printers' charges.

The Ransomerian School of Penmanship uses the Multigraph for printing typewritten and printed advertising—even for the reproduction of penmanship in fac-simile. Its president writes as follows:

"It has reduced the cost of my sales letters more than 50%. Besides this we print our own letter-drash, bill-heads, cloculars, etc., at a tremendous saving. If we had to go back to the employment of printers in do every particle of work for us, we feel that our profits would be greatly reduced. The Multigraph has paid for itself many times."

#### How the Multigraph Typewrites

THE impact of metal type, through an inked ribbon, upon a rubber cylinder, gives actual typewriting—but a whole form at every turn of the cylinder, instead of pounding out a character at a time. The typewriter or Gothic type is set semi-automatically, with out touching a finger to type, and is always held so it can't be dropped or "pied."

yours, that you really need the Multigraph,

You Can't Buy a Multigraph Unless You Need It

You are sale in permitting our representative to investigate the Multigraph possibilities of your business. His report

must prove to our satisfaction, as his demonstration does to



Complete Unit, with Printing-Ind Attachment, Electric Matter and Automatic Keed.

#### How the Multigraph Prints

A SIMPLE printing-ink attachment may be used in place of the inked ribbon—using real printing-ink in any color. Electrotype plates used instead of the Multigraph type will reproduce any size or style of type desired, besides line-engravings, borders and ornaments. The result is excellent work, produced quickly and economically.

#### Write Today for Illustrated Booklet

"More Profit With the Multigraph" is a descriptive booklet that we shall be glad to send free to men in executive positions who request it on their business stationery. It is a handsome example of Multigraph printing.

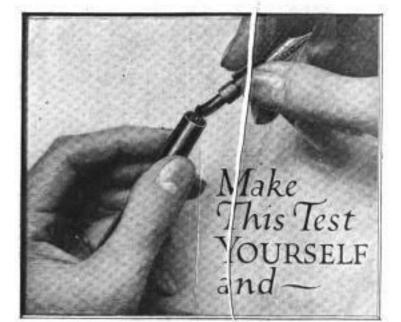
#### THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.

Executive Offices and Factory, 1818 E. 40th St., Cleveland

Sixty Branch Offices

European Representatives: The International Multigraph Company, 79 Queen St., London, E. C., Eng.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVENTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# PROVE THAT WONT LEAK

THE reason fountain pens leak is not be-

It is because there is always some ink in the feed tube that leads to the pen point, even when the pen is standing straight up. And because the air, which is always in a fountain pen barrel, expands from the heat of the body and pushes out through the feed tube, pushing the ink out with it and smearing it all over the end of the pen, under the cap.

The picture on the right shows the interior of a Parker Fountain Pen. It contains a curved feed tube, an air space, and ink, as you see.

The instant you set your Parker in your pocket the "Lucky Curve" sucks all the ink out of the feed tube, and drops it down into the ink reservoir, as you see. So, when the air gets hot, and expands, it pushes up through an empty tube, pushing out no ink.

What makes the "Lucky Curve" suck the ink? Capillary attraction—a force of Nature that makes a flower stem suck water; a lamp wick suck oil; a lump of sugar suck coffee. The end of the "Lucky Curve" touches the wall of the barrel. That touch is what creates the capillary attraction.

Unscrew any Parker Fountain Pen; fill the feed tube with ink; touch the "Lucky Curve" to the barrel wall, as in above picture; watch the ink scoot down, and thus prove to yourself that there is no ink in the Parker feed tube to leak out and smear your fingers.

# PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PEN

A Parker Fountain Pen is handsome as a piece of jewelry. Made in all styles, plain, gold or silver mounted. All have 14-K gold pens with Iridium points. Prices \$1.50 to \$20.

If your dealer doesn't keep Parker Fountain Pens, send us his name, and we'll send you our artistically printed catalogue and fill your order direct.

Address, The Parker Pen Co., No. 98 Mill Street, Janesville, Wisconsin New York Retail Store, 11 Park Row and Broadway, opposite the Post Office

Get one today. Should it leak or prove unsatisfactory, dealer will refund cheerfully, as we protect him. Remember that only the Parker Fountain Pen contains the abolisher of finger smearing, called the Lucky Curve.



AIR

INK



# In Every Land

A can of MENNEN'S is an absolute traveling necessity. Due to its **antiseptic** and **antizymotic** properties, it gives instant relief to all **skin irritation** and such bodily discomfitures as travelers are subjected to.



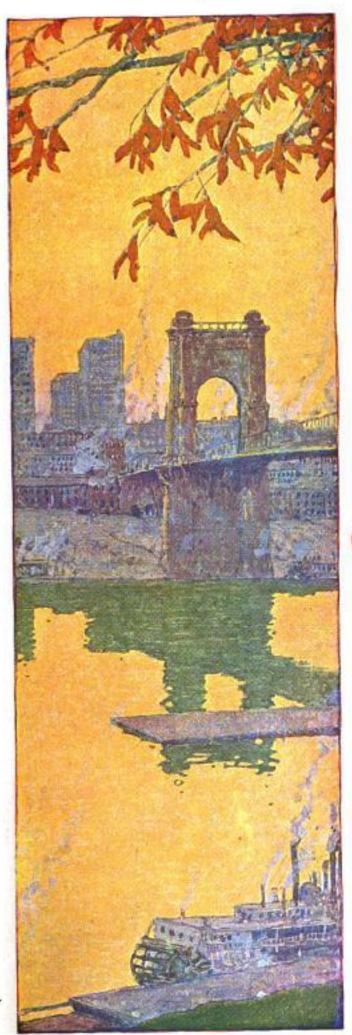
MENNEN'S is the Pioneer Borated Talcum **Toilet Powder** and is the recognized standard the world over. Use the **original**—avoid **over-medicated** substitutes

Sample Box 4 cents

CERHARD MENNEN CO., 35 Orange St., NEWARK, N. J.



# Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



Containing

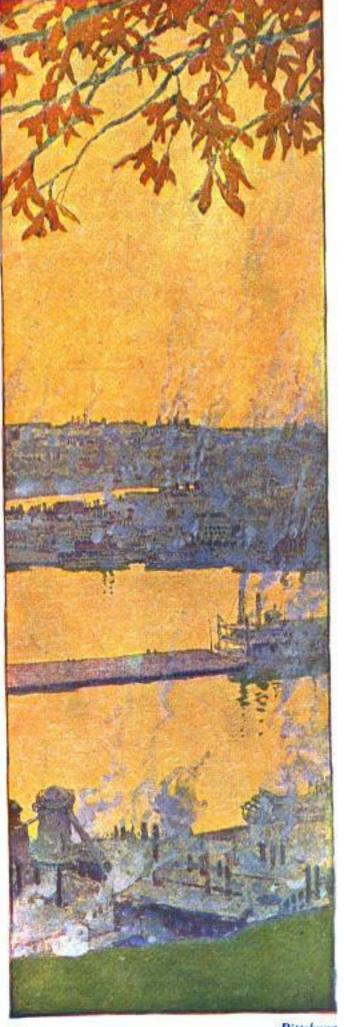
# THE PRES OF OF CITIES

the fourteenth article on

THE
AMERICAN
NEWSPAPER

VOL XLVII NO 18

JULY 22 1911



Pittsburg



RIME records show that 3000 professional burglars and footpads are plying their trade in large cities constantly. Estimates give 80,000 tramps, loafers and vicious persons who take advantage of unprotected homes and persons to rob.

The New Savage Automatic is the only solution of the home protection problem. Anyone can shoot it expertly without practice, because you aim it as easy as pointing your finger. It loads and recocks itself, therefore has no jerk or trigger-flinch to spoil your quick, easy aim. Feels light and steady. Shoots 11 shots as fast as you press the trigger—one shot to a trigger pull.

Your home will be protected tonight if you stop at the store today and examine a Savage Automatic.

Send for a copy of "Bat" Masterson's book which explains why a novice can shoot the Savage Automatic with wonderful accuracy.

#### **FAMOUS SAVAGE RIFLES**

Send also for a booklet which explains about the famous 303 Savage Featherweight, and the 22 cal. Takedown Repeater. Free for your dealer's name. Savage Arms Company, \$27 Savage Avenue, Utica, New York.

#### THE NEW

финасор-менения в при в при на при



#### Use Palmolive Soap

Avoid Effects of Sun and Wind-Escape Injury From Dust and Smoke

Palmolive Soap furnishes just the most beautiful women of that time. protection the skin needs by keeping it healthy, firm and soft.

This is not a new theory. It is a fact old as the Pyramids.

When ancient Greece and Rome were at the height of their glory, palm and olive oils were in daily use by the

The same cleansing and healing oils are scientifically blended in Palmolive Soap.

Palmolive contains no free alkali no artificial color-women who prize their complexions will use Palmolive Soap, and no other.

#### Use Palmolive Cream

You will be delighted with it. It comes to you snow-white, of exquisite texture and fragrance and completes the Palmolive Toilet.

It whitens, softens and invigorates the skin, supplementing the benefits derived from Palmolive Soap.

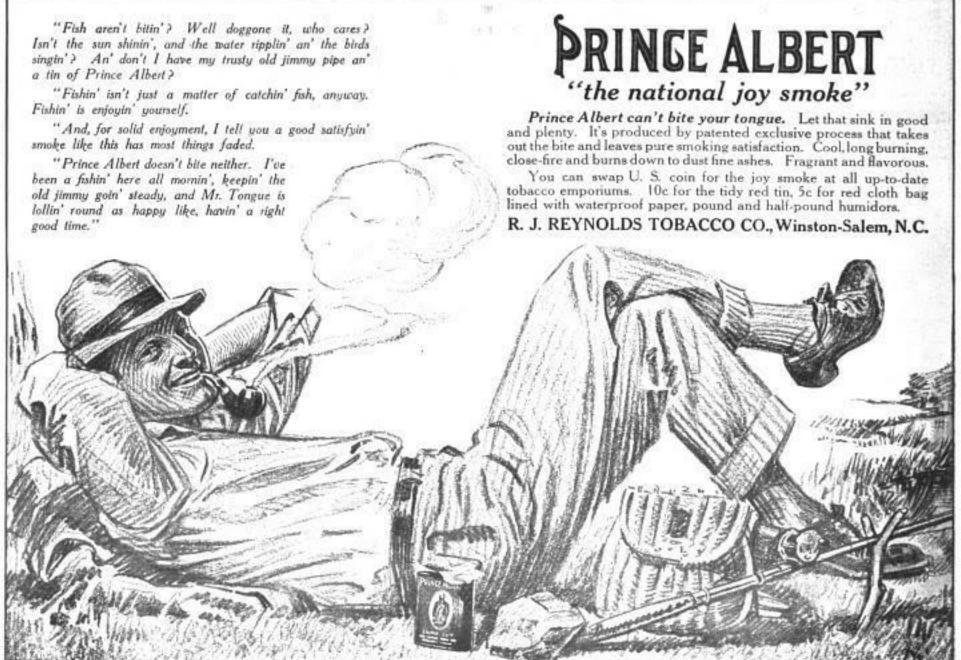
It is essentially a skin protector.

Used in windy and dusty weather, motoring, traveling, or in dusty, smoky streets, it prevents damage to the delicate skin and keeps the pores. clean and free from dirt and germs.

Use Palmolive Cream with Palmolive Soap and have complexionperfection.

For Sale Everywhere by Good Dealers

B. J. Johnson Soap Co., 388 Fowler St., Milwaukee, Wis.





#### The easiest pen to fill

One of the features which makes Moore's an unquestionably superior pen is the ease and rapidity with which it can be filled. Simply remove the cap, drop the ink in and the pen is ready for use-no inky joints to unscrew.

Moore's is a very satisfactory pen to carry around in your pocket or bag, because it does not affood the slightest possibility for leakagn. Remember also that this pen never fails to write with the first stroke requires no shaking. Its ink flow is always free and even.

Every Moore's Non-Leahable Fountain Pen corries with it the most unconditional guerantee.

For Sale By Dealers Everywhere. AMERICAN FOUNTAIN PEN CO. Adams, Cushing & Foster, Selling Agents 168 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON, MASS.



Not only is a sharp, clean line produced easily and smoothly; but it is quickly and cleanly erased when you use

Made by American labor from American materials - chock full of American quality.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO Jersey City, N. J.





American Writing Machine Co. 948 Broadway, New York

Folding BATH

tries without boat. Nakes published interesses, W. Always ready for the set in the part of the control of the c

New Era Lastre Co , 91 Water Street, New Haven Conn.

Auto Owners

July 22 . .



# Collier's

Saturday, July 22, 1911

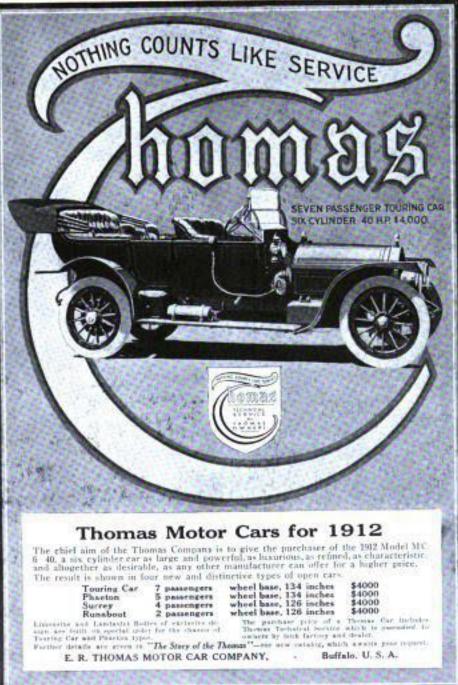


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VOLUMB XLVII P. P. Collier & Son. Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirteenth St.; London, B. Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Tornoto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Sanrbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green St., Lebester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1911 by P. F. Collier & Son. Registered at Santoners' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canana-Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Enster special issues, 25 cents

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# Packer's Tar Soap

(PURE AS THE PINES)



The first essential to healthy, lustrous hair is a

clean, well-nourished scalp. This is best secured and maintained by systematic shampooing with Packer's Tar Soap.

#### Why This Soap Aids Nature

Because it contains pure pinetar, combined with other hygienic and



cleansing agents adapted especially to the needs of the scalp.

Medical authorities advise women to shampoo once a fortnight, men once a week, with Packer's Tar Soap.

#### The Right Way to Shampoo



Wet the hair with warm water, make a lather of Packer's Tar Soap, and apply to the head. Then work the

lather into the whole scalp with the finger tips. Rinse thoroughly, using warm water, graduating to cold; then dry.

#### Send To-day for a Sample

For 10 cents, silver or stamps, we will mail you a sample halfcake of Packer's Tar Soap; also our booklet, "How to Care



for the Hair and Scalp."

THE PACKER MFG. CO.

Suite 88, 81 Fulton St., New York



#### The Picnic Necessity

On outings Thermos adds to your convenience and enjoyment. It saves hother, work and money. Thermos keeps liquids or solids ice cold or steaming hot until you wish them. And you can have a delicious drink or a dainty luncheon wherever, whenever you want it. Thermos is always ready. Don't dream of going on a picnic without Thermos.

Pint Thermos Bottles \$1.00 up Quart 2.00 Complete Lunch Kits 2.50

At home, in memory or sick room, when motor-lear, yachting, maveling, anywhete, everywhere, all the time-you need Thermon. You can't ap-preciate what is in the Thermon Bottle for you until you own and use one. But for year own take avoid worthless imita-tions. The name Thermon is stamped on every Thermon article. Ask in see Thermon at any fant class store.

Thermos article. Ask is see Thermos at any fast class store.

To aid you in selecting the particular Thermos article you need, we will send our interesting illestrated 46-page booklet. It is FREE-s Post Card brings it. WRITE NOW.

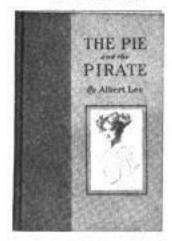
For sale at all good stores. American Thermos Bottle Co. Thermos Building, New York 

#### THE PIE

and the

PIRATE

By ALBERT LEE



I is a merry tale, cleverly illustrated, and beautifully printed on antique deckle-edge paper. Don't forget to ask for it to-day at the book stores, 50 cents; or mailed direct for 55 cents.

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers 416 W. 13th St., New York

Agent for Chinese. William Hillions 28 Bullerend et Wort, Toronto, Oct.

#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 28

EVERY once in a while you find that somebody has said something you wanted to say-only better. The man who has got ahead of me this time is Charles H. Grasty, editor of the Baltimore Sun.

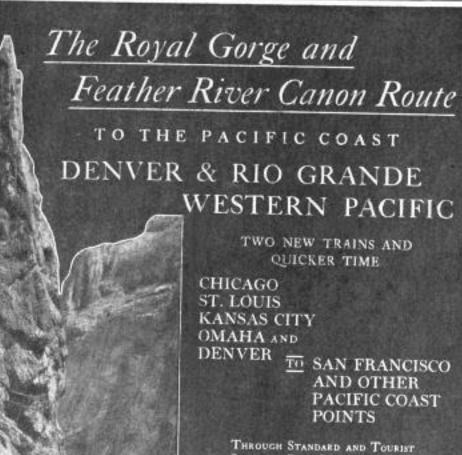
"If you have something to sell," he says, "you can go to a job printer and have a "lot of bills struck off and distribute them "around town. That is advertising in the "crude state.

"Put the same matter in any kind of a "newspaper and that is advertising in a "more advanced and effective form.

"Insert the same copy in a paper that goes "into the home, with a hold upon the affec-"tions of the family circle, and that is ad-"vertising in the highest state. As time "goes on and the confidence and esteem "of the readers attach themselves to the "paper, the habit of reading the advertise-"ments in that paper becomes fixed and "an advertising medium is established."

E. le. Patterson.

Manager Advertising Department



SLEEPING CARS CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

FOUR FAST TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS EVERY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

ANY TICKET AGENT IN AMERICA, ON REQUEST, WILL TICKET YOU VIA THE

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

"THE SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD"

FRANK A. WADLEIGH GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT DENVER, COLORADO

IN COMMERCING THESE ASCRITICIONESTS PLEASE MENTON COLLINI'S

THE ROYAL GORGE

RAILROAD PASSES.

ON MAIN

THE MOST WONDERFO

CHASM IN THE WORLD

TRANSCONTINENTAL INE

#### Pennsylvania R.R. SUMMER OUTINGS

- CSummer!
- Vacation time!
- Have you taken yours yet?
- The Pennsylvania Railroad Summer Excursion Book contains routes and rates to about eight hundred of the leading summer resorts of America.
- It may be obtained of any Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Ten Cents, or will be mailed, post-paid, by Geo. W. Boyd. General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.
- Summer excursion tickets. with liberal return limits, by which you may make a trip of a day, a week, a month, or a sojourn for the summer, are now on sale by Ticket Agents, who will gladly assist you in selecting your resort and route.



# YOUR RAZOR SHARP

Don't blame the cazor if it dulls quickly. Maybe it's your fault. Rub a few drops of 3-in-One
oil on your rance strop. When leather is pliable
strop as usual. Any rance will cut cader, bester
and stay sharp longer. After using, draw blade
between thumb and finger moistness with 3-in-One.
This prevents rast, keeps edge smooth and keen,
always sharp and reads for intendance use. Don't acropse
your face. Use 3-in-One on your rance and shave right.

FREE Write for liberal free sample and special
actess(0) circular. Try it yoursell.

3-IN-ONE OR. COMPANY, 42 A. N. R. Braulway, New York

The University of Chicago Correspondence-Study Dept.

STUDY

U. of C. (Dir. A ) Chicago, III.

The University of Illinois

Dy G. W. Cook. Be

Chicago Kent College of SUBETARY, Some 409Y, THE TEMPLE, CHICAGO

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS thrulks SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, a regular two-

Sind readon opens September 19th. For details address W. E. DAY, Sec., Rox 5, 74 Eust 12th St., CHICAGO, H.L. PATENTS SECURED OR FEE
Proportion of the Patentialility Returned dubts
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failed to provide an adequate income for his family. It is equally sad to see the work of a man who has left his family a comfortable maintenance brought to naught by the wife's inexperience or the folly or misconduct of others.

What relief from anxiety to know that you have provided for your wife and children a certain and definite in-come that cannot be lost or diminished.

At a cost of practically 51 cents a day (age 35) THE TRAVELERS GUARANTEED LOW COST MONTHLY INCOME POLICY provides an income of \$50 a month for twenty years. At a slightly larger cost, \$50 a month for life. The policy will not lapse if you become unable to pay the premium in cossequence of total and permanent disability from accident or disease.

Write for booklet-give your age,

MORAL: INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS

#### THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT





RANGER BICYCLES

FACTORY PRICES

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL Weshipson

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. K-54, CHICAGO C VALUE GEMS



All mounted in 14K solid gold dismond mountings. Will send you may are fung, jin or stud for examination, all charges preparations maken in a student or examination. All charges preparations making in advance. Write today for fee illustrated booking, special prices said ring measure. WHITE VALLEY GEN CO., Dept. G. 734 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

#### BINDER for COLLIER'S \$1.25 (Express Prepaid)

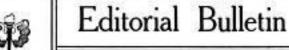
Half morocco, with title in gold. With patent clasps, so that the numbers may be inserted workly. Will hold one volume. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price.

IN ADDRESS THESE ADVANCEMENTS PLANT MENTIOR COLUMN'S

ADDRESS COLLIER'S, 416 West 13th Street. New York



STAMPS 108 all diff., Transvani, Servia, Ratel, Java, etc., and Album, 10c. 1000 Pincily Mixed, 25c. 48 diff. C. s., Elsc. 100 binces, St., Aga, Will, 50 pr. c. List Prec. 1 buy stampe, C. Stegman, 5940 Cate Brilliante Av., St. Lauis, Mu.





Saturday, July 22, 1911

#### Collier's for the Summer

■ The hot-weather issues of Collier's will be full of light stories and articles, with many pictures, - now and then in color.

■ Next week's paper, the HOUSEHOLD NUMBER, will contain the final article in Will Irwin's series on The American Newspaper. In it he sums up all the pros and cons, the goods and the bads which he has been describing since his papers began. Soon after the end of this series we shall begin to publish from time to time the articles on newspaper topics which we have been gathering to use as a supplementary series We shall also begin the publication of the prize-winning letters on the newspapers of the various cities where prizes were offered and awarded. The first instalment of these letters will be published in the issue of August 19. The issue of August 5 will be the VACATION NUMBER, and will contain the prize-winning articles of last year's vacation competition. They will furnish all sorts of inspiration for outdoor enterprises. The number has an appropriate cover by the Reeses. The frontispiece in color is a delightful page of sketches by Maginel Wright Enright. In some of the August or September numbers, also, will appear Mr. Vance Thompson's story descriptive of the trial of the Camorrists at Viterbo. Our readers will remember that Collier's sent Mr. Thompson to Viterbo to witness part of this trial and to tell what he saw. In a letter to the editors he says that he interviewed almost everybody, from the judge down through the forty odd prisoners, and he thinks the tale he has to tell will surely amuse and interest our readers

#### Results of a Competition of Investors

¶ Fifty letters were received in response to an offer made in "The Average Man's Money " Department a few months ago of \$25 for the best 400 words on how to invest money for the future benefit of a young child. The quality of these letters was surprisingly good. Seventeen of the fifty are available for publication as they stand Eleven contain ideas that are usable in some form. The other twenty-two are mostly duplicates of plans suggested in the seventeen best letters, only badly expressed. 

In the seventeen letters are contained the following suggestions for the disposition of money for the future benefit of a young child:

- 1. The Postal Savings Bank.
- 2. The Regular Savings Bank.
- 3. The High-Grade \$100 Bond Yielding About 4 1-2%.
- The High-Class Industrial Bond Yielding About 5%.
- 5. Real Estate Mortgages.
- 6. Actual Real Estate or a Share in a
- 7. Life Insurance.
- 8. Municipal Bonds. 9. Real Estate Loans.
- 10. A Savings and Loan Association.
- 11. The Purchase of a \$1,000 Public Service Bond Paying 5%, the Interest to be Used in Paying Premiums on a Life Insurance Policy.

And twelve other plans, ranging from the purchase of government bonds to the purchase of common stock of railways to be sold in times of prosperity and repurchased in periods of depression.

 ■ The \$25 prize has been awarded to Benjamin R. Andrews, Secretary of the School of Industrial and Household Arts, at Columbia University. The prize-winning letter and three others are printed on "The Average Man's Money" page in this issue of Collier's.

#### To Our Correspondents

■ We receive many letters, worded approximately as follows: "I have several photographs of the disastrous cyclone at ——," or, "I have a number of exclusive pictures of -," or, "I have an interview with the King of the Cannibal Islands; can you use it? How much will you pay?" For the benefit of our interested friends who make these offers it is necessary to say that Collier's can not tell whether a photograph is available or not until the picture has been seen. Therefore, it is a waste of time to write to ask if Collier's can use a photograph which the editors have not yet had the opportunity of examining. It saves time to forward the photograph or article at once, without wasting precious hours or days in preliminary querying. Frequently the news value of a photograph is entirely lost in this manner. Neither can Collier's tell how much will be paid for photographs until the editors have seen them, or for an article from an unknown correspondent until the manuscript has been read. Collier's does not bid for articles or pictures, as at an auction, although it is always glad to receive unusual photographs of interesting events, and if they are accepted payment will be made promptly and generously. If they are unavailable they will be as promptly returned. But it is useless to write or telegraph to the editors asking how much Collier's will offer for either illustrative or graphic material.

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers

#### Cool and Comfortable for the Warm Days—

these three special styles.

Ask your haberdasher to show them to you

THE FLIER-

a special shape giving the smart high-effect, but it's really low-setting and comfortable.







THE SKY-MANfashioned like our fam o u s BI-PLANE but don't go so high.

CORONA

#### THE CORONA-

a lower cut of our famous HALLEY. The perfect close-meeter

that stays closed.

Ordinary buttonholes thatyou find stiff and un-

yielding, that stretch and tear out quickly, are doubly

These styles are all made with LINOCORD BUTTONHOLES

troublesome in hot





both front and back. They're easier-to-button and don't tear out.

The LINOCORD buttonholes are so easy to adjust that one never loses temper or finger nails, and they hold the collar to its correct shape and set.

Write for our dress guide looklet, "What's What," which covers every kind of clothes, Summer and Winter.

GEO. P. IDE & CO., 493 River St., Troy, N.Y.



Some Impressions of the Coronation Naval Review



# Collier's

#### The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirtcenth Street

NEW YORK

July 22, 1911

Vol. xlvii, No. 18

#### Sallormen

R. JOHNSON SAID that no man would be a sailor who could be anything else, for in a ship you were in a jail with the added possibility of being drowned. This thoroughly cockney and landlubberish opinion of the sea is truer of the Britons of to-day than of those of Dr. Johnson's time-truer yet of present-day Americans. The native American has practically disappeared from the high seas. Boys no longer run away to that once romantic elementthey would as soon think of running away to a rolling mill or to be a cable gripman. Steam, steel, and commercial combination have changed everything. An ordinary thrifty merchant would as soon think of embarking alone in foreign trade in the old-fashioned way as he would of building a railroad alone. Yankee skippers of the type of old Captain LUTHER LITTLE of Salem, for instance, who ran away to sea as a boy, and after fighting his way up (and life on the sea was a fight then) and living the life of a dozen Robinson Crusoes, came back for another vigorous forty years on the ancestral farm, and sat down at eighty-five to write an autobiography that makes the sailor stories of to-day look thin and pale—they are as extinct as flint-locks. Yet with all the changes on sea and land, the conditions of the man in the forecastle have changed but little. What he thinks of his situation is set forth in other pages of this issue. Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, more than any one else perhaps, is the sailor's leader and spokesman. He has dreamed of an international brotherhood; talked, written, and worked for it in season and out. Perhaps it is only a dream. Nevertheless the strikes now tying up shipping at European docks are more interesting and more significant than most land strikes. For they represent the first successful gropings of a class which hitherto has been almost voiceless, whose relations with their employers, compared with those of organized laborers on land, are almost medieval.

#### A Suggestion from Germany

TN THE BERLIN "Tageblatt" recently appeared a display advertisement of the excellent opportunities for the location of industrial plants afforded by the new harbor works at Gelsenkirchen, for which, it was stated, no less than 6,000,000 marks had been appropriated. Reference to an atlas shows that Gelsenkirchen lies in the interior Province of Westphalia. What important river runs by Gelsenkirchen? Not the Rhine—that is miles away. Inspection of the harbor plan reveals a canal connecting with the Rhine. Was this fuss made over a "harbor" on a ditch through the hills back of Oberhausen and nearly \$1,500,000 spent to attract new industries to help make that outlay pay? Undoubtedly it was. When your Teuton invests four marks in improvements, he figures that at least five marks are coming back.

Now picture the citizens of Utica, New York, laying out a harbor on the Erie Canal and advertising that fact to the world as an inducement for the location of new industries there! Yet Utica is situated, with respect to the Atlantic Coast, about as Gelsenkirchen to the North Sea ports. Nor is this an exceptional instance. Did you ever hear of Neuss? Not many years ago its population had sunk to about 4,500, and the good people of the town decided that something had to be done. After much deliberation, they borrowed nearly \$2,000,000, made of the degenerate stream Erft a deep-water canal to the Rhine, and constructed a commodious harbor, with carefully laid-out sites for industrial plants. Now trade of all kinds flourishes, the improvements are paying for themselves, upward of forty new factories have been secured, including branches of two of the greatest American companies, and the population is passing the half-way post on its race toward the 100,000 mark. In our country Newss might be compared, in point of situation, to Norristown, Pennsylvania, although without the advantages of Norristown, originally, as to natural location, population, or industries. imagine the taxpavers of Norristown obligating themselves to the extent of \$2,000,000 to provide a harbor and dockage on the Schuvlkill! At Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, early expenditures aggregating close upon \$5,000,000 for encouraging river traffic are being increased by many millions more. When its present progressive policy was inaugurated, Düsseldorf had a population less than that of Wilmington, Delaware, and few of the natural advantages of Wilmington with respect to manufacturing and commerce. Now it has six times as many people and probably ten times as many factory operatives. Would Wilmington spend \$5,000,000 to get started in the same way, and double that investment a short time afterward! Mannheim has spent about \$9,000,000

on harbor improvements, with private investments along its water-fronts that run into enormous figures. As a manufacturing and distributing center it takes high rank among the commercial cities of the world, with a population of about 175,000. Not long ago it might have been likened to Little Rock, Arkansas. How does Little Rock compare with it today? In order to meet the increased requirements of river traffic, a new harbor, including about nine miles of quay walls and the opening of a basin of 500 acres, is being constructed at Frankfort-on-the-Main at a eost of \$13,690,000. Frankfort has a population equal to that of Kansas City. After herculean efforts on the part of a few citizens, Kansas City is just getting one line of packets started down the river.

#### Seattle and the Railroads

COME PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE: On June 22 last a hearing was granted by Secretary of War STIMSON on the matter of the proposed Lake Washington Canal. The railroads continue to oppose with solid front the opening of this canal. For twenty years they have successfully interposed one obstacle after another. They already have such control of Seattle wharfage that it amounts to a practical monopoly. They are able to charge fifty cents for every ton of freight handled over this wharfage. The opening of the Lake Washington Canal would break this monopoly. It is easier to break the monopoly now than it will be in years to come. The fight over San Pedro Harbor in California, the terminal charges in St. Louis, by which the railroads assess every passenger and pound of freight entering and leaving St. Louis, the Illinois Central's grip on the Lake Shore in Chicago, are a few examples among scores which ought to warn Seattle. There is a time coming when Seattle's commerce will lead all but the great cities of the world. Does it want, by indifference now, to levy a continuing tax on every one of its future citizens? The old private toll-gate has been abolished. Is Seattle going to set it up again? If it is, the commerce which should go to its port will find some other.

#### The Way You Are Passed On

FOUR MONTHS AGO JONES, a hard-working citizen of New York, signed a postal card asking for information signed a postal card asking for information about the Fortune Colony, a promoter's device for selling stock to the public. JONES did not join the Colony. Three months ago, without further action, he was called upon by an agent of the Rector Gas Lighting Company with sccurities to sell. A month ago Jones received the first batch of literature from the World Home Supply Company, also with stock to sell. Coming back from his Fourth of July trip to the country, JONES found a letter from the Moisant International Aviators offering stock at bargain-counter prices. All these opportunities to get rich for the trifling effort of signing his name to a postal card! JONES is on the "sucker list." and no one can say how many times his name will be passed on, at a cost of from ten cents: to one dollar, to other promoters with stock to sell unless he appeals to the Post-Office authorities to protect him against the flood of promotion literature.

#### A Woman in Florida

SEVERAL YEARS AGO a Vermont school-teacher married a Florida planter. During his absence one winter she decided to keep the farm going. She harnessed the mule to a light plow and started in to grow two acres of beans. She harrowed, fertilized, and planted, always following the best suggestions of agricultural reports and neighboring farmers, and adapting them to her own conditions. The light sandy character of the soil, which prohibits deep working, did away with the necessity for heavy farm implements, and the use of her wits saved many hours of toil. By making an apron-sack she was able to drop beans with both hands, doing two rows where her husband had done one. When picking time came she hitched the mule to a fish-net tray and dragged the loads in that in order to avoid lifting. Crates were a difficulty, but she learned to make them at the rate of ten an hour. For packing, the fruit was selected and sized with the greatest care, well wrapped, and shipped as "fancy." When the returns came in she found her beans bringing from twenty-five to fifty cents per crate more than her husband or neighbors had ever received, and the buyers complimented her on the perfection of her pack. At the end of four years this woman is cultivating six acres entirely without assistance except in picking time. There have been setbacks; worms and diseases have attacked her plants at times, but even in the poorest sensons she netted over one hundred dollars a month. Digitized by Google

#### Celebrating Montana

BECAUSE WE OWE SOMETHING to those who are seeking better opportunities we have been writing lately of the new West. Misinformation, more often than grit or pluck, has kept many from venturing on the chances of a new life there. Take Montana as an example. Twenty years ago our geographies and our newspapers pictured it as a forbidding region. The country has not changed except in the tilling of its soil and in the development of its mines. Yet we know now that our information as to its climate was erroneous. Nowhere is life better, pleasanter, or more healthful. You can take a daylight walk across country for miles in February or March in southwestern Montana without an overcoat, and you will not be likely, if you are a stranger, to forget the glory of sun and air. Forty degrees below zero, that you occasionally read of in the newspaper despatches from some Government post on the northern frontier, is not more uncomfortable than zero in New York, and rarely lasts longer than forty-eight hours. The summers are ideal. The cool nights bring always renewed life. Many a weary statesman and traveler has lingered for a summer day in Helena, that city set on hills, and regretted that his lot was not oftener cast in such pleasant places. In Helena you will meet more people familiar with DRYDEN and Pope than you will in New York or Boston, population considered, and you will find them more democratic. It is not surprising that the recent development of Montana has been marvelous. For years the railroads, in their invitations to settlers, failed to do the State justice. To irrigation and to the praises of those who have lived there and prospered of its bounty its present advance is largely due. In some agricultural lines its soil is the richest in productiveness of any in the Union.

#### Soldiers and Salamanders Too

OF COURSE, it is hot everywhere these days, but before the careless civilian, reclining in the gale from his office electric fan, begins to complain he should ask himself this question: How would he like to wear khaki, and live in a conical tent which shuts out all of the air and keeps in all the heat, with the Texas sun blazing down from above, the baked adobe underfoot, and no sign of shade or grass, in this, the fourth month of that once mysterious mobilization at San Antonio?

#### New Jersey's New Labor Legislation

THE NEW JERSEY LABOR DEPARTMENT has taken advantage of the progressive spirit of Governor Wilson's administration to push some long-desired bills through the Legislature. One bill, a bill prohibiting night work for women and limiting their day work to sixty hours a week, was lost. An employers' liability bill and a fire protection bill went through. The age of boys eligible for night work was raised to sixteen years—a further step toward the desired eighteen years. Bakeshops were made dependent upon licenses granted by the Labor Department and revocable upon a shop's falling below standard in screening, sanitary conditions, and general cleanliness. The number of factory inspectors was increased and the method of their selection changed. Under the new law they will come from the civil service. The New Jersey fire protection law for factories, works, mills, and manufactories is the most advanced of any in the country. It was inspired by the Newark factory fire last November, where twenty-five girls died and more were crippled. The drastic demands of the bill roused opposition on the part of some manufacturers, but shortly before the third reading the New York Triangle Factory fire occurred with a death list of 145, and the bill passed without alteration or amendment. It fixes firmly on the shoulders of the Commissioner of Labor both the power and the responsibility of ordering adequate protection for the workers, and settles a costly conflict of authority between municipal building departments and the State Factory Department.

#### A Problem for Minnesota

F THE TOTAL AREA of Minnesota, approximately half is still undeveloped. The agricultural possibilities of that area of the State which lies in general north of a line drawn through the counties of Pine, Todd, Red Lake, and Kittson, are equal to those of the prairie section long since developed. The problem of clearing this land is a serious one, the cost ranging from \$10 an acre, where the timber is light, to as high as \$100 an acre in some sections of the more thickly wooded country. A large part of this undeveloped land is in the hands of speculators. Much of the land needs draining; without drainage there can be neither roads nor market facilities, nor continuous settlements, nor schools. Minnesota owns nearly three million acres of these swamp and school lands. By the sale of these lands to speculators, the State is not developed, but the would-be settler is exploited. Minnesota spends a large amount of money to advertise its resources. Yet when a stranger goes to Minnesota to buy a piece of land he can find out little or nothing about the character of the soil, marketing conditions, road and school facilities, or the kind of social life that may be afforded in any particular community. The State is at present selling its lands for about \$6 to \$7 per acre, and on long time. In one county alone, which contains more than 800,000 acres of State swamp lands, but 5,600 acres have been sold within the past three years, and one actual settler secured. Minnesota should remedy this condition. A complete soil, water-power, mineral, and social survey should be made as the first step toward reform. Then a certain area near to a railroad that affords access to ready

markets should be mapped out. Such drainage as may be necessary could be put in—roads built—a few acres cleared. In this way the country could be opened up to settlers and taken out of the hands of speculators. Every Western State that does not expect to lag behind in the great onward march of the near future must take active, if not heroic, steps, by a careful watchfulness over speculators, to save its lands to actual settlers. The States that do this are going to lead in the development of the new West.

#### "Ironquill" of Kansas

OETRY AND POLITICS, the fields in which Eugene F. Ware, who died the other day, was most widely known, were not in his own judgment his serious business in life. He preferred not to be called "'IRONQUILL' of Kansas," nor spoken of as a man who had been United States Pension Commissioner, but liked to be described as one of the most prominent of his State's vigorous lawyers. That was one way in which he successfully resisted poet-hero worship. No one could hope to start an Admiration Salon around a man who dearly loved poker and whose only publicly recorded boast was that he could make "as good a set of coach harness as anybody." When scolded one time about his reluetance to be interviewed for appreciative newspaper audiences as "IRON-QUILL," he answered: "I was afraid the people wouldn't hire a fool poet for a lawyer if they knew it." He always referred to his writings as rimes, and disarmed romancing adulation by telling how he came to write them. "I had a harness shop in Fort Scott in the sixties. My competitor wrote advertisements in verse, and I had to do the same thing to meet his competition. That is what started me. I found I could make rimes and people would read them, so I kept it up." "The Washerwoman's Song" lost him a nomination for Congress-the politicians said that church goers would not vote for a man who could write stanza two:

I N a very humble cot
In a rather quiet spot.
In the suds and in the soap,
Worked a woman, full of hope;
Working, singing all alone
In a sort of undertone.
"With the Saviour for a friend
He will keep me to the end."

IT'S a song I do not sing.
For I scarce believe a thing
Of the stories that are told
Of the miracles of old:
But I know that her belief
Is the anodyne of grief
And will always be a friend
That will keep her to the end.

EUGENE WARE was a good "grass roots" Kansan—sincere as a man and homely and heart-stirring as a rimester.

#### The Thackeray Centenary

TWO NOTABLE CENTENARIES occur in successive years. Already preparations are being made for the Dickens celebration in 1912. Less is heard of the hundredth anniversary of Thackeray's birth. Yet Thackeray was born in July, 1811. The old controversy—a favorite two generations ago—as to whether Dickens or Thackeray was the greater novelist has been stilled. To the majority, probably, Dickens is the more universal, Thackeray cut deeper into life. To be sure, he himself took his mission to be that of the onlooker rather than the confessed preacher or reformer. He declared of the spectacle of life:

There is a great quantity of eating and drinking, making love and jilting, laughing and the contrary, smoking, cheating, fighting, dancing, and fiddling; there are bullies pushing about, bucks ogling the women, knaves picking pockets, policemen on the lookout, quacks (other quacks, plague take them!) bawling in front of their booths, and yokels looking on at the tinseled dancers and poor old rouged tumblers, while the light-fingered folk are operating upon their pockets behind.

There are seenes of all sorts; some dreadful combats, some grand and lofty horseriding, some scenes of high life, and some of very middling indeed; some love-making for the sentimental and some light comic business.

But Thackeray saw more than this in the Great Show of Life. Though be may have dwelt upon the shams of mankind, his heart was with the portion of humanity that rings true. Bravery, loyalty, sincerity, simplicity—these were the qualities that really meant most to him. Though he looked below the surface traits of character with great scorn for all that is false and ignoble, it was with still greater tenderness for all that is fine and true.

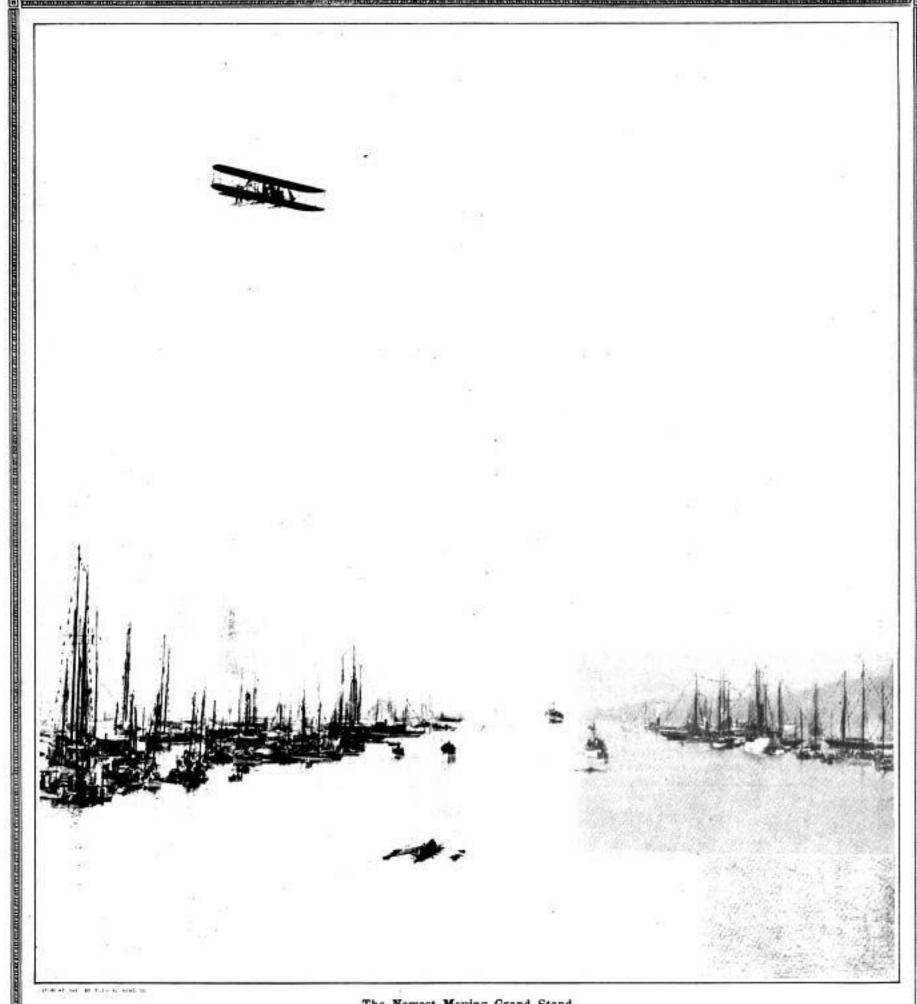
#### What Do You Think?

ISSENT FROM ONE of our sentences in a recent editorial has come to our ears. We remarked: "At a choice the motor car is more important" [as compared to baseball]. The argument of our critic is not without interest. Baseball, he avers, first of all, has the backing of age and tradition. It spreads over generations. There are baseball families in which the sons take up the sport of the fathers and younger brothers follow after. There are the old players and the new, and the adherents of each. There are the tales of individual prowess, passed on from hotel lobby to hotel lobby. There is even the poetry of baseball-in spirit and actual text. Has automobiling yet its "Casey at the Bat" ? Thus queries our friend. But he goes further, maintaining that baseball vitally touches far more lives than the motor car. He points to its hold upon millions of persons. Hundreds of thousands pour out, afternoon upon afternoon, to watch the mighty deeds of the professionals, and thousands more, though they are not within eye-shot, follow the teams, leader and tail-ender. In short, baseball has come to be an enormous force in itself, like railroads or music or books. Beside it the motor car is dwarfed. So runs the opinion of our friendly critic. He may be right, though we could make certain observations on the far-reaching commercial importance of the automobile.



# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

#### A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Newest Moving Grand Stand

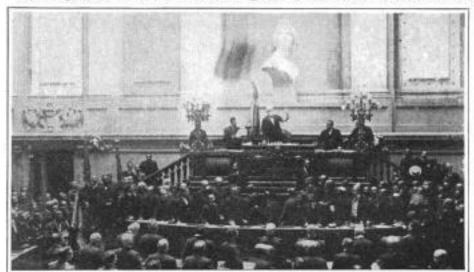
For years past the followers of Harvard and Yale have witnessed the boat race on the Thames from moving grand stands pulled along the shore by locomotives over the railroad track. At this year's race, which was held June 30, Harry Atwood, the Boston aviator, took Mayor Mahan of New London up in his biplane and followed the race through the air from start to finish. Harvard reached the line 56 1-2 seconds ahead of Yale. More than 50,000 persons witnessed the contest

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The Emperor of Germany Visits the American Fleet at Kiel

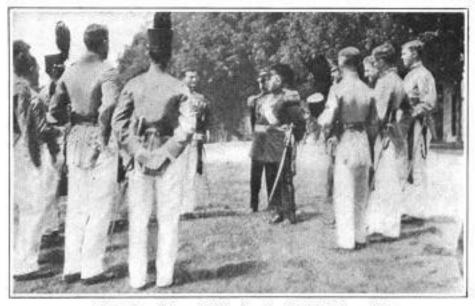
To the right, Admiral Von Mueller is talking with Ambassador Hill, and the Kaiser with the American officers,-Kaiser William made a four-hour inspection of the ships





Opening Session of the National Assembly of the New Portuguese Republic, June 19

The Crowd Awaiting the Proclamation of the National Assembly of Portugal
Chairman Freire reading the following declaration: "The National Assembly proclaims and declares that the Monarchy is forever abolished and the dynasty of Braganza is forever banished. The form of government of Portugal is the one of a Democratic Republic." Only one of the present members of Parliament can be called a Monarchist



Major-General Leonard Wood at the Virginia Military Institute
On graduation day, June 21, General Wood delivered an address to the members of the graduating class of cadets at the Institute at Lexington, Virginia



Tacoma's first rose show, held under the auspices of the Tacoma Rose Society, opened on June 23, and over 3,000 vas s of roses were offered for inspection



A Great Military Band at San Antonio, Texas

The combined bands of the Maneuver Division of the U. S. Army at San Antonio. This is probably the largest military band that has ever played in this country

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



A formidable dragon, borne by twenty-five men, was a feature of the Chinese delegation in the City Hall parade



Chinese Boy Scouts



They made a fine appearance in their American uniforms

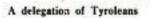


The parade of the nations was one of the most pictur-



Indians from the Seneca Reservation in New York State







11

Tama Hatka, a Seneca chieftain

New York Discovers a New Way to Celebrate the Fourth of July The parade of nations celebrated a double anniversary, for it was also the centennial of the occupancy of the present City Hall

### WORLD IS

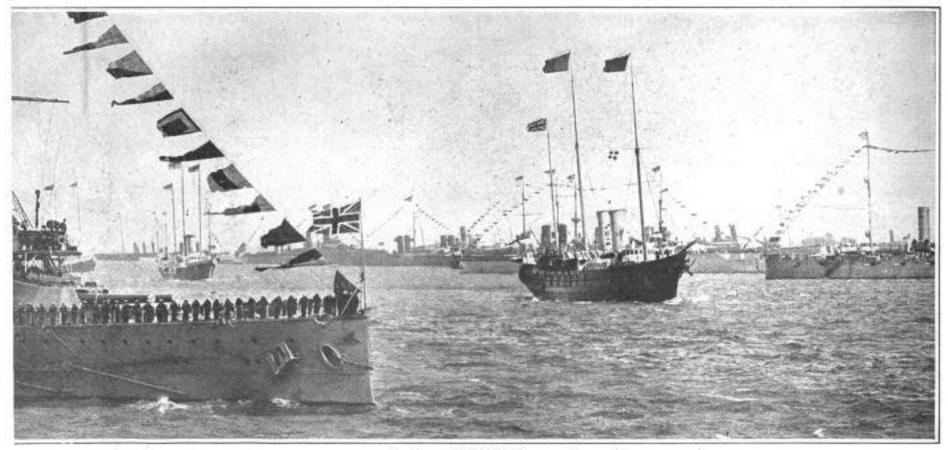


tescendant of filack Hawk To Commemorate the Illinois Indian

The statue as it appears from Rock River

DOING

A MOST original tribute to the memory of the sturdy race of redskins that once inhabited the prairies and hills of Illinois was unveiled July 1 near Oregon, Illinois, on a lofty promontory called Eagle's Nest, overlooking the valley of the picturesque Rock River. The sculptor is Lorado Taft of Chicago, and the statue represents three summers' work. The method of constructing it was unique, and the material of which it is built—concrete—has not before been applied to the art of real sculpture in modern times. Many engineering difficulties new to concrete construction had to be met and solved. More than five hundred barrels of cement—twice as much as at than five hundred barrels of cement-twice as much as at first expected—were used, and something like a gallon of water per minute was needed to mix the concrete. To get the concrete to the top it was necessary to install a motor and windlass. The first model was of plaster, six feet high, and from this careful measurements were made feet high, and from this careful measurements were made and a frame of scantlings of the proper size erected around an elevator shaft. When the whole figure had been framed in lumber the surface was made by stretch-ing wire netting over the timbers. Then burlap was fastened over these forms with nails. The mold for the entire body was made in plaster around the model. Finally, everything was taken out of the mold and the space filled with concrete, only leaving a shaft seven feet in diameter running the entire length of the figure



The Coronation's Naval Pageant

The royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, with King George V on board, passing through the assembled fleets of all nations in the Solent, June 24

# The American Newspaper

A Study of Journalism in Its Relation to the Public

By WILL IRWIN

#### XIV.—The Press of Two Cities

The danger of a controlled press as illustrated by present conditions in Cincinnati and Pittsburg. How Boss Cox and The "Post's" reformation, and its influence his gang have strangled criticism of machine methods in Cincinnati. in breaking the Cox power. The real cause of the graft indictments in Pittsburg. The long newspaper opposition to the "Pittsburg Plan" of municipal government; its causes and its methods. The curious case of the "Leader"

rewards of the faithful were pro-

motion and personal advancement. The Federal census has just

demonstrated mathematically the

effect of this hard-and-fast control

HE last five articles of this series have been running on the tack of the adverse, stating the darker side of American journalism. It would be called "muckraking," I suppose. But keep in mind that the daily newspaper, for all its power and value, is still absurdly young. Remember that journalism of any kind has yet to celebrate its three hundredth anniversary, and that journalism as we know it now is hardly a cen-tury old. Remember, also, that men yet alive took wet from the press the first copy of Ben-nett's "Herald," parent to every modern Ameri-

can newspaper. Except Darwin's scientific method, no plant of thought ever grew so great in so short a period. By human necessity it has grown in size and strength at the expense of perfection, developed flaws which it must correct by process of years and wisdom and excesses which society at large must curb and regulate. Also, it has served well in bulk. We have expected more of our journalism than any other modern people, and it has given more. The marvel is not so much that it has developed tyrannies and dishonesties, as that

it has rendered this service.

Yet before I am finished with muckraking-let me accept the term-I must clinch my points by some general examples. Reverence for the sources of advertising income, reverence for the sources of social and political approval, reverence for the sources of necessary capital-to what end may they lead journalism? The answer is the present condition of press and polities in Cincinnati and Pittsburg, cities now struggling to free themselves from the tyrants of democracy.

#### The Rule of Boss Cox

CINCINNATI, as the world knows, has been ruled by George B. Cox, a graduate saloon owner, a survival in the newer age of that dynasty which thimblerigged American municipal politics in the blind and lawless era of our democracy. He has held his power by all the familiar tricks, from persuading outcasts at election time to favoring bankers with city funds. He has maintained the old alliance between the rat and the wolf-the dissolute little people of the vice district and the respectable big people of the publicservice corporations. On behalf of his small group of insiders, he has formed an organization so strong that every road to public preferment in Cincinnati has run through the office of George B. Cox. His favorites have gone up through certain definite stages of promotion to the bench, to the City Council, to Congress; and the speed of their promotion has depended upon their usefulness to the machine. To do this gang justice, it was not distinguished by pickings and stealings along the line. The "honest graft" went to the heads of the organization. The



John R. McLean

Owner of the Cincinnati "Enquirer"

by a select body of "insiders." During the last decade the average American city of Cincinnati's class increased in population 39 per cent, and the average Ohio city of more than 25,000 population 36.2 per cent. Cincinnati grew in the same period only 11.5 per cent. Analyzed to the last factor, gang control is the answer to this problem in social arithmetic. A modern city grows largely by suburban trolley lines; and the gang, work-

ing with the transportation companies, made free development of suburban trolleys an impossibility. A city of Cincinnati's character grows largely by new manufactures. What encouragement had a manufacturer to enter a city where the insiders would hold him

up for every privilege, from sidetracks to sites? When the automobile came, Cincinnati had perhaps the best carriage works in the United States. Nothing easier than to turn the expert carriage makers of this city into automobile workers. But there stood the gang, asking its bit of all industry-and the automobile business went to the near-by cities of Detroit, Toledo, Dayton, and Cleveland. So much for the background. Now the Cox machine is nominally Republi-

can; and Cincinnati has four English newspapers

-two Republican, one Democratic, and one independent with a labor bias. Until recently not one of these newspapers has lifted a voice of protest against Cox and his gang.

John R. McLean, publisher also of the Washington "Post," owns the Cincinnati "Enquirer," a morn-ing "independent Democratic" newspaper which stands alone in its class. Year in and year out, it has been one of the cleverest of our journals, one of the sharpest in newspaper technique. Also, it has been one of the most salacious. Wherever the news offered an excuse, it has skirted the law against sending obscene matter through the mails. Not even the London "Pink 'Un" or the Boulevard sheets of



George B. Cox The Cincinnati Boss



Senator George T. Oliver Owner of two Pittsburg papers

Paris publish a feature more openly and aubtly salacious than "Durandel's New York Letter," which appears weekly in the "En-quirer." It clung un-til the last hope to the outworn "massage" form of assignation advertisement. There is much cleverness and little decency in the "Enquirer."

From such a news-paper one could hardly expect the fulfilment of public duty. It has lived up to expectatation.

In the stormy old period which culminated in the Cincinnati riots of 1884, Me-Lean himself was a kind of boss; for at that date Cox ruled

only a small district from his saloon. The riots broke McLean's power.

When the city settled down under the rule of the Republican Cox, the Democratic McLean chose the way which led to safe profits and easy standing in Cincinnati. For all of him, the gang might have sold the windows out of the City Hall.

Nominally Democratic, he supported the Democratic gang in its little flurries with the Republican gang; but this service was merely negative, since these twain are one for all practical purposes. He gave Cox the best service that corrupt politician or corporation fixer can ask of a newspaper-the service of silence. So much for the leading Democratic newspaper.

#### The President's Brother's Newspaper

CHARLES P. TAFT, brother of the President, owns the "Times-Star," "independent Republican," a good newspaper technically. President Taft is a mild radical surung from the midst of fattened conservatives. Charles P. Taft, in so far as we can judge him from his public acts, represents that extreme American Tory who makes the English Tory appear like a Socialist.

To such a man, capital appears sacred, business a god, reform of the outworn institutions which served us in our period of ground-breaking a blasphemous irritation or a bitter joke. He was not so in the beginning. He started as a free newspaper publisher of moderate means; and in the early nineties he was fighting Cox. Then, through marriage and inheritance, money came his way-much money, until to-day he is the richest man in Cincinnati. He owns the largest and best hotel; his hand is in all the public utilities. One can not visit Cincinnati for a day without paying tribute in some form or other to Charles P. Taft.

As his millions grew, he began to let gang politics alone. He accepted a Congressional nomination from the machine. He himself became Cox's man, his newspaper Cox's organ. Not but that the yoke

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# At The Sign of the Three Lamps

Ishak El Yemen, in Search of Wisdom, Puts Theory to Practise

N Alexandria, in the coffee shop of the Three Lamps, which looks toward the harbor where one effluent of the Nile flows muddily to the sea, Ishmeel Ibn Ahmed, the merchant, sat with his friend Ishak El Yemen, whose occupation was wisdom. It was about the sixth hour.

"Ishak El Yemen," said Ishmeel Ibn Ahmed, "the ship goes to America. Now, I have exchanged merchandise with Amer-

ica these many years, and heard reports of that country from the lips of foolishness, which are seamen, and from the lips of vanity, which are tourists. It would be well to know of America from the lips of wisdom."

At the seventh hour Ishak El Yemen said: "It

would be well." At the eighth hour Ishmeel Ibn Ahmed took from his sleeve a bag that was heavy with English gold, and placed it in the hand of Ishak El Yemen. At the ninth hour Ishak El Yemen rose and departed from his friend and from the coffee shop of the Three Lamps, and came to the ship whose black smoke was pouring from her stacks; and having placed English gold in the hands of one in authority. he sat his self on the deck, and lit, with an evil-smelling lucifer, the tobacco in his pipe, and meditated four hours on the chapter of the Koran which is called "The Chapter of Jonah," and on the words: "People were of one nation once, but they disagreed." And the ship went on its way. And there came upon him a strange illness or distress within, as it were, something that prophesied the fall of Nineveh.

THEN certain men carried him below, to a room which was dim and small. There, for many days and nights, he ate little, smoked much, slept more, and meditated, in periods of lesser anguish, as to whether, or by what means, his presence there could be identified with wisdom.

For though the words of Ibn Ahmed were wise, did it follow that the action of El Yemen was wise? Or it might be that Allah, for his own purposes, had deprived El Yemen, temporarily, of wisdom.

There came a day when he felt better, ate well, and slept long. He woke with a sense of some one having laid hands on him.

The noise of the drumming of the engines was still, the ship motionless as a house on land. He rose, found his pipe, adjusted his dress, and went forth. Lo! the ship lay by a dock in the midst of a mighty city.

"Is it America?" he asked of one who washed the decks with a pail and mop.

"Sure!" said the washer of decks,

"O washer of decks," said El Yemen, "if any one ask: 'Where is hell?' will you not say for me: 'It is

"Sure!" said the washer of decks, "Always glad

And El Yemen, going forward, entered upon a stone-paved street. There came to him the desire of a coffee shop. He felt for the bag of gold in his bosom. It was not there! The leather cord that attached it to his neck had been cut!
"Allah! Allah!" he cried, "thou hast bereft

me of my wisdom! Yet consider, O compassionate! Now I stand in immediate need of it, O merciful!"

And again he cried:

"Surely I am accursed! Surely if I were a trader in shrouds, no one would die!"

And again he thought:

"However, if a man is even drunk with strong wine, so that there is no wisdom in him, yet let him lay hold by the wall, and go on.'

Samuel Ebenezer Darwin, a brisk, dryish man with a slight stoop, was walking along Whittle Street, thinking of the Widow Vidott and her tobacco shop, a combination in whose favor he was secretly, cautiously, discreetly resolved to abandon the trade of ship's carpenter. In this connection he had in mind the wooden figure of a turbaned Turk, once a ship's figurehead, which he was repainting, furnishing with appropriate parts and perquisites, looking to that eventual masterpiece of insinuation, in face resembling himself, which should stand before the tobacco shop and offer to the passerby tobacco in alluring forms and methods of use; a gift to Mrs. Vidott, a gift of irresistible attractions; first, as showing Mr. Darwin's instinct for business and inventive outlook along the paths of commercial prosperity; second, as associating him in Mrs. Vidott's mind with imagination and Oriental romance; finally, as suggesting, by that

facial resemblance to himself, more delicately, more discreetly than words could do, his desire and intention to abandon the trade of ship's carpenter. So meditating he came to the corner of Whittle

Street and Kanaka Alley, and stopped, dumb,

frozen, amazed.

On the curb, in the midst of a staring and commenting group, stood, as it were, or approximately, but more perfect, more convincingly right, the incarnation of his own vision, in turban, striped kaftan, and slippers with turnedup toes, one who contemplated the crowd phlegmatically; a lean, grave man of about his own age-forty to fifty-who were a broad, grayish beard like his own, and smoked a pipe five There came up an him a strange feet long.

"Hooray, there!" exclaimed Mr. Darwin. "Well, now! I was clean off about them shoes. I never see a pipe like that. How'd you get here, my friend?"

"By the favor of God," said the stranger in deep tones, "and a ship."

"Jus' so! Well, you come along with me."
"I wish coffee," said the other with the same solemnity.

"Jus' so. I'll steer you into a cup of that such as you never see. Well, now, mate! It's luck we met, ain't it?"

'It is the will of the All-wise."

"Jus' so. Come, gen'l'men, friend of mine, friend

Mr. Darwin took the Egyptian by the arm, and pushed his way from the crowd, which followed after with some ribaldry, until they came conversing to



On the curb stood the incarnation of his own vision

#### By ARTHUR COLTON

the tobacco shop of Mrs. Vidott, with its large show window displaying the only plate-glass on Whittle

"Here's a friend of mine, ma'am," said Mr. Dar-in, entering, "Isaac L. Yeomens is his name. win, entering. Now, I've took a notion.

"Pleased to meet Mr. Yeomens," said Mrs. Vidott placidly. "What's your notion, Mr. Darwin?"

"Well, Yeomens here, he's just dropped in from Egypt, and some one aboard ship stole all his cash, so he wants a job. Now! See that populace? Interested, ain't it! What interests 'em! Isaac L. Yeomens interests 'em. Yes'm. See that outlay in the show window? Does it interest the public? It don't. Tell ye what! Clean it out. Put Yeomens in the window. Let him roll cigarettes. Let him smoke, peaceful as a pyramid, looking like a Sultan that has used the same pipe ever since he was Pharaoh. Have a new sign: 'Egyptian Tobacco Bazaar.' Now! With that statutory figure outside that I've jus' livened up, and Isaac L. Yeomens in

the window, why, ma'am, you'll turn the whole stock over in two weeks? What say?"

"It does sound likely," said Mrs. Vidott pleasantly. "What a head you have for business, Mr. Darwin!"

"Coffee," said El Yemen, as one who spoke in the

name of the prophet.

illness or distress within

"Jus' so," said Mr. Darwin.

I SHAK EL YEMEN, therefore, sat cushioned or the window dais of the Egyptian Tobacco Bazaar, rolling eigarettes and looking forth on Whittle Street. Whittle Street and its environs came abundantly, first to stare, then to purchase, then to sit on the edge of the dais and inquire neighborly about Egypt, afterward to talk of its own affairs, finally to ask advice. In front of the shop, on the left of the entrance, stood the wooden Oriental of Mr. Darwin's creation, his insinuating munificence, with alluring gesture and long tobacco pipe, with turnedup toes, white turban and striped kaftan, copied after El Yemen.

Business flourished. Never had business so flourished, even in the best days of Mr. Vidott.

Widow Vidott was a somewhat large woman, of a darkish complexion, slow, affable, calm. She could stand for hours leaning on the showcase, above the Perfectos, Flora de Cubas, and Deliciosos, listening. gazing like one fascinated, hypnotized, at El Yemen he sat rolling cigarettes at leisure, Mr. Darwin.

Mr. Darwin stood by the door and fidgeted. Three men, two children, and an elderly woman were gathered about, or upon the window dais, and El Yemen talked of wisdom and how it might be distinguished from folly, speaking in this manner:

'The wise man rejects not the cucumber," he said, "because it is crooked, nor makes clothes for fishes, nor pounds water in a mortar, nor digs a well with a needle, nor buys wool of a goat, nor expects two hides off one cow."

"Course he don't!" said Mr. Darwin snappishly. "What's the use of forty-two cases where he ain't a fool? Ain't any. What's the value of all that talk? Ain't any.'

"Tell me, Samuel Ibn Ezar," said El Yemen, holding up the cigarette. "What is the value of this?"
"Fifteen cents a box."

"Which is a penny and a fourth of a penny each. By Allah! it is no more. Who will give ten cents to smoke it and listen to instruction?"

A lame man with two canes handed him a dime

and received the cigarette.

"If, O Ibn Ezar," continued El Yemen, "a cigarette with wisdom is valued at ten cents, and without wisdom is worth but a cent and a quarter, shall I answer, if only to your poor understanding? Shall I say that the value of wisdom is eight cents and three-fourths of a cent to each cigarette?"

"Stuff!" said Mr. Darwin fiercely. Ishak El Yemen turned to fill his pipe.

"I knew a man who lived between two mosques and did not believe in the prophet," he said darkly. "But he was a Copt."

"Fiddle!" said Mr. Darwin. "Rot!" and went away in anger.

Outside he paused to look at the carven figure of his handiwork which stood by the doorway.

"Blamed if he don't look more like Isaac than me," he reflected. "Favors me in the face some. But taking the toot and cymbal now, taking it by and large, he looks wonderful like Isaac. Why don't I talk like Ecclesiasticus, or a minor prophet! Ain't I got gifts? I have, too, got gifts. I tell ye, them sawed-off remarks of Isaac L.'s don't come of his knowing any more'n me. It comes of his sitting down and sawing 'em off."

A ray of light flickered through his discontent. He smote his palms together and walked down Whit-

tle Street meditating.

AND, until the eigarette of agreement was smoked to a fragment and the to a fragment and the contract complete, so long Ishak El Yemen continued and gave instruction on the nature of wisdom. Then he became silent. It was about the eighth hour, and he meditated without speech until the ninth hour, while Mrs. Vidott sold one silver-mounted tobacco pipe, one pound of Superfine Mixture, and three packages of eigarette tobacco. And the shop was empty, and Mrs. Vidott leaned upon the showcase in silence, and then said:

"What do you suppose ails Mr. Darwin?"

"It is written," said El Yemen, "that jealousy is a live coal in the mouth."

"It ought to be," said Mrs. Vidott. "But Mr. Darwin does shilly-shally dreadful. He hints and



She stood gazing at El Yemen as he sat rolling cigarettes

dodges like he was scalded. Ain't he ever coming to the point?"

"It is written," said El Yemen, "that the glances

of a woman are the end of patience."

They ain't the end of Mr. Darwin's, Glances! Why, I've been staring at you and them silly clothes as if you was a new bonnet, and making Mr. Darwin feel like hot coals in his mouth, though I will say some of the things you get off are real clever. There Mr. Darwin stands and fidgets and I'm near wore out."

SHE sighed and reflected.

"I don't know why it is I can't speak out to
Mr. Darwin, nor Mr. Darwin can't speak out. But I can speak out to you. Maybe it's because you're a foreigner."

Then Mrs. Vidott went to and fro, and sold a hubble-bubble pipe at \$4.75 to the grocer at 306 Whit-tle Street, to whom El Yemen had explained its advantages for meditation, and El Yemen reflected

within himself. "Has He given me wisdom to no use? Ishmeel Ibn Ahmed waits in the coffee shop of the Three Lamps to know of America. The foolish tourist goes by with a white hat and a red book. There is no peace like the peace of the Nile."

So they continued until it was the tenth hour, and Mrs. Vidott came again, and leaned upon the showcase, and said: "I guess you'll have to do something.

And El Yemen lifted up his voice appealing.

"Am I a wekeel? Am I a merchant in marriage? O Allah! Is it justice? Where is the gold in my hand? Have I jasmine flowers in my beard? Is my voice the cooing of doves? Is it a fit occupation for a hadji?"

"Of course it is," said Mrs. Vidott. "But of course it ought to be made worth your while. "The purposes of a woman are as the jumping of fleas in a bag," said El Ye,nen gravely. "Give me a writing in my hand for assurance. And this shall be the writing: 'I, by name Jane Ann.

Vidott, take oath that, upon the day and hour when Samuel Ibn Ezar Darwin asks me in marriage, I will place in the hand of Ishak El Yemen the price of one first-class passage by smokestack ship to Alexandria, which is in Egypt.' Write this and it shall be well."

"It looks all right. I'll do that," said Mrs. Vidott, and she did.

And at length the twilight drew on. A woman from Kanaka Alley came in to show El Yemen, tearfully, her ailing baby, whereby he poked it in the stomach with the end of his pipe, and the child crowed aloud, and the woman smiled and went away. And when it was the third hour of the evening, El Yemen rose from the dais and said: "Health be in this house."

And Mrs. Vidott paid him his daily wage from the till, and said: "Good night, Mr. Yeomens," and he departed to his room, which was over the fourth stairway to the west, by number 105 Whittle Street.

R. DARWIN sat at home surrounded by newspaper supplements, magazines, and comic weeklies, industriously clipping, pasting, and meditating. All day he sat cross-legged on his bed and recited aphorisms. Late in the afternoon he went forth into Whittle Street, and walked muttering toward the Oriental Bazaar.

Mrs. Vidott was leaning on the showcase listening. Ishak El Yemen sat in the window. And to one who smoked a cigarette and carried two canes and asked if it were wisdom for a man with no job and a game leg to marry, he said:

'A married man has made his staff into a stake, but for him there is pastry in paradise if he does not

repent of it.'

Mr. Darwin snorted contempt, and came in, and sat himself on the dais, on the opposite side of the window, crossed his legs after the manner of El Yemen, and fell to smoking with nervous puffs.

"Will not one born of a cat run after mice?" continued El Yemen, "or one born of a mouse smell after cheese? There is no end of foolishness, but God makes the nest of the blind bird."

"Humph!" said Mr. Darwin, and all eyes were

turned upon him.

"Is it wisdom for a man with a game leg and no job to marry?" said Mr. Darwin. "It ain't! Not

"Bismillah!" said El Yemen. "O Samuel Ibn Ezar! This is wisdom! Does the fig grow on the thistle, or the she-ass bring forth camels?"

"They don't," said Mr. Darwin.

there's a graft or a misalliance."
"Mercy me!" said Mrs. Vidott.

"Can a hen grow teeth with tooth-powder?" continued Mr. Darwin aggressively. "She can't. But her crop's full of artificial teeth. What for'd she worry? Can a deaf and dumb man use his fingers with a German accent? I dunno. Confucius nor Ben Franklin ain't never committed 'emselves on the point. Can I plug a leak in a ship's bottom with a hole from her engine boiler? I can't. It don't fit. Can I splice a halliard with a string of bos'n's profanity? Maybe, but it ain't reliable. Can I rivet a nail in a baked potato? I can. But it's some trouble and no value."
"Wallah!" exclaimed El Yemen. "O Samuel Ibn

Ezar! Have you drunk of the wells of Solomon! it a sudden gift? Or can an empty bag stand upright unless Allah has breathed within? Have you

prayed the two-and-seventy prayers?"
"I hain't," said Mr. Darwin. "But I knew an African that prayed the Lord would send a Christmas turkey to him, but it didn't come. Then he prayed the Lord would send him to a turkey. By gum! that prayer was answered."

I SHAK EL YEMEN did not retort.

Mr. Darwin waited, with battle in his eyes, breathing menace, husbanding his ammunition. No one uttered anything save monosyllables, or puffs of contesting smoke. The sitters at the feet of wisdom sat long, but gave it up at length, and departed one by one. Mrs. Vidott went back into her sitting-room.

"Harken, Ibn Ezar," said El Yemen. "The bray-

ing of an ass has rhythm and measure, but it is not poetry. The fool learns the sayings of the wise by memory and repeats them without meditation. His mouth is full of understanding and his actions of folly. How is it wisdom for a ship's carpenter to take a tobacco shop in marriage? For if a ship's carpenter is foolish, how can be desire that which is wise? Or, how shall he attain it? By the com-

passion of Allah, he may desire wisely, and by the advice of the discerning he may attain. Otherwise these things may not be. "Humph!" said Mr. Darwin. "Well, what

would that there slippery discerner advise?"
"Am I a wekeel?" said El Yemen softly.
"Am I a merchant in marriage? Where is the gold in my hand! Have I jasmine flowers in my beard? Is my voice the cooing of doves? Is it a

fit occupation for a hadji?"
"No, it sin't," said Mr. Darwin.
"What's his price?"

"Give me a writing in my hand for assurance," said El Yemen. "This shall be the writing: I, by name Samuel Ibn Ezar Darwin, take oath that, upon the day and hour when Jane Ann Vidott consents and engages to marriage with me hereafter, I will place in the hand of Ishak El Yemen the price of one first-class passage by smokestack ship to Alexandria, which is in Egypt.' See, Ibn Ezar! On the glass above the cigars are pencil and paper. Write, and it shall be well."

"That don't look so bad; I'll do it," said Mr. Darwin, and did.

El Yemen put the paper in his bosom. Mrs. Vidott came out from her sitting-room.

"If you two have done quarreling," she said, "you

might come in and have supper."

She stood behind the showcase, regarding them across the Perfectos, Flora de Cubas, Deliciosos, and Tore de Ponces, so that they came both and stood before the showcase.

"O lady, O Mrs. Vidott!" said El Yemen, "read this writing by the hand of Ibn Ezar, O moonbeam of the full moon.

"Here!" cried Mr. Darwin angrily, "what ye

Mr. Darwin sat meditating

doing there?" "Read this writing, you also, Samuel, son of Folly," said El Yemen. "It is from the hand of Mrs. Vidott, who is as the full moon lying in

still water.' Then he passed on into Mrs. Vidott's sitting-room.
"By gum!" said Mr. Darwin presently; "Jane Ann!" "Samuel!"

They shook hands across the showcase. But Mrs. Vidott was calm.

"Isaac's been occupying himself with wisdom, ain't he?" said Mr. Darwin dryly. "Do we owe him one passage or two?"

"What do you think, Mr. Darwin?" said Mrs. Vidott. "Well," said Mr. Darwin, "my idea would be two. "That's the wisest thing you've said yet, Samuel," said Mrs. Vidott. "Come in to supper."

IN ALEXANDRIA, in the content of the looking Three Lamps, Ishmeel Ibn Ahmed sat looking out upon the harbor, and it was about the seventh hour. And Ishak El Yemen, whose occupation was wisdom, came toward him from the place where

ships were lying and said:
"Salaam, O Ibn Ahmed," and sat him down.

"Salaam, O Ishak," said the merchant. And they partook of coffee and tobacco with meditation until it was the eighth hour. And Ishak El Yemen lifted up his voice and said:

"Harken, O Ishmeel Ibn Ahmed. Thus it is in America. In America children are born and spread



They shook hands across the showcase

little fingers to the light; also, women weep and again take comfort; and after men have asked, 'What is this life? they go to their labor forgetting the question."

"As of old," murmured Ibn Ahmed, "so for-ever!"

"In America men lay stone on stone and build upward to assault the heavens, and thereby come no nearer paradise."

"As in Babylon," cried Ibn Ahmed softly, "so in

"In America men breed inventions as the Nile breeds worms; and women have good understanding of their own concerns; and those who have in mind to marry in that country are easily persuaded to

"As Solomon perceived it," said Ibn Ahmed with reverence, "so also the prophet!"

"In America coffee is made by the boiling of water, and tobacco is consumed by fire and the suction of the breath. Also, wisdom is not without regard in America; if so be, it is set in the forefront of the house for merchandise."

"As Allah orders the world alike," said the mer-chant, and bowed his head, "so it is!" "Such, O Ishmeel," said El Yemen, "are the nature and customs of the Americans."

# "And All the King's Men"

The Great Spectacle in London on the Coronation Day of King George the Fifth



A Scotch peer

N A WAY, England is like a big book in which almost every day some worthy deed of one of her sons or daughters at home or in a far distant colony is set down in its pages. Because much of this record of achievement proves but dull reading to the average mind, Great Britain fully illustrates it with fancifully colored pictures. These pictures are usually of a king in his royal robes

opening a parliament, or a queen receiving a bouquet at a charity bazaar, or a duke in tweeds shooting a pheasant, or a peeress breaking a champagne bottle over the prow of a new battleship. That the children of the nation may also acquire an early interest in this great book there are numerous pictures of a boy crown prince at his favorite sport, or of a little girl princess on her pet donkey

or playing on the lawn of her father's royal country house. There are many who care only for the letter-press of this national book-even scoff at the pictures, and claim that they are wholly unnecessary; but the average Englishman, as well as the alien, finds much that is diverting in the daily doings of those picturesque royalties. When England crowns a king the pictures take precedence over everything else, and the book is not only extra illustrated but the colors are laid on with a lavish brush.

It must be remembered that the King of Great Britain at the time of his coronation assumes no

power or perquisite that is not his at the exact moment of the death of his predecessor. As the coronation does not usually take place until one year after this event, the ceremony therefore becomes something else than the assumption of kingly power. It may be regarded as a traditional religious rite of the deepest significance or as a legitimate excuse for a nation to parade before the world the extent of her military and naval strength; or to the more skeptically inclined it may mean a worthy opportunity to the British tradesman to add royally, as it were, to his bank account.

#### A Bit of Pasteboard

THROUGHOUT the weeks of preparation the personal note—that is, if one ignored the court circulars in the daily press-was, at least to the stranger in London, curiously missing. One heard the names George and Mary no more frequently than John or Gwendolyn. Previous to the ceremony the seven thousand souls who were privileged to witness the actual coronation in Westminster Abbey seemed to find their delight in that they possessed a bit of pasteboard that some other eight millions of souls could not possibly procure for love or money, and in the fact that after the ceremony was over they would be permitted to purchase the chairs on which they had spent seven most uncomfortable and rather uninteresting hours. As one of the lucky seven thousand said to me: "I am unfortunately short-sighted, but if I could have seen a hundred yards in a straight line and then another hundred yards around a corner, I'm sure it would have been most exciting. But he was one of the seven thousand.

Those who were to take part in the procession in the Abbey-at least those whom I met -conversed very much like amateur actors,

and regarded the ceremony only as an entertainment, especially promoted to show off the particular raiment to which their official position entitled them. Those who were not bidden to the crowning and had country homes to go to protested that nothing could possibly detain them in town, and that they would see the street processions later on at the moving-picture houses at a much less expenditure of money and

By CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS

Collier's Representative at the Coronation of King George V

convenience. As the fateful days drew near, however, and the expected hordes of rich Americans failed to appear to buy up the choice seats at from ten to thirty guineas a seat, and good places became a drug on the market, then the patriotism of the upper classes surged up tremendously and all thoughts of the old home down in the country were quickly banished. Not only, indeed, was the cost of seats reduced to a price "within the reach of all," but any one who even knew a friend of a friend, and did not have to refuse one or more invitations to see the processions under the most advantageous conditions, was little short of a social pariah.

Two weeks previous to the coronation London was suffering from one of the worst seasons it had known in many years. The restaurants and theaters and the better class of shops were well-nigh de-serted. The only signs of real activity were in the building of the grand stands along the streets through which the processions were to pass.

#### The Indian Princes

THE first bit of color came with the arrival of the Indian princes. Each one of these beturbaned representatives was accompanied by a sleek, wellgroomed English officer from the Indian service, and the two were invariably followed at a respectful distance by a swarthy native in khaki, carrying his master's new London-made mackintosh and umbrella. These dark-bearded princes were not only

picturesque, but they gave us hope of other things to come. They seemed to be omnipresent, stalking the streets in the morning, lolling back in their auto-

Gaily decorated Trafalgar Square

mobiles in Hyde Park in the afternoon, and at night in the theaters smiling genially from the boxes, and showing their glistening white teeth to the pretty chorus girls at the Adelphi and the Gaiety, and wherever female loveliness appeared most rampant,

It was just four days before the coronation when London began to illustrate in five colors. The streets, lined on both sides with towering grand stands, and which heretofore had looked like paths through a lumber-yard, suddenly blazed forth in a rainbow of colors so brilliant that they seemed to flare up to the very skies.

Even London was a trifle bewildered when she woke up and found her best-beloved streets suddenly illuminated by this alarming discord of color. But the English are kind to their own, and therefore rejoiced that her patriotic decorators had "at last struck the barbaric note," and that, anyhow, every Briton was at liberty to decorate his own home or shop as he saw fit.

On nearly every stand there were two placards. One was: "A few seats left," and the other was a notice from the Fire Department warning the public to use discretion in throwing away matches, and the ladies against wearing tulle or dresses of any flimsy material, and especially to avoid carrying anything made of celluloid. Almost every day the police gave out points for sightseers, which were promptly published in the newspapers. To comprehend the simplicity of these suggestions, yet guarded by a certain vagueness, I quote a few herewith:

Ticket-holders will be allowed to cross Westminster and Lambeth Bridges "as long as practicable."

Some Tube stations may be closed.

Do not attempt to drive a long way on the route. Congested traffic may prevent your reaching your destination.

Pace of traffic will be regulated by the slowest vehicle. A sixty-horsepower motor car will not travel faster inside the area than a horsed cab.

Gates placed in streets converging on the route are not intended as barricades to prevent people obtaining access to the route. They are put up for the protection of the public.

No gate will be closed unless there is congestion and overcrowding in the vicinity.

Probably many of the gates will remain open

throughout the day. Spectators without stand tickets are advised

to take up positions on the pavement.

Early comers who stand in the roadways are likely to lose their positions when the troops march on to the route at 7.15 A. M.

No time can be given whea non-ticket-holders will be unable to gain admission to the route.

#### The Passing Show

THE stage for which London's bizarre decorations were to act as a back-drop became crowded with a suddenness which seemed almost magical with the thousands of actors who were to take part in the big drama. Over sixty thousand of England's own troops came up to town, and added to these were the smartest officers and the biggest, finest-made men from the ranks of every one of Great Britain's colonies scattered all over the globe. The special a abassadors and the visiting royalties, many of whom had been enjoying the sights of the town in humble taxicabs, suddenly appeared in state carriages with their coachmen in flaming scarlet coats. From the green lawns of the parks there grew up overnight great camps of thousands of gray tents and hobbled horses. These, with the massive, ominous-looking barriers, built across the streets leading to the route of the procession strongly suggested a town under siege. The results of the preparations of the past year had developed, and the general scheme of the celebration was, with a most dramatic suddenness, unrolled before the eyes of the vast waiting audience. It was like the lightning sketch artist in vaudeville who with one stroke of his crayon turns a hundred meaningless lines into a perfect face. London found herself surrounding a great illuminated and carefully walled amusement park into

which for two days the people of the town and all of its visitors were expected to crowd themselves. It was as if a Luna Park, many miles in circumference, had grown up overnight in New York with Broadway and Forty-second Street as its center. Piccadilly and Bond Street were crowded so that progress beyond a snail's pace became well-righ an impossibility; lines of carriages and automobiles blocked

the streets for hours, and everywhere within the limits of the little pleasure city, although with its gates still open, there was a pictorial riot of manycolored flags and garlands and glittering uniforms and the ceaseless rumble of marching troops and endless traffic.

The morning of the day of the coronation dawned most ominously, with fat, gray clouds drifting lazily across leaden skies. Fearful of crowded streets and the dreaded barriers, those who had places in the grand stands started as early as five and six o'clock for the scene of action. The seven thousand who had places in the Abbey had to be in their scats by nine o'clock, and they, too, were early on their way. But the Englishman loves his sleep and a great deal of it, and so the masses who later were to line the sidewalks and to see a crowned king, but not a king crowned, remained in their beds, and left the route of march to the soldiers and the happy owners of seats.

#### The American Spectators

BY NINE o'clock a goodly crowd had collected at the corner of Piccadilly and St. James's Street, which was one of the best points of vantage on the entire route. Although the procession was not to pass for six hours, every seat in every stand was filled by Englishmen in morning coats and silk hats, and Englishwomen in filmy dresses and gorgeously plumed hats, and an occasional American man in a short coat and a straw hat, and his women folk in old felt hats and mackintoshes. Also the Americans carried every known kind of camera. And the drizzling rain descended on all alike. As far as the eye could see, the roadways in every direction were lined with scarlet troops, the men standing at ease, the gaily golden-laced officers mounted, and gathered in little groups, apparently very much bored, and probably discussing the dinner or the ball of the night before. The crowd on the sidewalks stood about listlessly, and stared idly at the soldiers and the swells until a policeman asked them to please keep moving, and when they moved on he said: "Thank you.

There were many points of vantage from which one could see the procession to and from the Abbey, and no two view-points were exactly the same, but the rules of the game, as laid down by the Earl Marshal, were that each spectator should see it from

one angle and one angle only. The spectator paid his money and took his choice, and the police saw to it that he stuck to his choice. At least from a pictorial point of view one of the best stands was that at the foot Constitution Hill. Back of it were the beautiful gardens and the gray-black walls of Bucking-

ham Palace. To the right the big plaza of the Victoria Memorial, at the end of the Mall. Just in front of us Constitution Hill, a broad roadway more than half a mile in length, and shadowed its full extent by great spreading trees, and it was down this bowered path that the procession must pass to reach the palace. Across the road the sloping lawns of Green Park—a wire fence holding back half a dozen rows of loyal, patient sightseers. For three hours we sat watching the broad roadway before us—a kaleidoscope of many hundreds of volunteers in khaki, Canadian Boy Scouts, bands of Highlanders parading up and down with their shrill bagpipes, mounted officers and officers on foot in wonderful

uniforms of scarlet and gold and blue and green and gray and white and black. Just back of us, in the palace gardens, Indian princes, in their full regalia of many-colored silks and jeweled turbans, sat under the broad trees, smoking eigarettes and waiting for the coming of the crowned king. Those about us chatted at great intervals or read newspapers, or knitted, or ate sandwiches or beef pills, and spoke of everything but George and Mary. A mile away a king and queen were being crowned-two good young people (you had been told many times since reaching London) who were doing their best and should be encouraged. And then in the next breath you had also been told of the last great celebration—the funeral of King Edward-King Edward the Peacemaker, the man of red blood, the diplomat, the first gentleman of England, the beloved of the prince and the pauper. How at the time of his funeral the streets were completely



The Prince of Wa'es and Princess Mary In their Coronation Day robes

clogged with his mourners, how thousands of women were carried fainting from the impassable highways to the hospitals. With a vast un-British display of sentiment they spoke of his favorite horse and the pet dog that followed his beloved remains. From a long way off there came the boom of a cannon, and we knew that a new king had been crowned. A young officer sitting directly in front of me turned to the girl next him and smiled cheerfully. "Well," he said, "he's got it on." Then he and the girl and the rest of the people on the grand stand turned their attention to a band of bare-legged, burly bagpipers who came swinging down the hill.

#### A Royal Conflict

T WAS more than an hour later when the dull booming sound of many cannons told us that the King and Queen had left the Abbey and had started on their return to the palace. It was at this moment that I saw that great throng show the first human note. In a window of the palace, just back of us, Prince John, who was too young to attend the services in the Abbey, had been brought by his nurse to see his father for the first and last time wear the great crown. The window was protected by bars, so that Prince John could not fall out, which, so far as I could tell, seemed to be his chief ambition in life. He wore a light blue suit, and he had very yellow curls and bare legs, and, as befitted his high station, his little hands were encased in white kid gloves, The nurse put a green silk cushion on a table which she placed before the window, but before Prince John could settle himself another little prince, who was visiting at the palace, dressed in a white duck sailor suit, pushed his royal host away and appropriated the cushion for his own use. Whereupon Prince John, with perhaps more spirit than hospitality, tumbled his royal visitor off the cushion, and a fearful battle casued. In the midst of the conflict a little princess in a stiff white dress and bare legs and a great bow ef blue ribbon stuck in her blond curls, sat down on the green silk cushion, and Prince John and his antagonist, with rare gallantry, broke away and contented themselves by sitting on either side of the princess and hanging on to the iron bars. The crowd in the stand, completely charmed, waved their greetings to Prince John, and he in turn beat his little white-gloved hands on the window-pane and blew innumerable kisses to his devoted subjects. Whatever may have been the attitude toward King George up to this time, there was no question as to their affection for his youngest son.

When we looked back, we found the roadway before us had suddenly cleared. The kaleidoscope had resolved itself into long lines of rigid soldiers. From a great distance we could hear the cheers for the new-crowned King rolling across the park. The plaza about the Victoria Memorial was a great circle of scarlet and white uniforms, and back of these, banks of blossoming plants and rows of hundreds of nurses from the hospitals in their red and gray cloaks.

#### A Beautiful Spectacle

THE gardens were empty now, and the great stone courtyard of the palace deserted save for the servants in their golden liveries waiting for the homecoming of the master. Half a dozen officers in their brilliant scarlet plumage, mounted on sleek horses, rode slowly up the broad, clear roadway to greet the oneoming cavalcade. We saw first nearly at the top of Constitution Hill, at least half a mile away, the red and gold coats of the Guards' band. Behind the band came a company of the Royal Horse Guards, their steel breastplates and sabers flashing in the now brilliant morning light, and their brass and steel helmets moving slowly toward us in long, undulating lines.

After them the light that filtered through the heavy foliage fell on a line of trumpeters that stretched clear across the road, and each trumpeter was clad from head to foot in cloth of gold; and then the King's barge master and his twelve watermen, all in brilliant scarlet. Back of these four state carriages, of black and gold, carrying the officers of the household. Then the Indian orderly officers and the King's aides-de-camp from every branch of the military service—Lord Roberts, Lord Grenfell, and Sir Evelyn Wood, riding abreast—the Yeomen

of the Guard, not as we see them at the Tower, but in brilliant scarlet and gold; behind them the equerries and the King's three honorary Indian aides - de - camp, in uniforms that sparkled and shimmered like diamonds in the midst of this wonderful mass of flaming scarlet and glittering gold; then an escort of colonial cavalry, followed by another furnished by officers of Indian



cavalry, their uniforms a rainbow of a hundred brilliant hues; after them the second division of the Sovereign's escort. It was the sight of this second band of the Horse Guards that seemed to give the warning of the King's approach, for in an instant every man and woman of the thousands that lined the roadway were on their feet and cheering like undergraduates at a football match. I do not know whether they were cheering King George and Queen Mary or the King and Queen of England, but I do know that it was almost inconceivable that this was the same indifferent, stodgy crowd with which I had spent the last three hours in almost complete

silence and apparently great boredom. Through the bower of leaves we could see now the glint of the King's chariot, its great golden body swinging lazily behind the eight cream horses. It was indeed very much like a glimpse of fairy-land, strangely out of date in this day of motor cars and in the most modern of all cities, and yet it seemed the only logical climax to the glitter of the troops and the pink and violet and heliotrope uniforms of the Indian princes and the scarlet watermen and the gold-clad trumpeters that had preceded it. Through a lane of thousands of motionless soldiers presenting arms, the silken flags dropping to the dust in royal salute, and back of these two solid banks of cheering, shricking humanity, waving their handkerchiefs in a continuous white cloud, the big coach, led by the eight cream horses and the twelve scarlet and golden clad postilions, swung slowly on its way. Behind the glass covering of the lumbering



Some of the Indian princes who lent color to the show

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# The Sailor's Side

#### The First of Two Articles Discussing the Disappearance of American Ships from the High Seas

■ Special timeliness is given to this article by the recent sailors' strikes at New York, Liverpool, and Amsterdam. The article was prepared when a sailors' international strike was being threatened, but it explains conditions which brought about the recent strikes, some of which are still unsettled.

VERY one knows that it is quite possible to sail all the way round South America, from Rio down to chilly Punta Arenas and from Punta Arenas up to Panama, and never see a ship flying the American flag. You will see big Royal Mail boats, with Englishmen and their wives and sisters taking ten and ices and reading popular novels in the Colonial Edition on the shady side of the deck; you will see Messageries Maritimes boats, loaded with automobiles and music-hall artistes and champagne; you will see liners from Germany, Italy, and Spain, and always, as in all the seven seas, the dingy, busy British tramp; you will even see the rising sun of Japan pushing back across the Western ocean toward Chile and Peru, but never, like enough, the Stars and Stripes.

On our Pacific side big Japanese liners lie at the San Francisco wharfs, and if, some quiet mid-week morning, you visit one of the Pacific Mail boats which fly our flag-you will walk from the gangplank through a row of pie-gow and chuck-a-luck tables, with which the genial Chinese crew-not allowed to land on American soil-while away their time and pick up a bit of the visitors' money.

#### Our Desertion of the Sea

AND very good sailors they make, too—obedient, reliable, cheap—even to be preferred to the more turbulent white men-unless perhaps in that critical moment after the collision when there is a rush for the overcrowded boats; unless you have a little prejudice in favor of training American sailors for our own navy instead of training, under our flag,

sailers to man the fighting ships of China and Japan.
On our Atlantic side, along the New York waterfront, for instance, you will bump into Scandinavians and Spaniards and Irishmen, and even the American citizens shipped on the American Line boats-which gets a subvention and must have at least half its crews Americans—are likely to have a

Cockney accent and wear British neck-scarfs and green plaid caps. A real American as he is known in Vermont or Wisconsin, or on the steelwork of near-by skyscrapers, stands out among them as if be were bathed in a spotlight.

In the trade between Europe and the United States not a single American vessel goes regularly to and from Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Aus-

tria-Hungary, Greece, or Turkey. Of twelve hundred ships carrying grain out of New York in a recent year only seven flew the American flag.

Gone they certainly are-ships and men-gone as surely as spinning-wheels and stage-coaches. Our splendid clipper-ships that used to show their heels to everything that sailed, in the long runs from Hongkong to New York or San Francisco, are dismasted and turned into towing barges; the New England wharfs are rotting away and covered with moss. The days when Yankee skippers sailed out to every port in the world, when a thrifty man built a ship, and went to trading up and down the seven seas as naturally as he might start a little factory nowadays; when boys ran away to sea, when likely young fellows same down from college to ship-owners, like the Sewalls of Bath, to ship as common seamen, and work their way up (knowing that there was a fair chance of their having a ship of their own some day) —all that is gone.

A vast amount has been spoken and written about this "decline of our merchant marine." In the Congressional Library there are some 2,000 books and pamphlets, each furnishing the only true and proper solution of the problem. A few years ago a commission appointed by President Roosevelt held hearings in the Atlantic cities, along the Pacific, Great Lakes, and the Gulf, and received testimony from ship-

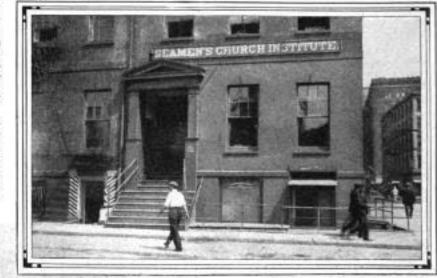
#### By ARTHUR RUHL

owners, ship-builders, railroad men, and the sailors themselves. There are 1,481 pages of it—suggestions as to what should be done. Subsidy bills of various sorts have been partially passed. Yet a solution seems no nearer than ever, and every little while some new person comes back from a foreign trip to write a letter to his newspaper as if the subject were altogether new. It is not merely a question of cheap

transportation, of meeting foreign competition; it is also a question of men. Even if we had our proper proportion of deep-sea shipping, could we get Americans to serve on them as sailors—living in crowded forecastles, eating sailor's food, and getting only half or a third as much as they might earn on shore?

The sailor agitators will tell you that American boys won't go to sea because they "don't want to be slaves." In "Pearson's" last November was the first of the series of articles written from this point of view, and beginning:

the union formed at that time. He was soon elected its secretary, and he has held that office ever since, and worked and agitated continuously for improving the conditions of sailors all over the world. It is Furuseth's dream to build up an international union -to gather up these polyglot men-without-a-country into one great brotherhood. He would organize labor on the high seas as it is organized on land—and, indeed, the Pacific Coast seamen come nearer to such an organization than any other sailors in America. Andrew Furuseth looks about fifty years old, a tall,



The Seamen's Church Institute

Through a free shipping bureau which ships between two and three thousand seamen every year, this institution has done a great work in freeing sailors from the robbery of boarding-bouse crimps. "The Breakwater" is run in con-nection with the Seamen's Church Institute. It has accommodations for about one hundred sailors at a price much less than that of the ordinary boarding-house. The institute also acts as banker for sailors' savings. It is now building a new home on New York's East River waterfront which will cost \$700,000



One of the Pacific Mail ships which fly the American flag but carry Chinese crews

"'Hello, Henry, I am going to leave you to-day. I've sold my carcass again!' This remark by a big sailor to a friend on the San Fran-eisco water-front," call this extreme,

and so it is. Yet there is a certain amount of fact and a good deal of real feeling beneath it.

A Brooklyn sailors' home which lodges 100 sailors at a nominal cost

For shipping has gone the way of other industries. It is no longer a human adventure for the every-day unaided man. It is a financial adventure for large aggregations of capital. The disappearance of our flag from the seas is inextricably bound up with the same causes which have pushed our railroads over 200,000 miles of the continent. A ship is a floating railroad, factory, hotel, city in miniature. It has changed completely with steel and steam. Except in a limited sense, a steamship sailor is not a sailor. He is a chambermaid, fireman, a day laborer at sea without the landsman's wages, his vote, or his union.

#### What the Sailors Say

DOWN on San Francisco's water-front, a stone's throw from the Market Street Ferry and looking out on the bay, is the headquarters of the sailors' union of the Pacific. Here almost any day-unless there is a sailormen's convention in Copenhagen or a bill affecting sailors about to be introduced in Washington-smoking a pipe in a bare little office just off the reading-room, you will find Andrew Furuseth.

Furuseth was originally a Norwegian sailor. He went to sea when he was nineteen, came up to San Francisco from Calcutta in 1884, and joined gaunt, ascetic-appearing man with a keen glance at once sensitive and suspicious and talk always edged with an aerid and penetrating irony. It is the irony of the zealot, the idealist-the shield thrown up against a world of power and success, which seems to be fighting his dream.

#### Furuseth-the Sailors' Leader

E REMINDS one of some character of Ibsen's with whose plays, by the way, he is thoroughly familiar. The first time I met him we fell to talking of the undermanning of ships and the insufficiency of life-boats and drills.

"And so," he said, with a slight accent, "if the

vessel goes down, twenty-five per cent of her passen-gers are certified to drown." I suggested life-pre-servers. "Yes," he assented, with a quiet rasp which reminded one of the sound heavy-laden wheels make in dry snow. "Yes, they will keep you up-long enough, perhaps, so as to give the gulls time to pick

out your eyes. As Furuseth talks and pulls on his pipe the parchment-like skin about his mouth draws into a multitude of tiny wrinkles, like a purse, and his eyes flash a signal of suspicion the instant his personal life or affairs are approached. Everything for the cause, nothing for Furuseth, has been his watchword, and he has lived up to it. He has declined nominations for office for fear of getting out of touch with the every-day sailormen. As secretary of the union and general propagandist he has never taken more than the wages of sailors at sea, and he lives-few know just where—in a little room with scarcely more than the regular forecastle comforts. If he can help it he won't even allow his picture to be taken.

Once, during some labor troubles in San Francisco, a wealthy man of the other side, frankly puzzled at his neglect of the main chance, said to him: "Look here, Furuseth, I swear I can't make you out! What have you got inside of you anyway?" "Nothing that would interest you," said Furuseth. Once he was threatened with arrest and imprisonment. "They can't put me in narrower quarters than I have always lived in," said Furuseth, "nor give me any plainer food—nor make me any lonelier than I am now."

He has never married, although one of the things he speaks most persuasively of is the sailor's inability to marry and decently support a family, so enormously has the standard of living on land increased in comparison with that of the ordinary sailor at sea.

A strange and interesting man-chained to the idea for which he works, cold to men while on fire for man, embittered against the society for part of which he is devoting all his love and life. That he does not always see clearly and thoroughly, he showed at a Cooper Union meeting in New York, whenaccepting without question, apparently, the statements of Socialist agitators-he attacked the men and work of the Seamen's Church Institute and the Seamen's Christian Association; work backed by men of wealth, to be sure, and no more settling the sailor's problem than settlement houses abolish poverty, yet admirable and effective in helping to abolish crimps and boarding-house sharks, and giving sailors a chance to ship without signing away their wages, and in general reaching them a helping hand. Yet no one, not even those he has attacked, doubt his sincerity. And you can not see any man giving up his life for an idea without paying some attention to what he says.

When Furuseth and his friends "raise their manacled hands in a humble supplication," as they picturesquely expressed themselves in a petition presented to Congress by Senator La Follette, "and pray that the nations issue a decree of emancipation and restore us our rights as brother men," they refer, for example, to the statute which permits the imprisonment of sailors deserting in a foreign port, and directs our consuls to apprehend such deserters and deliver them back to their captain—"a survival," as

Furuseth puts it, "of the odious ancient idea that one man can have property in another."

Imprisonment for descrition has been prohibited in the coastwise trade since 1898. That the captain should have some such hold over his men in remote foreign ports—an idea that at once occurs to the average person—Furuseth will deny.

#### The Sailor Who Deserts

THERE is no port, he says, in these days, in which the sailor would desert where the captain could not easily fill his place. The sailor should be liable for damages for breaking his civil contract, but not be compelled against his will to continue in the personal service of his master. The testimony on this subject before President Roosevelt's Mercantile Commission was very interesting. A number of sailor witnesses were asked if they thought it just that the captain should be held to his contract while the sailor might violate his. Although not quite able to dispose of this dilemma, most of the witnesses stuck to their notion that somehow or

other a sailor, like a land laborer, ought to be able to demand his pay and stop work when he wanted to. As a matter of fact, there is very little imprisonment for descrition in foreign ports. Other men may, as Furuseth says, nearly always be obtained, and the master is much more likely to be tempted to drive sailors to desert, and thus save their forfeited wages, than he is to pursue them after descrition. This is especially tempting in ports where the ship is to lie some time taking on or discharging cargo—

work done, generally, by another crew.

#### The Half-way Port and the Water-front Shark

GAIN, our law provides that a sailor shall be A entitled to receive half the wages due him at a foreign port where the ship touches to handle cargo. "unless the contrary is expressly stipulated in the contract." The simple-minded seaman does not notice the insertion of this stipulation in the ship's articles-probably would not protest if he did-and, going ashore penniless in a foreign port, promptly falls into the hands of water-front sharks, who lend him money, get him drunk, and then collect an advance allotment from his future wages for shipping him again. Some of our consuls have reported that this right to refuse the sailor his wages was a main cause of desertion in their ports. Furuseth would make payment compulsory. The master's argument is, of course, that if you send Jack ashore with money, that's the last of him.

The sailors—assuming that Furuseth is their spokesman—demand that they be protected from the extra hazards to themselves and the ship which follow overwork and undermanning. They demand "watch and watch" at sea, and laws similar to those, already passed by Germany, Norway, and Sweden, prohibiting unnecessary work on Sundays and holidays. Germany has laws providing for old age and widows' and orphans' pensions, to be paid from a fund con-



Making Up on Shore for Discomforts at Sea

The swimming-pool in the building of the American Seamen's Friend Society on the North River, New York

tributed in equal parts by ship-owners and seamen; for an accident compensation paid from a fund provided by the ship-owners alone; for the hours of labor in harbors or readsteads (10 hours daily, 8 hours in the tropics, time employed on watch reckoned as working time) and pay for overtime—on all of which subjects we have no laws at all.

Our ship-owners have testified over and over again that they can not compete with foreign nations be-

which gradually becomes pleasing even to strong, well-balanced men. . . . Sailors of Chinese blood may be had in Hongkong in practically unlimited numbers at \$15 Mexican per month, and firemen or stokers at \$18 per month, Mexican. This means \$7.50 and \$9 in gold."

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Whether or not these crews are satisfactory, the result, as far as discouraging American sailors is

concerned, is obvious.

Other changes urged by the sailors include improvements in the food scale; enlarging forecastles so that every sailor shall have not less than sixteen square feet of space and one hundred cubic feet (the standard established in 1898, Previous to that time the prescription was seventy-two cubic feet—"too large," as it was described, "for a coffin, but too small for a grave"); abolition of allotment to "original creditor," that is to say, boarding-master or crimp, as has already been done in the coastwise trade; and measures giving sailors the right to have the vessel inspected in foreign ports when the majority of the crew demand it.

Quite naturally the adaptation of the man to the machine proceeds more slowly at sea. The sea's remoteness and its special hazards necessarily tend to keep unchanged the old iron rule of master and slave. And to a certain extent this must always be. The sea is always waiting there, hungry and treacherous there must be discipline, there must be a head.

At the same time it is not unreasonable to suppose that at least a part of that good housekeeping which has done so much for city tenements could be applied to firerooms and forecastles. Go down into the bowels of the ship and look at that long, narrow tunnel in which the screw-shaft revolves. It is only a piece of steel, but (if the ship is an Atlantic greyhound) it lives in a nice white room, all enameled paint and polished steel and brass, as spotless almost as a bedroom in a hospital.

The shaft is important, and it deserves good treat-

ment, but it has neither eyes nor ears nor nose hor nerves, and it probably doesn't care so very much about polished brass or white paint. Just across the steel partition at the further side of the engine-room (the latter is a splendid abode of chained and driven steam, and the smart young assistant engineer, in his spotless white ducks, speaks patronizingly of Kipling's knowledge of machinery in "McAndrews' Hymn") is the inferno where the stokers and coal-passers work. They are the men who keep up the fires which make the steam which makes the shaft go-so they are important too.

They work in three gangs four hours at the fires, eight hours off duty. The work is



"Probably 75 per cent of the men working on skyscrapers were once sailors"



Letter-box at the Seamen's Christian Association, New York

cause of the increased cost of running a ship under our flag. The Oriental is an added difficulty. Other nations in the Oriental trade employ Orientals and

naturally, they say, we must.

"Chinese sailors," said Furuseth in testifying before a Senate committee on immigration, "are as a rule docile and attentive. They do not criticize among themselves any orders given, and if they do it is not understood. They yield that ready obedience to, and apparent respect for, superiors



hard and very fatiguing. The men erawl up from their flery caverns, dripping with sweat, and tumble into bunks, set one above another and crowded into a room thicker than the bunks in a Bowery lodging-house. There are port-holes to be sure, but the men are ignorant; they naturally shrink from the cold, and even when the weather allows it they generally keep the place hermetically scaled.

In effect they sleep in a cellar. The ship's officers will point out with justifiable pride the separate mess-room—in the old-fashioned forecastles men slept, ate, and washed their clothes often in the same room—and the bathroom with its one well-rusted iron tub which no fireman by any stretch of the imagination would ever be likely to use. Men fagged and blackened as stokers are do not wait in line for a bathtub. They wash standing up from a pail or tub and tumble into their bunks. Now, I

shall not attempt to say what ought to be done here because I am not a marine architect nor a ship captain, but I think it not unreasonable to suggest that somehow, by some sort of enlightened housekeeping, the benefits of cleanliness and agreeable surroundings be a little more evenly divided between the shaft which doesn't care about such things tremendously and the human beings who might care a great deal.

Why couldn't the messroom get a coat of white enamel paint or the bathroom be made to look a little less like the inside of a rusted and long-abandoned steam-hoiler? "My dear fellow," the ship's officers will tell you, "these chaps like to be dirty. They don't know anything else." It's just as it was with the old rear tenements. People preferred them they put coal in the bathtubs and loved to live without light or air. But the Tenement House Commission got to work nevertheless, and the rear tenements with their inside rooms are going or gone.

#### The Sailors' Food

IN THE old sailing days American ships had a great reputation for their food-the discipline was hard, but the grub was good. Most witnesses agree that to-day our food scale is superior to that on other ships. My personal experience with sailors' fare has been confined to the food on a harbor tug, which is magnificent, not to say overpowering, and that on a North Atlantic cattle-ship, which was insufficient and atrocious. Cattle-boat "stiffs" are scarcely more than deep-sea hoboes, and no frills are allowed them. Nevertheless they are supposed to get the sailors' regular fare.

We were knocked up at four A. M., and for three hours, without so much as a cup of coffee by way of eye-opener, worked at top speed carrying, breaking open, and shaking up baled hay and watering cattle. Each steer was watered from a bucket, and three of us thus took care of over a hundred cattle. It was hard work, at a trying time of day, and the gang were hollow and panting when they got their hardtack, "scouse," and the decoction called coffee.

#### "Scouse" and Sait-Horse

NOW "scouse" can be anything from a fairly pala-table and quite nourishing hash to a mess of warm water and melted grease with a few shreds of salt-horse and potato. The latter was the kind served to us. It was brought in a large rusty pail, the pail set on the forecastle table, and into it we dipped our tin cups. A two or three inch layer of melted grease floated and glistened on top. The hard-tack was kept in an open box under one of the bunks, and it absorbed, and became saturated with, the forecastle smell, which in itself could be cut with a knife. The regular cattlemen broke their hard-tack into the mess, stirred in some vinegar, and, I dare say, achieved a combination of fats, proteids, and acid chemically sufficiently nourishing. But it was not the sort of food calculated to allure any self-respecting ditch-digger to a life on the ocean wave.

No talk about slavery, however, is needed to explain why American boys do not go to sea. They do not go-for one thing-for the same reason that American capital is not going into ships for the for-eign trade. They can do better on land. The intelligent middle-class English boys who ship as apprentices in the hope of becoming officers later on could not find on land anything like the chances which the corresponding class of American boys find in railroading or manufacturing.

The fact that we have no ships is, of course, something, but the fact that the sea has changed, that conditions there are not such as to attract ambitious boys, is much more. "When I first went to sea," says Furuseth, "the wage of the Norwegian sailor in purchasing power was such that he was really better off than the ordinary mechanic on shore. . . . average now the sailor goes from port to port looking for some other occupation. He becomes a bridge-builder, or an architectural ironworker preferably. I suppose that seventy-five per cent of the men who work at architectural ironwork in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago are sailors. He finds that architectural ironworkers get \$3.50 a day, and he says: 'Good-by, sea; I am done with you.'

Meanwhile we can not escape the fact that sailors are needed to man our warships, however we may get along in trade. The soul of a ship is its men, and. other things being equal-and money can buy just as good dreadnoughts for Brazil or China as for us-the machinery will win which has the best men to run it. We may train up sailors at great expense for the navy, but we can not hope to train enough

to man transports too.

#### In Case of War

F ONLY to supply transports for use in war If ONLY to supply transports. Compared to time, we need a merchant marine. Compared to the sailors' side of the question—a social one not differing vitally from similar questions ashore the shipping side of the question is blind and vastly complicated.

Various solutions of it have been worked out, each of which has its enthusiastic supporters. various arguments will be summarized and dis-

cussed in the next article.

# A Promoter of Civilization

N THE hither edge of Nebraska, surrounded by German and Norwegian immigrants, live an American farmer and his wife, who are running their farm on the same business methods by which the city of New York conducts its affairs. That is, at the beginning of each year they arrange a budget of their expenses, determining beforehand not only how their income is to be spent, but just what that income must be.

David and Elizabeth Eaton began their housekeeping with no more definite plan than to work bard, spend little, and pay off the mortgage on their farm as soon as they could. It was only after their second child was born that Mrs. Eaton got a clear view of their

"As I lay looking at Enid's little soft head on the pillow beside me," she said, "I saw her grown up to a slender girl, and I thought of the pretty clothes I would give her and the good times she should have. just wavering between sending her to Vassar or Wellesley. when I happened to ask myself how I knew what we would be able to do when she was eighteen, or ten, or what indeed we were able to do at that very moment. Wasn't it just as probable that I should have to put my daughter out to service as that I could send her to college? So far David and I had just been happy and industrious and had let it go at that; I began to see that we must be businesslike as well."

#### Fixing on a Minimum Income

THAT was nine years ago. Since then Mrs. Eaton has so systematized the income and outgo of the farm that when her third child was born, less than a year ago, she could have told how many neckties he could have at fifteen, and whether she would train him for horticulture or deep-sea diving. Not a shoe factory manager in all New England knows better the profits on Oxford ties than Elizabeth Eaton knows the profits on David's corn crop of 1910. She knows her financial position to the point of deciding whether it is wise for her to buy a new rubber ring for the baby or not.

The only definite figures Mrs. Eaton had to begin her business system with were the interest to be paid on the mortgage and the taxes on their land. That these represented outgo rather than income did not trouble her at all. She proceeded to add to them other expenses which she intended should be just as imperative-the cost of giving her family what they ought to have to make them the sort of people they ought to be. It was as though she sat down and cut out an ample dress pattern, allowing for the cloth to shrink and the child to grow, and then demanded cloth enough to make it without scrimping. She found that a pleasant, easy-fitting pattern for her family life could be cut out of \$2,000 a year.

This is her budget, worked out through a series of years, during which she ran into great boulders of unexpected expenses that had to be got over, sloughs where she just could not drag enough out of the soil to meet the bills, and barren spots where, having spent her income foolishly, she had to scrape along on nothing;

By MARTHA B. BRUERE

The Nebraska Farmer's Wife Who Began by Making a Budget and Became a Social Missionary



"Just wavering between Vassar or Wellesley"

#### Nebraska Farm Budget

Farm, 160 Acres. Income, \$2,000 a Year. Family: Father, Mother, and Three Children

Mortgage: Interest4	360.00
Principal (payment on)	300.00
Operating expenses:	
Taxes	31.20
Wages (6 months at \$30-man).	180,00
" (26 weeks at \$4-woman)	104,00
Refurnishing	50.00
Running expenses:	
Fuel, light, repairs, etc.	198,00
Clothes:	
David	70.00
Mrs. Eaton	90,00
Junior (aged 12)	40,00
Enid (aged 9)	30,00
Baby Lewis (aged 10 months)	10.00
Food:	
Groceries	120,00
Meat	40.00
Fruit	25.00
Insurance:	
Fire	40.00
Life (Mr. and Mrs. E.)	120,00
Health	35,00
Club dues (Mrs. E.)	10.00
Books, papers, magazines	30.00
Sundries	117,00

But this budget only shows how Mrs. Eaton plans to spend her income after she gets it. How does she jack their income up to the \$2,000 point? How does she keep it there?

She and David had brought from Pennsylvania the old hit-or-miss method of farming. They raised a little of everything on general principles, and their income fluttered irresponsibly between \$1,000 and \$1,500 a year, the sport of the weather, the bug, and the market. To give Mrs. Eaton what her budget called for they had to have another thousand a year assured them, and they turned to the hen for help.

Eggs are easy to market, as every unfortunate consumer knows. There doesn't have to be any rapid transit from hen to omelet—it is simply a question of producing the eggs. Elizabeth Eaton plunged into Government reports, dug through poultry books, balanced the cost of special hen-houses and enclosed runways against what she called the free-running, self-supporting ben, and decided for the latter.

#### Marketing the Angleworm Crop

"I DO not wish," she said whimsically, "to debase the moral natures of my fowls by making them dependent and parasitic. I wish to encourage the spirit of adventure in them. Besides, if 'laugh and grow fat' is a good motto for humans, why shouldn't it fit hens as well? Won't the content and happy hen put on flesh and be marketable earlier than the morose and trammeled bird? It is good business to let them roam around and absorb the beauties of nature in the form of bugs and worms. That's how I market the angleworm crop,

As the only money Mrs. Eaton spends on her chickens is a dollar and a balf every winter for crushed oystershells, what she takes in from them is practically clear gain. This is her poultry account for the past three years-her account for the sale of chickens in 1910 was

not yet made up:

.. Eggs Poultry 1908.....\$21.98 \$45.00 1909 .... 61.17 50.00

"The story of the hen that laid the golden eggs wasn't a fairy tale," declares Mrs. Eaton. "According to her cost, and considering how little trouble she is, the hen on a farm range is the biggest money-maker out. And besides, consider her art aspect! She hasn't been played up in oil and water-colors half so much as she deserves. I'm making her a garden ornament and disposing of my mixed chickens and trying to get all white Wyandottes, because we like to see white hens in summer on the green grass.

But the profit from bens didn't nearly bring the income up to where Elizabeth Eaton insisted it should be, and she turned her attention to the subject of milk, where the problem was not one of production, but of marketing. Although the Eatons found a good market for their beef cattle in the great slaughtering centers, and needed to keep stock in order to provide fertilizer for their crops, they were not in the dairy circle of any great city and had no profitable market for their milk. The only possible outlet was in an incipient summer resort seven and a half miles away, and Mrs.

Eaton drove across country to see if there was any hope there.

"It was a dreary place," she said; "just a roller coaster and a merry-go-round, a movingpicture show, a dance-hall, and a photograph gallery. I went to the post-office to get information and found the real-estate dealer there. He told me that there was some talk of putting up an ice-cream factory. That looked like a possibility, and I went on a still hunt for the men who were interested in the scheme, ran them to earth, found they were really going to build the factory, and arranged to sell them twelve hundred pounds of milk a day at \$1.25 a hundred pounds.

"All the way home I kept wondering where that twelve hundred pounds of milk was going to come from; it was many times the amount our cows gave. Who would get up before light to do the milking? Who would make the hard fifteen-mile haul with the full load every morning and back again with the empty cans?

I saw it would have to be a neighborhood affair."

It took Mrs. Eaton nearly a month to convince and browbeat and coax her stolid neighbors into agreeing to furnish that twelve hundred pounds of milk; and she had to sit down with a pencil and paper and prove to a certain Mr. Klein that, counting the sale of the milk from his own sixteen cows and the twenty-five cents a hundred pounds he would get for the work, he could make five dollars a day, which was more than he was making from his whole farm, before she could persuade him to carry the milk to the factory. Mrs. Eaton estimates that she takes in twelve and a half cents per day per cow, which really puts the cow ahead of the hen as a contributor to the family income.

#### A Cooperative Creamery

BUT the ice-cream factory only offered a limited market. The Eatons wanted to increase their stock because they needed more fertilizer, and because there was a good demand for calves, and to find a market for the extra milk Mrs. Eaton helped to establish a cooperative creamery, owned and operated by the farmers. She writes me that the creamery is managed by a board of directors, of whom David is one. Each farmer keeps a hand separator, which is a device of man to hurry the naturally de-liberate division of the cream from the milk. The directors hire a butter-maker, a secretary, and treasurer, and ship the butter to a New York City commission merchant. When it is sold the expenses of running the creamery are deducted, and the farmers paid so much a pound for the butter made from the cream they have sent in. The creamery is still so new that they have not had any dividends, but they do get a good price for their cream, and have established a small sinking-fund from the proceeds of the overchurn, to be used for repairs and improvements. The Eatons keep account of their cream checks separately, and last year they made five hundred dollars from the cream from eleven cows and raised eight calves from the skimmed milk fed warm.

#### Economical Feeding

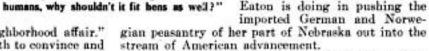
THEY have also increased their income by putting in practise the Declaration of the Grange: "To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof." They first experimented by feeding two hundred bushels of corn, which if hauled to town and sold at 45 cents a bushel would have brought \$90, to fourteen hogs, which they sold for \$280. This experiment on hogs was so successful that they extended it to cattle, and are now feeding several carloads of steers for Omaha packers. The cattle are kept in small lots, with long platforms something like dinner-tables built in the center.

On these tables the feed for the steers is spread, and the eattle crowd up and gorge themselves, while around their feet a drove of young hogs, in the proportion of three hogs to two steers, are squealing and fighting and trying in vain to get the food on the tables. No one pays any attention to the hogs, however, for by just feeding on the refuse they grow in a season from seventy-five pounds to two hundred pounds in weight. Exactly how much of the money they get from the fattened stock is clear profit it is difficult to determine, because the value of the crops which might have been grown on

the land the cattle occupy must be considered as well as the selling price of the feed they cat. But it is a good money-making proposition, and with the sale of milk and eggs has brought the Eatons' income up to \$2,000 a year. This is the basis of Elizabeth

This is the basis of Elizabeth Eaton's budget-building, the establishment of a stable income which makes it possible for her to live in comfort in Nebraska.

Of course, to some of the city-bound it may seem that it is worth more than two thousand a year not to live in Nebraska, where you can not buy anything you want with your money after you have got it; but to Mrs. Eaton, creating the things she is going to buy with her money, is the most interesting part of her work. It is like playing Robinson Crusoe, and take it by and large R. C. had a pretty good time. He had a wonderful chance to grow up with the country, and could choose between adapting himself to his environment, like a dandelion, and sinking to the mental level of his man Friday, or pulling the whole desert island up to his grade of civilization. It is the same thing that General Gorgas did in forcing Anglo-Saxon sanitation on Spanish Havana, and exactly what Mrs. Eaton is doing in pushing the imported German and Norwe-



For the things that a highly civilized woman like Mrs. Eaton demands of life are not just the food and drink and clothes and shelter that Nebraska can supply; they are the intangible necessities. She would as soon think of going without the "Revue des Deux Mondes" as without her shoes, and if circumstances presume to step in between her and her acquired needs—why, it is a dangerous position for circumstances that care about self-

preservation to get into.

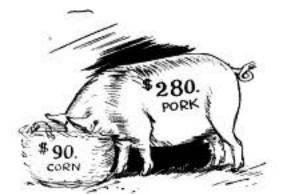
"If 'laugh and grow fat' is a good motto for

"There must be somebody for me to neighbor with," she writes me. "Not just to run out and borrow a drawing of tea from, as our grandmothers would have said, but some one to help me pass the small change of life back and forth; to talk over the new sleeves as they are understood in Nebraska, and the county fair and the neighbor's children-to gossip with, if you like to call it that. These little social scallops break the straight edge of life; they're for the health of my soul and David's, too. You may not see how talk about the fashions will help David, but it is all part of my effort to keep a sort of newness in our lives, even if we have been married fourteen years and have three children. I have an awful dread of the silence that has fallen between some of the married people I know. It isn't that they have quarreled or even had any misunderstanding.

#### Making Things Happen

"LIFE has just slid onto a dull gray plain, where Leach of them knows everything the other one knows and there's nothing to talk about. I will have something to say to David even if it's only that Mrs. Olsen's Plymouth Rocks are laying better than my white Wyandottes. So I am allowing myself real money out of the little we have and time out of my busy life to make things happen that a tired farmer and his tired wife can get rested talking about."

It was this conscious policy of building up her interests that led Elizabeth Eaton to start a woman's club in the nearest village. Just the casual neighboring among the women wasn't enough; there had to be something wider, more official, and so when Mrs. Eaton did get the club organized she affiliated it almost by main force with the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Knowing the people of that region as I do, I can not understand where the material for that woman's club came from. They have no race unity, no church ties. They are just



The advantage of selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof

stolid women working on the land, bearing many children, and taking the dullness and isolation of traditional rural life without protest. But Mrs. Eaton, having been a college woman and a city dweller, would not allow herself to slip into that cabbage-like existence. And who were these primitive peasant women that they should stand out against her? She says that she had to personally conduct most of them to the club, throw them in and hold the door shut behind them, but, translated, this seems to mean the gentlest persuasion. As she writes:

"You'll see, I have put down ten dollars for club dues in my budget. Really, the dues are five dollars, but I am paying for a little Swedish woman-the only female in the county with a sense of humor so far as I know. It is worth five dollars a year to me personally to have somebody there who knows when to laugh. And really, she couldn't afford to pay her own dues. There's a Mrs. Hedin I'm trying to get in too. She doesn't have time to join at present because she cuts all the hay and does all the plowing with a riding or sulky plow and much of the other outside work besides. She works like a sixteenth century peasant, with the awakened women of the twentieth century booming along right under her nose. I don't like to see that in our America-women working in the fields. We got beyond that once and we ought not to drift back. But I'll get Mrs. Hedin off that sulky plow and into the club yet!"

#### The Benefits of Life Insurance

THE amount a family spends for life insurance isn't usually put down to amusements, but that is where it ought to be charged in this budget, for the insurance companies in the great Northwest have the social features of clubs; chapters entertain chapters, and there are conventions and picnics that are just as entertaining to the women of the farms as dinners and theaters are to city women. Even Mrs. Eaton, city-bred as she is, was quite excited over having to give the address of welcome at the midwinter gathering in her county. The insur-



"There must be somebody for me to neighbor with"

ance company, the woman's club, the books and magazines she takes are to Mrs. Eaton what Kipling calls the banjo: "All that ever went with evening dress!" And to make them available, she has put a strong, tennis-developed shoulder back of the movement to get a trolley through, for what good is a club four miles away when the horses can not be taken from the plow to get one there?

#### Clothing the Family

IN EXPLAINING her budget, Mrs. Eaton was apologetic at spending \$240 a year, 12 per cent of their income, on clothes.

"I know it is more in proportion than my neighbors spend, and I'm not any better dressed than they are either, but I buy most of our clothes, for somehow when I try to sew—"

My mind went straight back to the time when she and I had made dolls' clothes together, and I was grateful for every stitch she refrained from taking; for if you haven't any feeling for clothes, nor any aptitude for the needle; if you don't know what is the matter with a skirt or a hat when you look at it, the general average of beauty is not raised much when you try to make clothes for yourself. Take it all together, it is just as well for the community that Mrs. Eaton does not try to sew.

But the most expensive thing that she insists on having for her \$2,000 is the right kind of education for her children. She is an authority on education, having been a successful teacher, and she knows exactly what she wants; the best features of the city schools, adapted to country children, plus all the spe-

#### All the King's Men

(Concluded from page 17)

coach the crowd saw a very blond, middleaged woman, dressed in a heavy purple velvet robe and a sugar-loaf ermine crown set high on her well-poised head. Her face was as white as chalk as she bowed graciously to her cheering subjects; her pale lips were drawn into a straight line, and, as her eyes rested on the crowd, she seemed to be always looking for a face she could not find.

On her right sat the King, with a mantle of red velvet, lined with ermine, gathered tightly about his sloping shoulders. On his head he, too, wore a sugar-loaf crown, which gave only the effect of ermine and red velvet and not at all of the jewels for which it is so far-famed. His face and eyes and beard seemed all of one color—a grayish-brown—and there were heavy bags under his eyes. He gazed steadily to the right, apparently oblivious of the saluting soldiers and the towering stands that for the moment seemed to rock in the mad enthusiasm for the new-crowned king. The fairy coach swung into the palace yard, and disappeared into the inner courtyard.

#### A Delirium of Patriotism

A FEW minutes later the royal couple, still clad in their coronation robes, appeared on a balcony, looking more than ever like the king and queen of a pack of playing cards. From the crowd before the palace there came a series of cheers that rose to the clouds and went echoing across half the roofs of London; the soldiers raised their hats on the bayonets of their guns, the officers waved their swords aloft and cried aloud their loyalty, and the band blared out "God Save the King." For a moment military discipline gave way to the maddest delirium of patriotism. When the pandemonium was at its height, their Majesties retired from the balcony and away from the thrilling scene in the plaza to the comparative privacy of the palace, where I hope they found Prince John and peace and quiet awaiting them.

If the strain of the morning ritual had seriously worn on the King and Queen, it seemed to have had but slight effect on the other members of their family, their relatives, and the distinguished guests who followed them on the return to Bucking ham Palace. Of all of these, certainly the young Prince of Wales was the most popular. He drove in a carriage with his sister, the Princess Mary, at his side, and three of his younger brothers crowded into the front seat. He wore a coronet, and over his boyish shoulders a royal mantle, and in all ways he resembled his father to a degree that was almost abourd.

#### A Happy Princess

PRINCESS MARY, who incidentally was wearing a train for the first time, and was, apparently, supremely delighted with the outing, bowed her blond pretty head ceaselessly and beamed on the crowd through the carriage windows. They looked very much like four happy children who had dressed up a fifth child to play king, and the fifth child did not care for the part at all.

There were several others who received greater or less ovations from the crowd. Next to the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany was easily the most popular, and he seemed to be having a thoroughly good time; Lord Roberts, on the other hand, was most severe in his acknowledgment of the clamorous cheers of the crowd. Our own special Ambassador, John Hays Hammond, bowed with much dignity from the window of his gold-bedecked carriage, and was received with a most sincere and flattering fervor. There was no way to judge of Lord Kitchener's popularity, for he rode just behind the carriage of the King. It was, no doubt, a proud position, but so far as material returns went, he was like a man whose birthday comes on the twenty-sixth of December. Of his management of the troops, however, at both processions there only could be, and only were, words of praise. It was, beyond question, the work of a genius for detail.

#### The Royal Progress

A NY procession, however splendid, must have come as an anticlimax after the pageant of Coronation Day. There were many more soldiers in the second day's parade and many more bands, and the uniforms, especially of the Indian princes, were, if possible, more gorgeous, but the sentiment of Coronation Day was of necessity wholly absent. The Royal Progress, as it was called, or the second day's procession, was a parade of arms, a delight to the eye and an undeniable proof of the world-wide power of Great Britain.

The Fish By E. NESBIT THE boat upon the pallid sea
Lay like a shadow on a dream,
We eased our patient deep-oared way
With talk of pollack and sea breeze. Easy was bass, we learned, to catch. Though hard to eat; thus gady we Spent words—with here and there a snatch Of song—about the open sea. HOW dogfish sent to town, we learned. Changed into plaice in fried-fish shops. How silvery the mackerel turned The net the lucky fisher drops, Pilchards adorned our lessening speech, Who are transfigured to sardines; And through the mist each gazed on each And knew at last what fishing means. WE were not ill—that statement cold Is also true but through the gray Entwining mist our vessel rolled, Rolled and rerolled like lambs at play. We, fingering a dripping line,
Whose end clusive devils twitched,
Baptized with chrism of icy brine
Went silent, trembling, sport-bewitched. BUT why engross the simple script?
Gray sea, gray sky, gray gulls, gray shoal,
Gray sail that flapped, gray oars that dipped
Deep growing grayness of the soul.
At last, a bite, a whating cord. A silver gleam mid silver foam: We drew the six-inch prize on board, And through the dusk rowed proudly home.

# oper oper will

But the coronation pagesht was, in a way, a part of the ritual in the Abbey, something that linked you with the glories of the past, something that went straight to the heart. What place has a gaudy chariot in these days of monoplanes and biplanes, and yet where is the airship that could bring such a thrill to that great crowd as did the first sight of that cumbersome gibbed carriage with it; tinsel trimmings? If it accomplished no other end, the second day's procession at least showed a wonderful change in its chief actors. The mental worry and the terrible physical strain of those more than three hours at the ritual in the Abbey were over, and the King and Queen had found themselves again. The color had come back to their faces, a new light in their eyes, and they seemed more like two young people on a pleasure trip than the rulers of a great empire receiving the homage of their people.

pire receiving the homage of their people.

A week later London had destroyed every evidence of its celebration, and the coronation of George V has gone down to history as the most beautiful and the worst attended page ant of all the English

pageants of modern days.

So far as the lack of visitors was concerned, we need look no further than the hotel-keepers, who showed a too great avidity in the search for the uncarned increment. If they did not kill, they seriously mained the goose that laid the golden eggs, and they have learned their lesson; but it is more difficult to explain the indifference of the English people to this greatest of all free pageants, and one which was brought to their very doors. Some said it was the weather, but, after all, it was a combination of gray skivs, brief showers and brilliant sunshine, and that is a fair example of an English summer day. Others contended that it was the ominous barriers, and the fear of panic and fire that

the police had urged as an almost certain result of overcrowded streets. As a matter of fact, with a very few exceptions, the barriers were not used at all, and the list of casualties was extremely small.

#### The Lesson of It All

THE police worked with a consideration and courtesy and sanity toward each unit of the crowd, which, to the foreigner, was well-nigh unbelievable. The one mistake seems to have been made by the heads of the department in sending broadcast warnings which only served to inspire fear of panic. Had the officials been a little less emphatic in accentuating the possible dangers, a great many more people would probably have seen the most wonderful pageant of their lives.

But no one who saw that splendid col-lection of England's colonial troops, gath-ered together from every quarter of the globe, and heard the cries of loyalty when Sovereign appeared the balcony of Buckingham Palace, could well escape a thrill at the vastness of the country's power. Surely those who witnessed the scene before the palace gates will better understand the meaning of the words The Empire. And, if all London did not see it, at least the colonial troops did, and in that moment there can be little doubt that the fabric of England's national spirit and the power of her arms were knit still more closely together. Already London has dropped back into its normal ways, and England is illustrating the big book of her life and achievement in but two colors instead of five as she did during the days of her celebration. But no one who witnessed the spirit of loyalty and the love of country and of her King, at that celebration, will doubt that she is writing her big book to-day with a stronger and a firmer hand.

#### Promoter of Civilization

(Concluded from page 21)

cial instruction that country children ought to have—about five hundred dollars' worth of education per year per child, and she wants it for nothing! The country schools are poor and growing worse; she can't afford to send her children away to school, and even if she could, what joy to a parent is an absentee child? It does not look like an easy proposition, but she is solving it; she is bringing the mountain to Mohammed; she is making over the public school.

She has begun by getting herself made secretary to the school board, the only position open to a woman, where she has a voice in appointing the teacher and arranging the curriculum, and she personally selects the new books to be bought for the school library. She admits that the school is still far from what she thinks it ought

"But it's coming on." she insists.

"And just you wait till I'm through with it!"

#### The Question of a College

"H AVE you decided between Vassar and Wellesley for Enid?" I asked, remembering how early in the child's life ber college course had been considered. She laughed and said that she wasn't sure now that she should send any of her children to college.

"I could save enough money for it, I think, by beginning to scrimp now and keeping it up for fifteen years. But would a college education make up to them for the deprivations of their childhood? I don't believe so. I don't want to breed don't believe so. I don't want to breed for personally I think we grow more by the things we have than by the things we go without.

"If by some good fortune I can send one of them to college it will be Enid, for it is more important that she should have that sort of training than either of the boys. A broad culture is a great asset for a farmer's wife, which is what I hope Enid will be. It is money in her husband's pocket and joy on his hearthstone and all the pleasant things that go into poetry besides. In fact, I don't see how a farmer can afford to marry any but a college woman—but anyway my daughter is going to be the sort that it is to any man's advantage to marry."

#### The Wife's Efficiency

MRS. EATON berself is the best proof of her belief that a farmer is fortunate to marry a college woman. David Eaton is an admirable fellow, but it is through the alert, trained mind of his wife that the connection with the ice-cream factory was made, that the creamery was established, and the praiseworthy efforts of the hen were put on a sound financial basis.

It is through her that the mortgage will be paid off next year, that the country school is becoming fit for the three young Eatons, and, above all, it is through her family budget that they know exactly where they are financially, and can tell within a reasonable certainty where they will be in ten years.

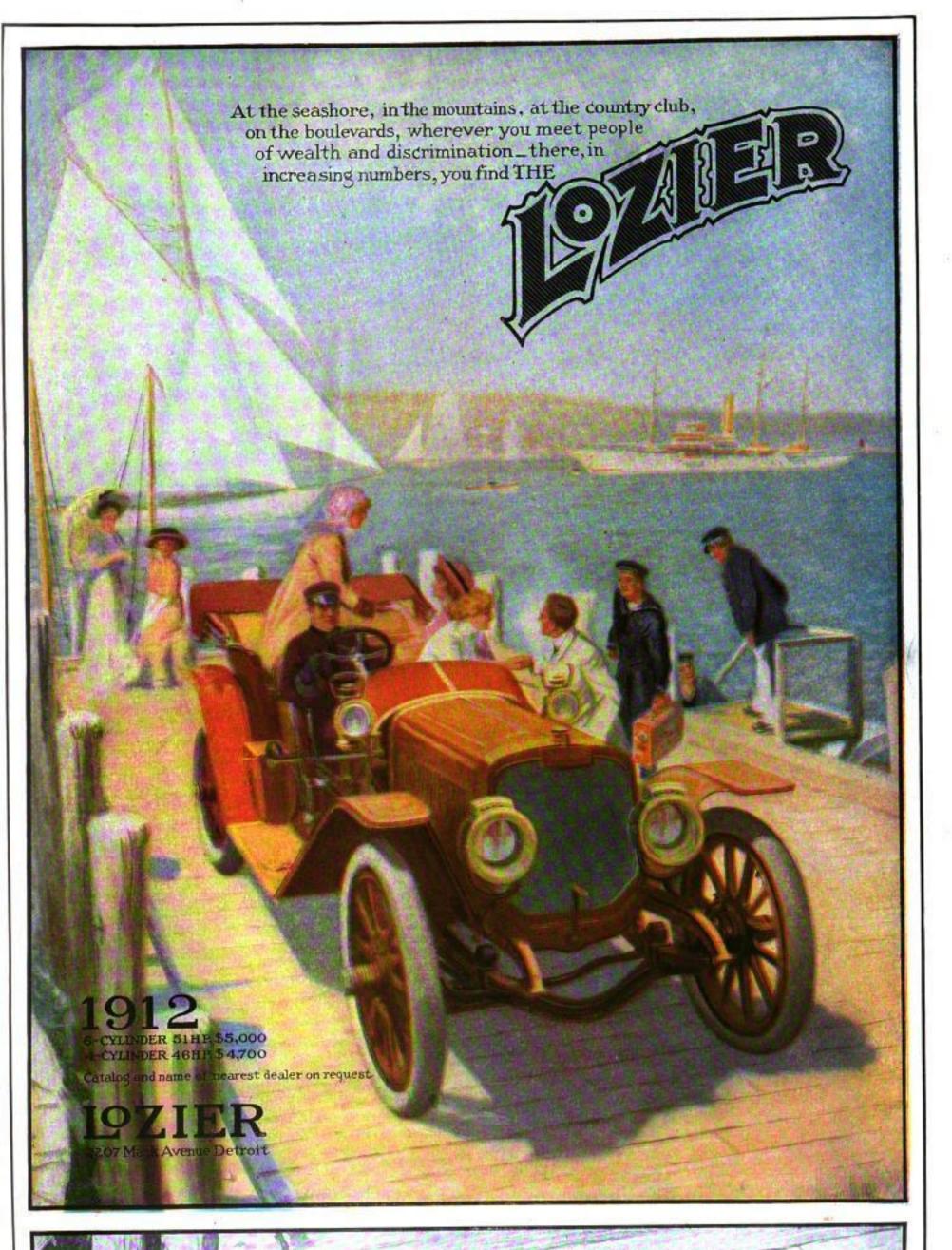
They have fixed a minimum income for themselves with as much certainty as anything can be fixed in this capricious world: for they have proved that farming can be standardized like any other business, and, that, taking a number of years together, so much land plus so much seed, fertilizer, work, and brains will produce such and such an income. It is almost as sure as Government bonds.

#### In the Unfinished World

BUT, granting that it is good business, is it pleasant to be out on the nearest approach to a frontier we have got left, pressing the cutting edge of your civilization hard against the comparative barbarity of the people around you? Certainly Mrs. Eaton is happy in it, for she writes:

"You ask me what I personally want out of life—well, first and foremost, to live here in the country with my husband and my children. I believe we are more certain of a comfortable and happy life here than anywhere else. And, besides, there is so much fun in living in an unfinished world that needs so much done to it.

to it.
"I don't want to take any secondhand, made-in-Germany civilization. I want the brand-new made-in-America sort, and the best fun I know is getting that civilization in working order and ready for the market."



THE LOZIER CAR AT NARRAGANSETT PIER



Investing for Children - Some Letters from Investors

FIFTY letters were received in the competition announced in the issue of April 22. A prize of \$25 was offered for the best letter about \$60 words long on the incestment of money for the future benefit of a young child. Out of the fifty letters sent by readers, seventeen are so good that the editor of this page hopes to find room to print them in future issues. Eleven others will be held in the hope that space may be found for at least a portion of them. As to the twenty-seven, they are unavailable almost wholly because they repeat, in a less concise or interesting way, the ideas contained in the seventeen. Classified roughly, the secenteen letters contain tecenty-teco separate plans or suggestions. Included among the recommended investments are the high-class \$100 bond, the best bonds of industrial corporations, municipal bonds, real estate mortgages, actual real estate, real estate loans, life insurance of various forms, savings and loan shares, savings bank deposits, postal bank deposits, and Government bonds. Intelligence, seriousness, and real merit characterized every letter entered in the competition.

#### The Prize Letter

By BENJAMIN R. ANDREWS Secretary of the School of Industrial and Household Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University



Benjamin R. Andrews

INVEST. first, for your chil-dren in the best possible education and preparation for earning a live-lihood. The edu-cation investment has coupons maturing every day for a lifetime. Invest for the girl as well as the boy. It is well for both to be independent and self-reliant financially; rather, it is well for them to become so

through a wise initiation under parents' guidance into all manner of financial experience. Therefore, do not invest for the boy and girl only, but invest with them. Discuss with them the matter of savings and investment. The person taught only to save may lose his savings in a wildcat bank or a moonshine mine; teach how to invest wisely as well as sure wisely. Arrange, then, so that children can save, and introduce them to the great agencies of saving and investment:

 The postal savings-bank, if one is available. Start, if necessary, with the stamp savings, as in the excellent Penny Provident banks and many school banks.

2. The regular savings-banks. Explain why Massachusetts banks are sound; how they pay their 314 or 4 per cent, and why

3. When \$50 or \$100 is saved, invest in a bond of absolute security—the savings bank kind.

4. When \$500, say, accumulates, investigate higher rates of income. Point out pitfalls (read some lurid gold mine literawith your boy) safe paths: (a) The bonds of public-service corporations when recommended by known bankers (develop a respect for expert judgment in investment); (b) highclass stocks; (c) real estate mortgages as regularly bought and sold—do not loan to individuals. Explain speculation-and avoid it as the plague.

5. An investment in real estate may now be made. Or a share may be secured in an actual business—stock in some local enterprise right under observation is good, where shareholding means respon-

6. Insurance-instil its importance; title insurance on real ertate, fire insurance on property, etc. Let the young person carry a life policy-an endowment policy has put many a boy through college.

The boy and girl who receive such training in saving and investment, and the experiences that will accompany it, will not only have come to command some capital, but, far more important, will be able to command themselves in the financial emergencies of life,

NEW YORK CITY.

#### Bond and Policy By A. STODDART

THIS is the manner in which a friend of mine invested a thousand dollars which was given to his two children by a relative.

The money was not needed for the present maintenance of the children, and my friend was anxious to place it so that the income could accumulate for their benefit. He purchased, on good banking advice, a sound public-service five per cent bond, having about twenty years to run. Then he insured his life with a good company, taking out a \$1,000 twenty-year endow-ment policy in favor of the children. The interest on the bond just about pays the premiums on the insurance policy, which are arranged to come due at the interest periods.

In twenty years, if all goes well, or im-mediately if my friend should die, the investment will be doubled, to say nothing of the dividends on the insurance policy. which should increase the amount considerably. Should the money or part of it be needed before the insurance policy matures, it can, of course, be obtained by means of a loan on the policy, or the bond, for that matter.

It will be readily seen that in this man-ner a very comfortable sum will result in twenty years from the original investment, the bulk of which is likely to be available at the time when it is most needed, either to help out for educational purposes, or to aid the young people in their start in life. Philadelphia, Pa.

> A Father's Program By DAVID L. ARNOLD

THE father's age is twenty-seven, and 1 the money is to be available in about twenty years. The father can save about 850 per year for this purpose.

The father should invest \$2.50 per month in a good building and loan association, selecting one be can personally investigate. Such an investment should yield \$500 in ten or twelve years.

This \$500 should be loaned on a mortgage or invested in a bond. Such an amount should yield 6 per cent. This income should immediately be invested in additional building and loan stock, making altogether \$5 per month in building and loan stock, yielding \$1,000 ten or twelve years later.

If more than \$500 is needed before the \$1,000 matures, the father has these options: First, to sell the building and loan stock privately. Usually such stock can

be sold for almost its book value, thus making the investment as good proportionately as though carried to maturity. Second, to take its withdrawal value from the association. Third, to borrow money from the association as needed. Although the borrower pays slightly higher interest than his stock earns, this difference is far more than offset by the earnings on the money which he does not need to use and which would be idle if the stock were converted into cash. This third plan is generally best.

Additional to buying this building and loan stock, the father should carry in a strong company \$1,000 ordinary life insurance in favor of his boy. The premium the first year would be about \$22, but the annual dividends would reduce this premium to an average during twenty years of less than \$20. If the father dies, the \$1,000 should be placed with a strong trust company in trust for the boy. If the father lives, the policy will have a eash value of \$250 at the end of twenty years.

With \$50 per year invested as above, there should be available in about twenty years from \$1,700 to \$2,000-even more if the father should die early.

The plan is universally adaptable. Almost no contingency could defeat it. Even a smash in the building and loan association would be a small be a small beautiful and small and small beautiful and small and tion could hardly come at a time to do irreparable damage. Almost from the beginning emergencies can be cared for by loan values available both on the building

and loan stock and on the insurance policy. New Rochelle, N. Y.

#### Municipal Bonds By W. A. BANGHART

BONDS of any city, town, county, or or district of the United States which has been in existence ten years, with no default in ten years, whose net funded debt does not exceed ten per cent of the valuation of taxable property, when issued under proper authority of law, should appeal to any parent who wishes to invest wisely for his children.

Consultation with some reliable invest-ment banker on the five cardinal points of investment—(a) safety, (b) income, (c) convertibility, (d) stability, (e) appreciation-will enable him to invest to best advantage at income ranging from 3% per cent well toward 5 per cent, bearing in mind the fact that he must sacrifice income for convertibility, and always remembering that safety of principal is the first consideration. BATH, N. Y.

#### The Test of City Property

H. E. BOOTHBY of St. Louis believes that the investment offering the best security is land, and that the land most likely to increase in value at a profitable rate is city property in a growing, well-located city. Below he indicates the factors to be considered in making invest-ments in city lots:

"Cheap and available water-power is prime importance. If. in addition. are extensive tracts of timber. deposits of coal, petroleum, or precious metals, with deep water to the sea, and proper railroad facilities, the future of that city is assured. And there are such places.

"Much depends on the amount available for investment, and the length of time it may be allowed to remain; but the favorable features of a number of cities should be considered, and the one which presents the greatest number of available resources

"Then that city should be studied closely as to the drift of trade and travel, and the direction in which the fashionable residence section of the future will lie. The future should be kept in view constantly. The question is not which lot will bring the highest rental for the first year, but which will return the greatest aggregate at the end of ten, twenty, or thirty years.

"Get a corner lot if possible, "Other things being equal, the bulk of retail trade will go to the west side of streets running north and south, and to the south side of streets running east and

"Erect a building to suit the tenant and lease the structure for a term of years, with rental increasing in a progressive ratio. Build so that other stories may be added in the future, and the building adapted for other uses.

"If the sum to be invested is not sufcient to purchase and build, secure title to the lot, make a long-term lease, and hypothecate both at the bank for money to build with.

"If the original sum is small, invest in inside property on the unit plan, rather than seek outside investments.

"Take legal advice and instruction from bankers and trust companies before in

vesting.
"Eliminate sentiment entirely, and do
"Eliminate sentiment entirely, and do
"Eliminate sentiment entirely, and do not place implicit faith in anybody. The up the property so it can not be sold. Arrange with a trust company for improvements, the payment of taxes, and street assessments."

#### A Report on Farm Property

FROM J. C. McClure, a lawyer of Hoopeston, Illinois, who has had ex-perience in the farm-loan business, comes perience in the farm-loan business, comes a set of questions that should be asked by the buyer of farm mortgages. They are all pertinent inquiries, and truthful an swers will give full and accurate knowledge of the value of the security behind the mortgage. It would be desirable to secure answers from at least three independent sources, and check them against one another. Having received a legal description of the property, here are the description of the property, here are the

questions:

Number of acres? Name of nearest town?

Population of this town? Of the township? Of
the county?

How far free the nearest railroad station?
Is the land hilly, mountainous, swampy or level!
Are you personally acquainted with this land?
How long have you known this land?
How long has your informant known this land?
Are there any running streams on land?
How many? How large are they?
Any waste land? How many acres?
Is the land well drained? Any tiling? How much?
What outed is there for tile draining?
Asy timber? How many acres?
How many acres under cultivation?
How many acres not cultivated? Why?
Is the land is not occupied, why not?
About what is the present income from the land
per year?

About what is the present income from the land per year?
If no income, why not?
Could it be rented to a citizen in the vicinity? How much rent?
What kind of soil?
What kind of soil?
What kind of sinkseit, clay, gravel, hard pan?
Have the crops failed recently?
How frequently? From what cause?
Name the present owner? His present address?
How long has he owner? His address?
How long did he own it?
Has this land changed hands frequently?
How frequently? For what causes?
What is the fair, reasonable cash market value of this land, per acre?
What would it probably sell for per acre at public sale, to persons who know the land?
How long has present tenant occupied it?
How long has present tenant occupied it?

lic sale, to persons who know the land?
How long has present tenant occupied it?
Dues he wish to leave? Why?
What rent does he pay? What is his name?
What is the fair, reasonable value of the buildings and improvements on this land? What hulblings are on this land?
What is the largest amount of money that could be borrowed on this land given as security?
What terms?

What terms?

What terms?
Is there a mortgage on the land?
Is there a mortgage on the land?
Is it a straw, or sham, mortgage?
What crops do they raise on this land?
Yield of each to the acre?
Any indications of mineral deposits? What kind?
Are you financially interested in this land?
What interest do you have?
Has this property increased or decreased in value
the past ten years? Why?
Give names and addresses of two reliable persons
who know this land to whom we may refer for
a report.

a report.

What do you think this land could be bought for per acre? What terms?

The you think it a good investment at that price! Why?

#### The American Newspaper

chafed now and then. There is none too much of strong heart in Cox. Twice, after minor reform victories, he has "announced his retirement," only to slip back into the saddle. Upon each of these retirements the "Times-Star" has advised in guarded language the "need for new leaders." Not the destruction of the machine, notice, nor yet the reform of machine methods, but new leaders—perhaps Mike Mullen of the Eighth Ward, whose poetically named Silver Moon lodging-bouse harbors the riff-raff of the rivers on the night before election. Mike Mullen it is who gave a picnic to the poor of Cincinnati on one day, and on the next whipped through council a bill to hand next whipped through council a bill to hand over the city water-front to a railroad. President Taft's Akron speech denouncing Cox and his rule in southern Ohio is a high spot in his record. His brother's newspaper, the "Times-Star," denatured that speech by cutting out every reference to Cox and the gang. So the "Times-Star," also, pays tribute of silence to the boss.

#### Commission to the Sheriff

Commission to the Sheriff

THE "Commercial Tribune," "independent Republican," has been gathered from the wreck of several older journals, conspicuously the "Tribune," which was founded as a reform newspaper and died for lack of capital before this century was born. As the "Times-Star" plays its Republican game, so does the "Commercial Tribune"; only perhaps it prospers less. One of its office secrets came out in 1906. The reformers, by a partial victory, had sent a legislative delegation to Columbus. They forced an investigation of Cincinnati affairs, which was going merrily until the gang stopped it by a technicality of law. And the business manager of the "Commercial Tribune" testified before this body that both his newspaper and the "Times-Star" were paying 33 1-3 per cent "commission" to the sheriff's office for county advertising. He had talked this matter over with Mr. Taft page he said, and Mr. Taft had do. He had talked this matter over with Mr. Taft once, he said; and Mr. Taft had declared that 33 1-3 per cent was entirely too much-it should be 20 per cent. For this and correlated reasons—and for the main reason that it serves the complaisant individual to placate the gang—the "Commercial Tribune," "independent Republican," pays its own tribute of silence to Boss Cox.

to Boss Cox.

There is one more newspaper in Cincinnati—the independent "Post," owned by the Scripps-McRae league. This, like the other units in that organization, is an economically conducted newspaper, published avowedly for working people. Through a decade of Cox's control, the "Post" also played the game of convenience and held its peace. Cincinnati owns a railroad, the Cincinnati Southern, built after the Civil War to bring the resources of the South to that gateway of the North. In the darkest days of Cox rule, the gang conceived the idea of selling the gang conceived the idea of selling that road for a ridiculous price. And through the agitation and the subsequent election the "Post" took no stand. It "threw open its columns" to both sides— in short, it printed their arguments as advertising matter at advertising rates. An unconsidered factor in Cincinnati politics averted this calamity-that is another story and a good one. But no newspaper now existing in Cincinnati had anything to do with this victory for the people.

#### The "Post" Takes a Hand '

THE "Tribune" died, and deposited its bones with the "Commercial Trib-une." For five or six years the people, as against the gang, had no voice in Cincinagainst the gang, and no voice in Cinemati. During that period Cox, with his allies among the rich and his lieutenants among the poor, "sewed up" nearly everything in Cincinnati not already double-stitched. They all but succeeded in rendering useless the improvement of the Ohio River by handing over a water-front ele-vated franchise to the Louisville and Nashville Railrond. Then, in 1904, the reformers reached Scripps, who was just in the stage of his development as a pubin the stage of his development as a pub-lisher when he was beginning to support reform issues everywhere. The "Post" de-clared itself against the gang, and it never faltered. Its process of opposition was simple. It published the news. By virtue of this support, the reformers be-gan to win partial victories. First, they got a legislative delegation in 1906. From that proceeded the legislative committees of 1906 and 1908, mentioned before. These bodies, before the machine stopped them by injunction, gathered enough informa-tion to accuse Cox of perjury. The reformers were in no position to get an indictment until 1908, when, led by the "Post," they elected District Attorney Henry Hunt and Judge Frank M. Gorman.

They could not bring affairs to a head until 1910, after the reelection of Hunt and Gorman. Then came the indictment and a series of legal moves. The prosecution, as all expected, was beaten from court. I say no more of this lest I be libelous. However, the very fact of the indictment was a hard political blow to Boss Cox. Even this meager result would have been impossible without the assistance of a free newspaper.

#### Alas, Poor Pittsburg!

THE social and political condition of Pittsburg is so complex, such a veritable Pittsburg smelting pot of large human forces, that I have no room to relate it even in summary. It is necessary to remember that a body of reformers, including some of the most powerful men in Pittsburg, have been fighting toward a new social consciousness, and that they have encountered not only a municipal machine and a loosely allied State machine, but remnants of several older machines. The Voters' League, expressing all that is best in Pittsburg, has se-THE social and political condition of Pittsburg is so complex, such a verimachines. The Voters' League, expressing all that is best in Pittsburg, has secured in the last two years 149 graft indictments, involving 111 individuals, against councilmen, politicians, and bankers. On these indictments they sent several men to the penitentiary. This scandal brought the state of affairs vividly to the attention of the country. Not even Pittsburg realizes, however, that these small politicians, these bank officials, only half guilty since they but plied the old trade as their craftmasters taught it, were sacrificed to a silent press. sacrificed to a silent press.

The reformers were not fighting men so much as systems and conditions. They recognized that the best tool of the bosses recognized that the best tool of the bosses and grafters was the councilmanic system. There were two bouses, elected from small districts—in one period Pittsburg had one hundred and fifty-five councilmen! Such a government tends inevitably toward graft. To replace this antiquated municipal legislature with a small councilmanic leady elected at large the councilmanic body elected at large—the system which crystallized in the Pitts-burg plan—was their main object. First of all, they, the large enlightened people who understood conditions, must inform who understood conditions, must inform
the little, bewildered people of shop and
mill—the voters. For this they needed
a newspaper which would find the news
and tell it. When they began this open
fight against the system two years ago,
they looked over the seven daily English
newspapers in Pittsburg, and beheld this
state of affairs:

The "Gazette-Times" (morning) and
the "Chronicle-Telegraph" (evening) are
the property and personal organs of

the "Chronicle Telegraph" (evening) are the property and personal organs of United States Senator George T. Oliver. He is a machine politician of the old, trading Pennsylvania school. His son, George S. Oliver, an excellent newspaper man, conducts these journals for him. Report has it that the younger Oliver is considerably more advanced in social outlook than his father; that he might, if left alone, make these newspapers cham-pions of popular right. However, he must consider always his father's political in-terests, which lie, generally, parallel with the interests of the dominant machine in Pennsylvania. Further, the Frick-Mellon banks are, or have been, their creditor; and in Pittsburg, as elsewhere, the weaving and interweaving of interests allies banks and political gangs. These are, take them all in all, the best written, most modern newspapers in Pittsburg; but there was no certain hope for the reformers in them.

The Barr newspapers? No more hope there. Barr owned the "Post" (morning) and the "Sun" (evening). They are now in the hands of a receiver, who has changed their policies. I speak of them bere as they were during the graft fight, What Barr might have done of his own volition, no man but he knows. He was already in financial difficulties. The "Post" had paid. Then he started the "Sun" and found no room for another evening newspaper in Pittsburg. He borrowed heavily from the Farmers' National Bank, a city depository involved in the graft cases. This, if nothing else, insured silence on the part of the "Post" and "Sun."

#### Five of a Kind

THE "Press" was the old working-class organ of Pittsburg, resembling in east, though not in character, the Scripps-McRae newspapers of more modern days. Its founders established its circulation and advertising by intelligent response to the news needs of humble readers. Then a company controlled by Oliver P. Hershman bought it. Hershman's friends were Chris Magee and William Flinn, the old bosses of Pittsburg politics. Although new bosses rule, the remnant of the old



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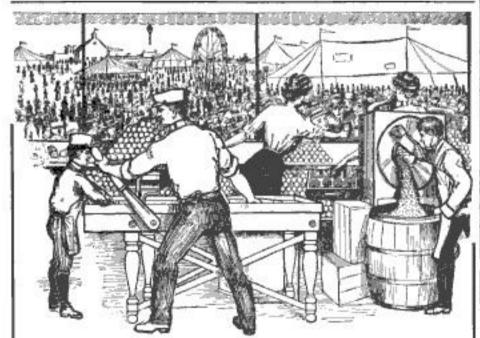
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P. H. H. Pa., writes: "For sweet ending conight and the first point in a specific of the medical first point in the point of a community of the first point of the medical for a community of the first point of the first poi

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gang is still powerful. Paradoxically, Hershman, who came into his business through the machine, leans more toward freedom than the average Pittsburg pub-liaber. But by policy the "Press" takes no strong political stand. After they "break," it reports with measurable fair-"break," it reports with measurable fair-ness and freedom such matters as the late graft indictments; but it never "starts anything." Gang-established, gang-fa-vored, unwilling in any event to take the first step—the "Press" was of no use to the enlightened purposes of reform.

These five newspapers, in so far as they concerned the general good, presented one type. All were "tied up," in some manner or other, to the financial and political powers. All took their positions on local affairs with a view to the immediate fluancial, social, and political interest of the owners. There remain two newspapers of different type.

#### The "Dispatch" and the "Leader"

THE "Disputch" is one of those settled. conservative journals which grow fixed in the affections and habits of settled and conservative people. These are per-haps the "soundest properties," as a class, in the newspaper business. The "Dis-patch" is in a position to be independent, for C. A. Book, who manages it, boasts that he has a second of the later of the conservation of the co that he has never passed a dividend. But Rook, apparently, looks at the newspaper business as a means of profit and personal aggrandizement, and nothing more. He plays the gang-game of silence when it sest serves the kind of advancement which he covets for himself and the other owners. From the "Dispatch" most was to be expected, owing to its position, and least to be hoped, owing to its policy and traditions.

traditions.

The other exception is a newspaper hard to classify, a very sulphite of journalism—the "Leader." Once Colonel John I. Nevin owned it: and in his day it served well its public. Nevin belonged in mental attitude to the elder school of Greeley. Godkin, and Raymond. His was the truculence, the likable eccentricity, the zeal for the common good, the joy in lournalism for its own sake, which marked journalism for its own sake, which marked that breed. Pause by the way to hear this story: Nevin always read every word in the "Leader" with the critical eye of the expert editor. He discovered once the name of a "prominent citizen" in capital letters. The next morning he called the staff together for one of his office orations. "In future," he said, "the 'Leader' will print only two names in capitals-God Almighty and John L. Nevin." This may not be true. Like Lincoln, he was the kind of man who gathers stories unto his fame. But it represents him.

All his life Nevin fought for a better Pittsburg. His work bore spring fruit in his times and autumn fruit in these. The reformers of the Voters' League and kindred bodies, who are slowly changing and redeeming Pittsburg, build every day on the foundations which he laid. died in the maturity of his powers, leaving his traditions and his stock in the "Leader" to his descendants and relatives. They carried on the "Colonel's" policies. But the time came when cash from the sale of the "Leader" seemed best to serve the interests of the Nevin family. William Flinn, the old joint-boss with Chris Magee, a contractor grown rich on city jobs. Magee, a contractor grown rich on city jobs, backed Alexander P. Moore in its purchase. Flinn, it is said, has complained at times that be "can't control the darn thing."

#### The Pittsburg Millionaire

OORE rose from the "Press": he laid M always been affiliated with the gang. He proceeded at once to make the "Leader a yellow newspaper, and, as a l'ittsburg attorney puts it, he "adopted the propo-sition that the best news is the dirtiest news." Politically, he followed roughly the old "Leader" tradition of rightcous independence. However, not only the Flinn loan but his indefensible news policy made him a poor prop for reform. I give him credit for more true militant spirit than do some in Pittsburg, who may have con-fused honest differences of opinion with bad intention; but I agree that this vellow newspaper, owing backstairs allegiance to a time-expired boss, measuring the worth of a story by the scandal which it involved, could serve a reform cause but imperfectly.

This rapid summary of the circumstances and motives which govern individual Pittsburg newspapers ignores some characteristics common to most of them. They grant the franchise of suppression to the advertisers and the banks as frankly and freely as the worst. Kaufman's department store, for example, bas killed story after story. Indeed, so many power-ful Pittsburgers have this privilege that two or three free-lance correspondents flourish by selling to other cities the per-sonal news matter suppressed in Pitts burg. From this state of affairs has come one curious effect. The term "Pittsburg millionaire" has become an American joke. a synonym for wild, crude expenditure and gaudy scandal. These irresponsible correspondents have put this tag to Pittsburg by labeling any news-beset business man with a living income "millionaire" or "society leader."

#### A Little on the Side

THE Oliver newspapers most modern in their cast and methods—pay meas-urably good salaries to their editorial employees. The others literally pay less on the average to the men who write their news reports and editorials than to the linotype operators. Twenty-five dollars a week is a "star" salary to a writer. Frankly, the publishers do not expect that this shall be the whole pay of their men-They wink at the collection of half-tainted money "on the outside" because it enables them to get efficient men at a starvation wage. In short, they barter the independence of their writers for the small coin of politicians, theatrical managers, commer-cial adventurers. The press agent of Pitts-burg works more commonly from inside the newspaper offices than from the out-side. The political reporter of the "Dis-patch" is head of the Civil Service Commission, a bounty of the city machine, at a salary of \$2,400 a year. The political reporter of the "Press" is a member of that same commission at a salary of \$2,000 a year. The political editor of the "Gazette Times" serves on the Registration Commission, a gift of the State machine, at \$2,400 a year. Why pay big salaries when the going is so good?

Direct venality is not common among newspapers and newspaper men. Least of all is it common among reporters. He of that adventurous temperament which makes a good news-getter and news-writer is not inclined to look toward money as is not inclined to look toward money as a main reward. He prefers "the story." Nevertheless, a suppressed chapter of confessions in the Pittsburg graft cases shows that when the gang "cut the melon on a big job," they often gave a share to the reporters. The "tips," on one list, ran from \$450 down to \$50. Perhaps these men were discharged afterward. I do men were discharged afterward. I do not know. And I am not greatly blaming them. I blame whoever invented and promoted this system of paying journalists.

#### Forcing News Into Print

SUCH was the condition of the press when the new civic spirit ran through when the new civic spirit ran through Pittsburg. Some one must get the state of affairs in city government to the "common people"—in short, some one must tell the news. Since the daily newspapers could not be depended upon to do this voluntarily, the reformers adopted an intensely modern method. They found out themselves the exact extent of graft in the city departments; they employed Wilson, the "praying detective," to trap councilmen: they persuaded the Federal Government to trap bankers; they sprung their arrests and indictments suddenly and dramatically; and so they forced the newsdramatically; and so they forced the news-papers to take notice. Suppression has its limits. Here was news so big and as-tonishing that the newspaper which ig-nored it would have stamped itself a fool or a knave.

Yes, the seven newspapers of Pittaburg published the news, but they withheld still their editorial support. Bar the "Leader," and one could print in two pages of COLLIER's all their editorials on the graft indictments, arrests, and convictions-n process which lasted nearly two

Further, most of these editorials took the mild tone—"if it is true it is really a pity." When, in the later standard and When, in the later stages of the fight, the details grew less glaringly sensational, they held back in their news columns. In that period, indeed, the in-formation of most vital interest to corparate Pittsburg often came to light solely in the bulletins of the Voters' League. The newspapers held back while the Charter Committee carried the Pittsburg plan up to the Legislature, held back until A. Leo Weil charged before the State Legislature that a vice muchine had been constructed under the city administration. Only when commercial body after commercial body, leading citizen after leading citizen, bad emborsed the new charter movement, only when the very local im-provement clubs met but to discuss plans for reform, did the newspapers give even half-hearted assent to the Pittsburg plan. Indeed, only three of them wholly endorsed Tribunes of the People? Heralds of the Powers!

These leading cases of Cincinnati and Pittsburg are extreme examples. Form no picture of our American press as a whole from such models as these. They illustrate only the dangers of a controlled press, and by contrast, the uses of a free press in bulstering the weaknesses of democracy.

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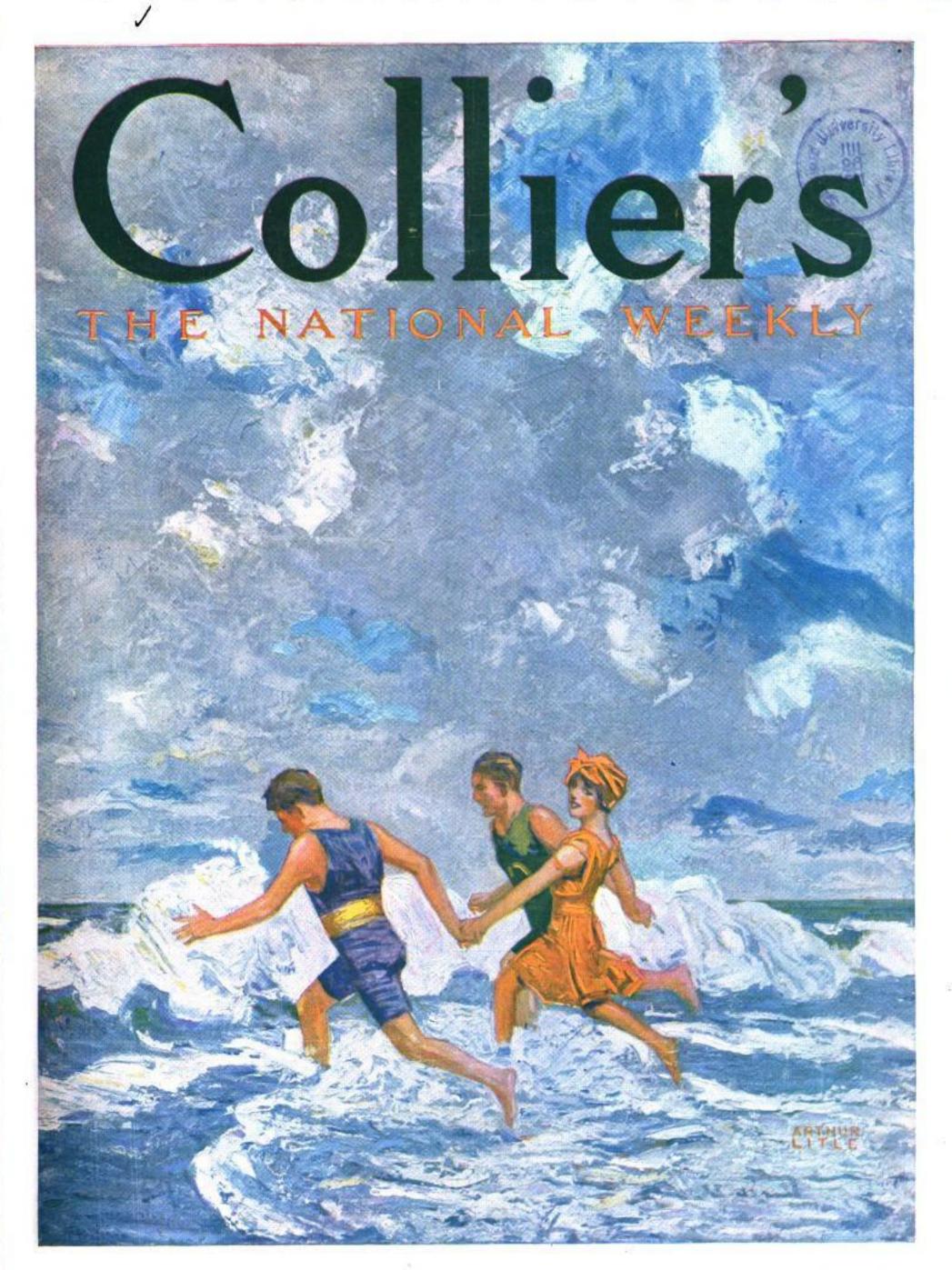
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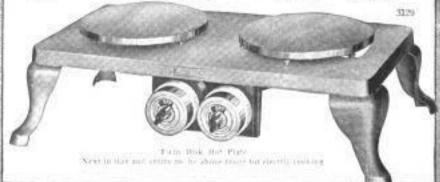
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Car designs are so uniform that it is difficult to tell one car from another or the poor from the good by looking at them. For the points which make one car better than another are concealed under the hood—or the floor —or are covered with paint and varnish. The Warner Auto-Meter is always in plain sight. Its supreme quality is generally known. It implies the same quality through-

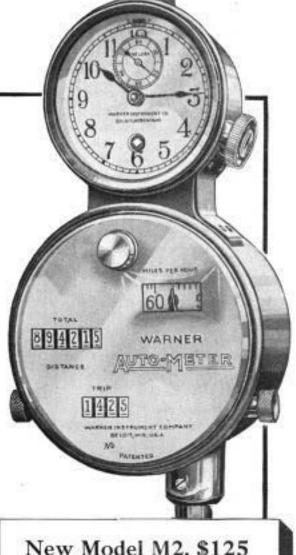
Of course there are the uncaring in the automobile world as elsewhere. Anything that runs is to them a "good automobile." Any speed indicator is "good" if the hand moves. The term "sweet running motor" has no meaning to them and "accuracy and exactness" in the speed indicator is a secondary consideration to price.

We cannot sell-nor do we want to-the man content with inferiority and who puts price before performance.

One part of our trade is drawn from the car manufacturer who makes a good, reliable car—and who refuses to be influenced by the fact that "he does not make it and is thereby not responsible," to equip his good car with an inferior and unreliable speed indicator.

Such manufacturers either equip with the Warner or insist that their dealers and agents recommend it as of even quality with their car.

The other part of our trade comes from the car buyer who purchases a good car and desires every item of equipment to be in harmony with it. Those who care, specify and insist on the



#### New Model M2, \$125

The New Model M2 has an Extra Trip Reset. permitting the trip odometer to be set to start at any desired mileage. The highest-grade Chelsea Clock now has outside wind and set (see illustration). This model is supplied with Warner large-figure odometer.

Season, 100,000 miles and repeat.

Trip, 1,000 miles and repeat.

Electric lights over clock and under bezel of instrument. The most popular Warner model,

Model K2, the same as New Model M, but without the Chelsea Clock, is also very popular at \$75.

Model O2-"The Twinx"—is the same in-strument as New Model M above, but with large Chelsea Clock, same size as Auto-Meter, and set horizontally beside it. The ultimate in high-class instrument making - \$145.

Auto-Meter prices range from \$50, for Model R, upward to \$145. Speed mechanism is the same on all models. Style, Odometer and finish only are different. Any model, with 100 mile per hour speed dial, at slight additional charge. All regular dials show any speed up to 60 miles an hour.

#### The 1912 Unbreakable Shaft Casing

This is made from two sizes of High Carbon Spring Steel Wire (construction patented) wound into an oil-tight flexible tube which cannot be broken in use. This overcomes shaft troubles under greatest speed strains, jars or shocks.

# WARNER

"The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators"

The Warner can be secured through reputable Automobile dealers in any city or town in the United States. Warner branches are maintained in all the principal cities for the convenience of these dealers and their customers. Inquiry to Beloit or at our branches is invited for Warner literature.

### Warner Instrument Company

Main Offices and Factory 1157 Wheeler Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Houses Maintained at

Atlanta Boston Buffalo

Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland

Denver Detroit

Indianapolis

Kansas City Los Angeles New York

Philadelphia Pittsburg Portland, Ore.

San Francisco Seattle St. Louis

(122





#### The Yankee's Sunday Breakfast

is a treat good enough for the best. It may come true any day, anywhere, if you serve

# SNIDER PROCESS PORK & BEANS

made from only the best of beans prepared and cooked with utmost care in the special Snider way, which makes the beans more delicate in flavor and more easily digested.

The seasoning, made from Snider's Tomato Catsup, is a tonic to appetite and digestion.

The sweet and dainty bit of pork jowl, in each can, renders them more luscious and more nourishing.

A perfect food for particular people-order Snider's, noted for quality.

Use Snider's Chili Sauce upon meats, hot or cold.

#### "It's the Process"

The T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati, U. S. A.

All Snider Products comply with all Pure Food Laws of the world.



#### Rider Agents Wanted

in each sown to ride and enhibit sample
is thereis. White for Special Offer.
Phines Germanies. \$10 to \$27
1931 Medels. \$10 to \$27
1931 Medels. \$10 to \$27
1931 Medels. \$10 to \$12
1951 Medels. \$1 to \$12
100 Second-Hand Wheels
10 water and teefils. \$3 to \$8
10 water and \$



#### Something New

The Biggest Surprise of the Age Post Card Photos on Paper Direct NO NEGATIVES

bre's a chance for bustlers and wide-whe ness and women to start in bust-on. Healthah, surface work. So ex-tense needed, Ficulto, carnicale, faired all entdeer attractions offer culturi-ties of the control of the control of the opportunities to ambilious people. The

MANDEL COMBINATION NO. 1 CAMERA the biggest woney getter today. This camera makes to des of photos... Post cards (Social, miniature post cards i)...on paper direct, no negatives. Also I fact photo 203) on paper direct, no negatives. Also i lack photo-battons. Price of this cancers, \$40, profits on additional supplies 500g. Other Post Card Cameras, \$10 to \$100.

Olicago Ferrotype Co., Dept. 49, Congress and Laffer Str., Chicago



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VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 29

COME of you may never have answered an advertisement—or at least you may think you haven't.

But did it ever occur to you

-what kind of hosiery you are now wearing, what make of shoes and of hat

-what brand of flour you use, what kind of kitchenware, what sort of almost everything?

Did it ever occur to you how familiar their names and trade-marks sound, and that you got them or had them sold to you because they were familiar?

And that therefore—in spirit at least—you have answered a good many more advertisements than you thought you had?

F. le. Catterson.

Manager Advertising Department

# The Nose Pores

### How to reduce them

Complexions otherwise flawless are often ruined by conspicuous nose pores.

Begin tonight to use this treatment:

Wring a wash cloth from very hot water, lather with Woodbury's Facial Soap and hold it to your nose. Do this several times. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in a good lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Rub it in. Then rinse thoroughly in cold water.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c. No one hesitates at

the price after their first cake.

The Woodbury Book on the care of the skin and scalp contains knowledge that you will find nowhere else. For 50c we will send you this book and samples of the Woodbury preparations. Write for it today.

> For 4c we will send you a sample cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. For 10c, a sample of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Woodbury's Facial Cream, Woodbury's Facial Powder. The Andrew Jergens Co., Dept. J, Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati.



IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

### Leading Epicures



A Wonderful Appetizer. Assists

Digestion.

#### LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It tickles the palate as only a rarely good sauce can. For Soups, Fish, Roasts, Steaks, Game and Gravies it is an indispensable relish.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York



#### А Нарру Marriage

Every man and woman, particularly those entered upon matrianony, should present the Bew and valuable book by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., which sensibly treats of the sensological relations of both sens, and, as well, how and when to advise son or daughter.

Unequalited indersements of the peace, militarry, legal modern productions. It contains in one volume:

It contains in one volume:

Knewledge a Young Husbard Should Have.

Knowledge a Young Husbard Should Have.

Knowledge a Father Should Have.

Knowledge a Father Should Hapart to His Son.

Medical Encowledge a Husbard Should Have.

Inowledge a Young Woman Should Have.

Loowledge a Young Wife Should Have.

Loowledge a Young Wife Should Have.

Loowledge a Mother Should Have.

Loowledge a Mother Should Hapart to Her Danghtee.

Sedical Encowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume, Illustrated, \$2, Postpaid Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of PURITAN PUB. CO., 774 Perry Bile., PHILA., PA

#### Allen's Foot-Ease



Shake Into Your Shoes Affect's Front-Ease, the antiacptic powder for the feet. It referes painful, we older, arearing, tender, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bealons. It's the greatest comfect discovery of the age. Alteri-Foote-Lase makes tight or new shors feel casy. It is a certain relief for ingrewing nails, perspiring, callous and tired, aching feet. We have over 3t. 600 sectionenials. TEY IT TO-DAY. Told everywhere, 2bc. De not accept any substitute. Seet by small for Escin stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE ta a pinch. FREE was ty mail. Address.



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-thirty-six pages of unadulterated laughter, in which the clever author subjects the clubs, the greens, the bunkers, and the entire game of golt to a play of wit that simply flashes through every line. 35 cents at your bookseller's, or send 38 cents for a copy by mail.

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and many other vegetables, where milk is used in the cooking, are made creamy, rich, digestible, and are delightfully flavored by the use of

#### BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK



On request, we will be pleased to mail you our little booklet of Recipes. It will please you.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. "Leaders of Quality New York

#### PARIS GARTERS No Metal Can Touch You



#### HOPKINS at NEW HAVEN, CONN.



Head Master: ARTHUR B. WOODFORD, Ph.D. Box 1082 Yale Station, New Haven, Com.





Chicago Kent College of

The University of Illinois

Dr. G. W. Cook, Dean, Houses and Harrison Ste., Chicago, Ill. Folding BATH TUB



INSTANTLY MENDS ALL LEAKS

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MARVEL SOLDER CO. 1927 Broadway Dept. 10 New York



# Collier's



Saturday, July 29, 1911

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are used by people whose particular business it is to understand traffic

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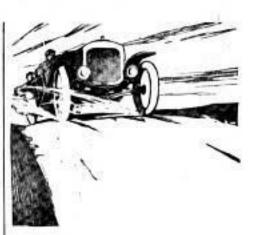
Norwood Transfer Company Norwood, Ohio August 11, 1908 . Bought 1 Packard truck December 29, 1909 Bought 1 Packard truck February 25, 1910 Bought 1 Packard truck March 5, 1910 Bought 1 Packard truck April 11, 1911 Bought 1 Packard truck

Thos. E. Reed, Gloucester, Mass.
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# Does Your Engine Pound?

Pounding, misfiring, backfiring and premature explosions warn you to look for the hard carbon deposit caused by unsuitable oil.

In producing Polarine Oil we have practically eliminated the carbon-forming elements.

At the same time we have preserved its lubricating qualities.

Polarine does not break up or lose elasticity under severe friction.

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Before the final product leaves the plant it must test up to the most rigid standards ever set for a gas engine lubricant.

On the road it has already demonstrated its high efficiency.



The Polarine brand covers:

Polarine Oil (in gallon and half gallon sealed cans, in barrels and half barrels), Polarine Transmission Lubricants, Polarine Cup Grease and Polarine Fibre

These lubricants cover the needs of every part of the car.

Send to our nearest agency for "Polarine Pointers" which includes hints on the care of motor cars.

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)



"WE can begin at once, if you
Will step this way." The giddy crew
Flocked after him like chickens
To where an effigy there hung
Of Uncle Sam with bells bestrung
Like Fagin's doll in Dickens.

THE news flew round and soon the crush
Was like a bargain-counter rush
Of Frantic Ladies struggling;
And soon the Devil was about
A hundred thousand dollars out
And closed his School of Smuggling.

vil seeking

THE Devil seeking some new way
To kill eternity, one day
(So bored he was, in Hades)
Flew to Manhattan Isle to start
A Summer School to teach the art
Of Smuggling to Ladies.

II

HE opened in an uptown street
A Modiste's shop refined and neat
(The number doesn't matter),
Displaying in his window all
The Modes — Spring, Summer, Winter, Fall
(Especially the latter).

Ш

THE Ladies came in eager flocks,
And as he showed his Paris frocks,
With dext'rous verbal juggling,
He lightly led the talk from Modes
To Customs—and the law that goads
An honest girl to smuggling.

IV

"IF Uncle Sam for Revenue,
Dear Ladies, picks your pockets, you
The compliment should bandy.
Pray let me teach you how to pick
The spangled pockets of that slick
Avuncular old Dandy.



VI

THE Devil then with money fills
The dummy's pockets—gold and bills
And silver pieces mingling.
"Now try your skill! all you can take
Is yours, my dears, if you don't shake
The bells and set them jingling."



VIII

EXCLAIMING, "I'm behind the age!"
He kicked the dummy in his rage.
"What's this—the bells don't jingle!"
And sure enough the bells were dumb,
Judicious use of chewing gum
Had stopped their tingle-tingle.

IX

"HO! Ho!" he laughed, "'tis plain to see New York is too advanced for me. I should have stayed in Hades; For who the devil, pray, am I In this enlightened age to try My wits against the Ladies!"





# Collier's

## The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

July 29, 1911

Vol. xlvii, No. 19

#### Two Years

T WILL BE EXACTLY TWO YEARS next Saturday since the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill became a law. Looking backward, do the Standpatters and beneficiaries who made that tariff find satisfaction in their work? To put the question in the terms in which they regard the tariff, have they made much money during the past two years? Have they, indeed, made any money at all! Would they not have done better to accept that reasonable and well-proportioned protection which was proposed by the Insurgents? Would they not have avoided the national resentment against a broken campaign promise. the determined agitation for another revision, the partial suspension of business, and the calamities, past and still to come, to the protective tariff party! Moreover, are the Standpatters too obtuse to popular sentiment to realize that the people to-day are determined to have a more radical lowering of the tariff than they would have been content with two years ago? To this series of interrogatories the obvious end is the question whether a Standpatter ever learns by experience.

#### A Public Servant

R. WILEY has had much the same relation to the pure food movement that GIPFORD PINCHOT has had to forestry and conservation. Both of them have had minor offices, but by virtue of the ideas that possessed them they have overshadowed most of the cabinet members that were their contemporaries. Doubtless many of their official superiors and associates would have liked them better if they had been as other little bureaucrats—cautious slaves of routine to whom red tape is the most sacred thing in the world. ROOSEVELT was fond of men like Wiley and Pinchot, and had the faculty of cheering them on; TAFT is made uncomfortable by them. But there is much more to the Wiley case than the mere fact that ideas and zeal have made him distasteful to routine-loving associates. Dr. Wiley three years ago insisted that the sort of whisky which is made overnight out of cologue spirits and caramel should be labeled "imitation whisky," and ROOSEVELT sustained him. When TAPT came in, he reversed the ruling on the ground that it "would injure one of the most important industries in the Ohio Valley." A good many important "industries" have been making trouble for Dr. WILEY for several years, and every wellinformed person in Washington knows that he has been hampered and heckled to a degree which would have discouraged a less persistent man. If the present episode clears the atmosphere and frees his hands, it will have been worth the trouble. Incidentally, the Democratic committee which proposes to investigate the matter ought to be sure to find out exactly why Dr. Wiley's prosecution of Duffy's Malt Whiskey was suspended. And finally, it should be made clear that the offense with which Dr. Willey is charged is the merest technicality, which the head of any business would dismiss without a thought.

#### Two Schools

WAS IT PRESIDENT JORDAN of Stanford who said the campus of the University of Wisconsin actual 2 of the University of Wisconsin extended across the State? Men come from China and from the Mediterranean to study the methods of this seat of learning. That great university has been, by the persistent work of its friends, kept from the control of interests which might seek to affect its teaching. This picture ought to teach something to Minnesota, Wisconsin's neighbor State. The regency of Minnesota's university has been for years too largely made up of lumber barons and railroad officials. One of its most prominent regents is C. A. Smith, who has been indicted by Federal grand juries in more than one State. He was indicted some years ago in his own State for timber trespassing. The prosecution was hushed, and it is doubtful if ten persons outside of the grand jury that indicted him know of the fact. He was the boldest and biggest of all the timber grabbers in Oregon. In his keeping, as a regent of the University of Minnesota, is the almost fabulous wealth of the timber and iron-ore fields, which are the property of the school fund of the State; yet this timber is small in amount compared to that which SMITH and BEN NELSON, another regent of the university and fellow worker with SMITH in timber-acquiring, have already secured for themselves from the State. Smith's attorney, and the attorney for all of his lumber companies, is another regent of the university. Pierce Butler, the leading railroad lawyer of the State, is another. The lumber and railroad interests ought to have nothing to do with the policy of the university.

#### Bribing a State

F ALL THE STATES west of the Mississippi, the two which have been least touched by the Insurgent spirit are Utah and Wyoming. For the former there is a special reason; for Wyoming the explanation is contained in a brief compilation sent to us by a citizen of that State:

Town	Population	Federal Building
LANDER	1,812	\$157,000
CASPER	2,639	65,000
Douglas	2,246	65,000

Try to imagine a town of less than two thousand people with a \$157,000 Federal Building. But, in addition to these, several yet smaller towns are in line: Basin has a population of 763, and \$6,000 has been appropriated as a start to buy the site for a Federal Building. Cody has 1,332 people and Green River 1,313; \$6,000 of Uncle Sam's money has been appropriated for a site for a Federal Building in each. For illuminating comment on these plain figures, read the leading Standpat organ of the State, the Wyoming "Tribune":

To date the people of northern and central Wyoming have received, through the efforts of their delegation in Congress, direct expenditures of Government funds aggregating a grand total of over \$21,000,000. Our neighbor on the south-Colorado -has three post-office buildings, the best being inferior to the poorest one in Wyoming. The answer to the above is that Colorado has been changing its delegation, while Wyoming hasn't-and this comparison points out its own unmistakable

Moral, indeed! There are few cases of political degradation more sordid than this. Do the people of Wyoming fatuously think that they get these public buildings without paying for them? If they want to know just what is the coin they give, let them examine the votes of their one Congressman and two Senators on any vital matter, the direct election of Senators, for example, or the retention of LORIMER.

#### The Presidential Preference Primaries

SENATOR BOURNE'S National Progressive Republican League has been making quiet progress. Five States have adopted the plan of direct Presidential primaries, the plan, that is to say, whereby each Republican voter will say whether he wants TAFT or LA FOLLETTE or some one else as the Republican candidate for President, and each Democrat will be enabled to express his preference similarly, instead of leaving the matter, as in the past, to the party bosses. The dates of these primaries will be:

NORTH DAKOTA, March 19; WISCONSIN, April 2; NEBRASKA, April 17; OREGON, April 19; NEW JERSEY, May 28

This list suggests that these early tests of sentiment will look more favorable to La Follette than to Tapt, and in favor of Wilson as against Harmon.

#### Uncle Sam's Farm Studies

FROM APRIL 15 TO JULY 10, this year, a man who asked to be put on the mailing list of the United to Agriculture received thirty-one bulletins based on thorough expert investigation of the subjects discussed. Consider some of the subjects:

> Dust Prevention and Road Preservation Better Grain-Sorghum Crops The Olympic National Forest Shrinkage of Corn in Storage Clover Growing Draft Horses The Velvet Bean Grimm Alfalfa Bees Control of Blowing Soils Drawn and Undrawn Poultry Camons.

Wooden and Fiber Boxes Douglas Fir Hydrophobia Mosquitoes Malaria Japan Clover Crops for Alkali Land Onion Seeds and Seta Spraying Peaches Food Customs and Diet Hog Houses Cabbage Winter Oats

Uncle Sam is not only a generous publisher, but also, nowadays, a good editor. Practically every one of those thirty-one bulletins represents a skilful condensation, and they are plainly and attractively written. It is perfectly obvious, always seasonable, advice we are going to offer: By all means, if country living and farm problems interest you, subscribe to these publications of the Department of Agriculture.

#### Stocks as Gamblers' Chips

N EXCELLENT ILLUSTRATION of the wisdom of the advice to investors to leave stocks alone is contained in the recent history of the big Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. This company was incorporated in 1895, and has had a good business history. With a total capitalization of nearly \$46,000,000, paying 8 per cent on \$18,000,000 of preferred stock, it has accumulated a surplus of nearly \$10,000,000. Last fall the Stock Exchange gamblers took hold of the common stock, then paying 3 per cent, and began to "make a market" for it. Much comment about the great value behind the common stock was published. Finally, the directors raised the dividend rate to 5 per cent. The price of the common stock kept rising. Next, the stock was listed on a certain part of the French Stock Exchange. This fact was used to boost the common stock on the New York Exchange. From 47 last year the price rose to 66, and in March of this year the high mark of 701 was reached. Then came the report that the company's statement of earnings for 1910 had been misunderstood. Instead of a comfortable surplus above dividend requirements, there was actually a deficit of about half a million. Great surprise on the Stock Exchange! Followed grave statements concerning the future of the fertilizer business generally, and of the Virginia-Carolina Company in particular. Common stock began to tumble very fast from its price of 701. Rather than draw upon the \$10,000,000 surplus to meet dividend requirements, the directors cut the common-stock dividend to 3 per cent. On the day in July on which this is written the stock can be bought for 551. What the French, who are a nation of real investors, think of this exhibition of stock manipulation can not be translated. What it spells to the real investor in America is plain—stocks are, very largely, mere chips, to be used by our big gamblers at their convenience.

#### Joint-Snakes and Hazel Wands

TWO LETTERS TO THE EDITOR are humbly turned over to that board of super-editors, our readers. They have stirred us strangely. Touching in their sincerity, redolent of the soil and the country where we ourselves should like to be, they whisper of vacations come again, of city dwellers, stumped and bewildered as usual in the face of nature's simple realities. One of these inquirers has just heard for the first time of the famous glass or joint snake. He has its description from a Southern lady, a native of Tennessee, where, it seems, the joint-snake is often found:

According to her, you hit the snake with a stick and it breaks in two. The head and forward part of the body wriggle away. Then you hide behind a rockas she says she has often done in her native wilds-and presently the forward section returns, backs up to the rear section like a switch-engine, as it were, hitches on, and away goes Mr. Snake as good as new. She described with great circumstantial detail the construction of the joint, and the little knobs which click over one another, although, so far as she could discover, there was no spinal cord or nerve connection between the two parts.

The other appeal is from a New Yorker who has had his first experience with the hazel-wand test for water. He was spending the week-end at a country place in Westchester when the test took place.

They cut a Y-shaped bazel branch, the arms of the Y being about eighteen inches long, and the bottom part possibly three or four inches. Mr. --- grasped the arms of the Y, with the bottom part pointing upward, and walked slowly back and forth over the ground where he wished to sink his well. At a certain point he stopped. and, although be gripped the twig until his knuckles cracked, it turned irresistibly over and pointed downward. The architect who accompanied him during this astonishing rite had the same experience. I tried, but was unsuccessful, yet I have every reason to believe, from subsequent discussions, that these gentlemen were not engaged in a plot to josh me. My own suggestion is that in this case, as in the case of the oniga-hoard, it is difficult to tell sometimes, once motion is started, whether the operator is poshing or being pulled. The well digger in this case was a hardhended expert accountant who assures me that he has invariably employed the bazel method. Now, I don't care about the efficacy of the test—the chances are that they would find water anyway. But I saw the branch pulled down, with my own eyes, and what I want to know is: what pulled it? Have scientists got anything to say about it?

This is a realm into which no mere editor will venture offhand. Things that people believe in without knowing why are dangerous to meddle with. We should be glad to hear from any of our readers who have had experience with magic wands and detachable snakes.

#### By Any Other Name

UDGES AS A RULE confine themselves to the law, but occasionally they make interesting excursions into the realm of history and fact. Judge Vann of the New York Court of Appeals, in deciding recently against an insurance company which refused to pay a policy because the name given by its applicant was not his real name, pointed out the mutability of names. In England, he said, surnames were unknown until about the tenth century. The son of John became Johnson, or some personal peculiarity suggested such surnames as Black, White, GOOD, GAY, and so on. REMBRANDT'S father had the surname GERRETZ, but the son changed it to Van Ryn on account of its greater dignity. A predecessor of Honoré de Balzac was born a Guez, meaning beggar. When he became conscious of his powers as a writer, Balzac selected the surname by which he is known, from an estate that he owned. Melanchthon, Voltaire, Molière, Dante, Petrarch, Richelieu, Loyola, Erasmus, and Linnæus were all assumed names. Napoleon Bonaparte changed his name "after amazing victories had lured him toward a crown." The Duke of Wellington was not a Wellesley, but

a Colley. General Grant's baptismal name was Hiram Ulysses, and he bore that name until he was appointed a eadet at West Point. General Hamer, who nominated him for a cadetship, by some means confused his name with that of his brother. He was appointed as ULYSSES SIDNEY Grant, and the name once recorded on the books of the military academy could not be changed. Herbert Lythe became famous as Maurice Barrymore; John H. Brodribb became Henry Irving; Samuel L. CLEMENS, MARK TWAIN; and CHARLES R. BROWNE, ARTEMUS WARD, Henry M. Stanley's real name was John Rowlands. There is nothing at common law to prohibit a man from taking another name than that of his father.

Friday Night

FRIDAY HAS COME to have more than its share of odium. It is Bad Luck Day, Fish Day, and Amateur Night. It is appalling to picture how on Friday night the country resounds with taunts, catcalls, whistles, and jeers. As the sun flees westward from the Atlantic Coast, as early as 7:30 o'clock, some of the film-show and roof-garden audiences have begun to rail at the week's batch of "amateurs." By 8:30 the storm of protest is beginning to rumble through the Mississippi Valley. A Bowery burlesque house is believed to have been the originator of Amateur Night. In the nature of the Bowery audience are traits which cause their possessors to speak always audibly and straight from the heart-"Kill 'im!" "Don't let it suffer!" "Aw, cut that stuff!" or "Give 'er a chanet, boys!" A shepherd's crook of great dimensions was constructed after a time to jerk victims away when they failed to sense promptly enough popular censure of their art. To-day, "Get the hook" is a vital idiom of Americana.

#### Locking the Door Too Late

FTER THE RECENT DISASTER in New York City in which over A one hundred and fifty girls were burned to death so many contributions poured in that subscriptions had to be stopped. Indifferent New York alone sent in nearly \$100,000 to offset, so far as money could, its own neglect. The National Child Labor Committee, which works to prevent the conditions that make such tragedies possible, asked a New York business man shortly after the disaster for a contribution. The gentieman regretted that he could not respond to the appeal. "If it were a case of real suffering," he said, "like the appeal for the Washington Place fire victims, I should be glad to contribute. But it seems to me that our American children are pretty well taken care of already." In reply the secretary told of the committee's work in Florida, where for six years it has been fighting to get even a moderate law to protect little working children. The oyster-packing industry fought the bill, he said, with the argument that five- and sixyear-old children working in the oyster packing houses need no protection. He also explained that the sharp oyster shells cut fingers, that shrimps secrete an acid which cats away the skin, and that these children, sent by the shipload from the truck gardens of Maryland and Delaware, work in camps without school or church or sanitary comforts. One Southern State works ten-year-old children in its cotton mills sixty-six hours a week. In one Western cotton mill, out of 375 children, 355 can not read or write. Most of the shirt-waist makers who were burned in Washington Place were themselves child laborers ten or fifteen years ago. Nearly every one was working to keep a younger brother or sister in school. The secretary pointed out that his committee had improved child labor laws in thirty-nine States in seven years, yet its campaign in twenty-two States this year had been conducted on a budget of less than \$55,000! It is interesting to compare this with the \$100,000 which New York was only too glad to contribute after it was too late. "Millions for relief," as Governor Wilson has put it, "but not a dollar for prevention has been the policy of American philanthropy." It is difficult for the public sympathies to be stirred except by dramatic facts. People are not willing to sit down and seriously think. It is reassuring to know that in this case the business man sent in his check.

#### Easy Come, Easy Go

AVE YOU EVER NOTICED," asks a suffering salaried man, I "the advertisements of 'California, the Land of Plenty; the Land of Milk and Honey, and of Cheap Living '?" He sends a list of prices of necessities for the Kern Valley (Bakersfield and Kern) and south as far as San Diego, and begs us please remember that the articles quoted here are California-raised and not shipped in from the East:

Potatoes, \$3.50 per hundredweight. Flour, \$3.50 per hundredweight. Butter, 40c. per pound. Milk, 10c. per quart. Eggs, 40c. to 60c. per dozen. Apricots, 20c. for two-pound can-Cherries, 20c. per pound. Prunes, 15c. per pound. Turkeys, \$3 to \$5 each. Chickens, small, 50c.; medium, 75c, to \$1. Oranges, 30c. to 40c. per dozen. Grapefruit, 60c. per dozen. Apples, &c. per pound. Sugar, 8 1-3c, per pound.

Asparagus, 15c. per pound. 'auliflower, 10c, per Cabbages, 5c. per head. Walnuts, 40c. per pound. Mexican beans, 8 1-3c, per pound. Rhubarb, 15c, per pound. Olive oil, 50c. per pint bottle. Olives, second grade, 40c. per quart. Cheese, 40c, per pound. Wood, \$18 per cord. Barley hay, \$20 per ton. Out hay, \$25 per ton. Rolled barley, \$2 per hundredweight. Lumber, No. 1 com., \$37.50 per M. ft. B.M.

Kern County and Bakersfield are not for the salaried man, but the oil kings do flourish. Californians would probably explain that wealth comes so easily in the Golden State that you don't mind expense.

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

## A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Charles T. Weymann Winning the Race for the International Aviation Cup at Sheppey Island, England, on July I Aviator Weymann, who was sole competitor for America, made a new record, covering the 94 miles in 71 minutes 36 1-5 seconds, or at an average speed of slightly more than 78 miles an hour. Alfred Le Bianc, representing France, driving a B ériot monoplane, was second, his time being only about two minutes slower than that of Weymann, who drove a 100-H. P. Nieuport monoplane. Weymann, who is only 21 years o'd, won \$5,000 and the silver trophy, which was the gift of James Gordon Bennett. It was first won by Glenn H. Curtiss at Reims in 1909, being captured the following year at Belmont Park, New York, by Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING















City Dwellers Driven to Streets and Parks by the Heat

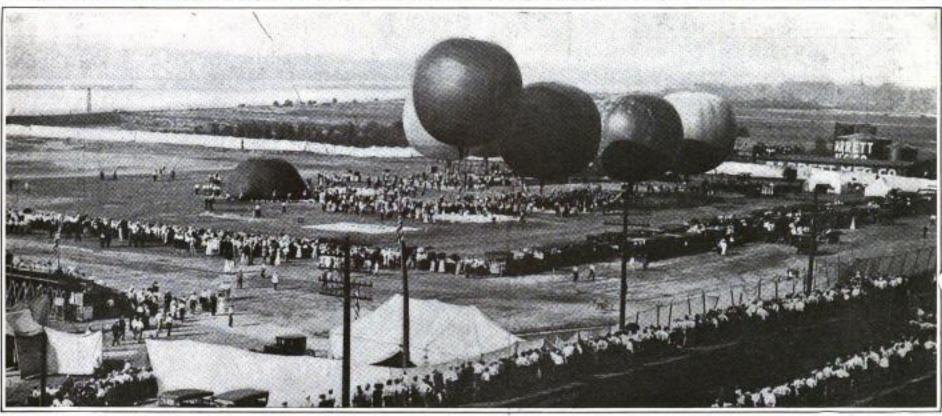
The protracted heat wave, which covered practically the whole North American Continent, caused great suffering and loss of life during the first two weeks in July. According to the Weather Bureau statistics new records were made in scores of cities, and the deaths directly due to the heat wave exceeded any two weeks for which records have been kept. In New York alone 493 people died from the heat during the three weeks ending July 15, as compared with 77 for the same period in 1910. Residents of the cities were driven to all kinds of expedients to escape the heat within doors. Housetops, city parks, and even the sidewalks and doorways were dotted with occupants night after night. In many sections the thermometer reached the 100 mark for three or four successive days and all over the continent many deaths were reported resulting from the great heat. In several cities the heat wave was accompanied by a scarcity of milk and ice which helped to increase the great suffering

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

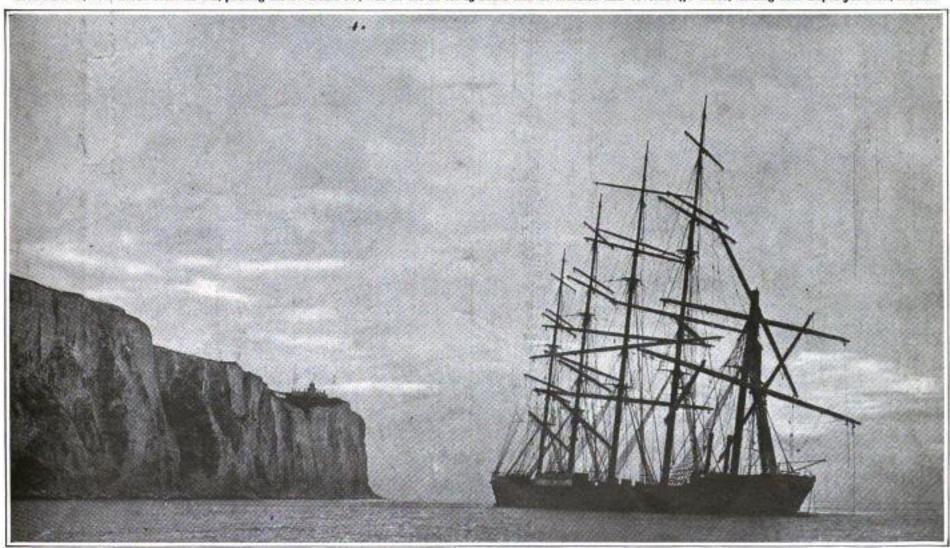




Atwood Leaving the White House Grounds after His Call on President Taft, Who Presented Him with a Medal on Behalf of the Aero Club of Washington
On July 14 Atwood, the Boston aviator, completed the last leg of his Boston to Washington flight by flying from College Park to the south lawn of the White House

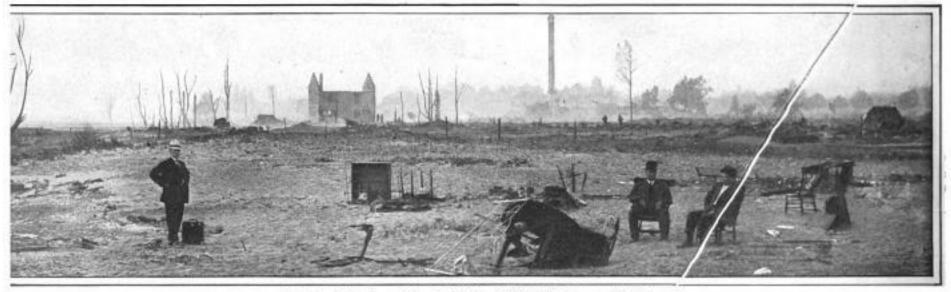


The Start of the Elimination Balloon Race at Kansas City, Missouri, on July 10, Which Was Won by Lieutenant F. P. Lahm
Lieut. Lahm, with Lieut. Hart as aid, piloting the St. Louis IV, was in the air for 23 hours and 26 minutes and covered 470 miles, landing near Lapaz Junction, Indiana



One of the Competitors in the Circuit-of-Europe Flight Soaring Over the Wrecked Preussen Off the Cliffs of Dover
On July 3 eleven aviators completed the seventh stage of the European circuit race by flying from Calais, France, across the Straits of Dover to Hendon, England

# WHAT THE WORLD IS



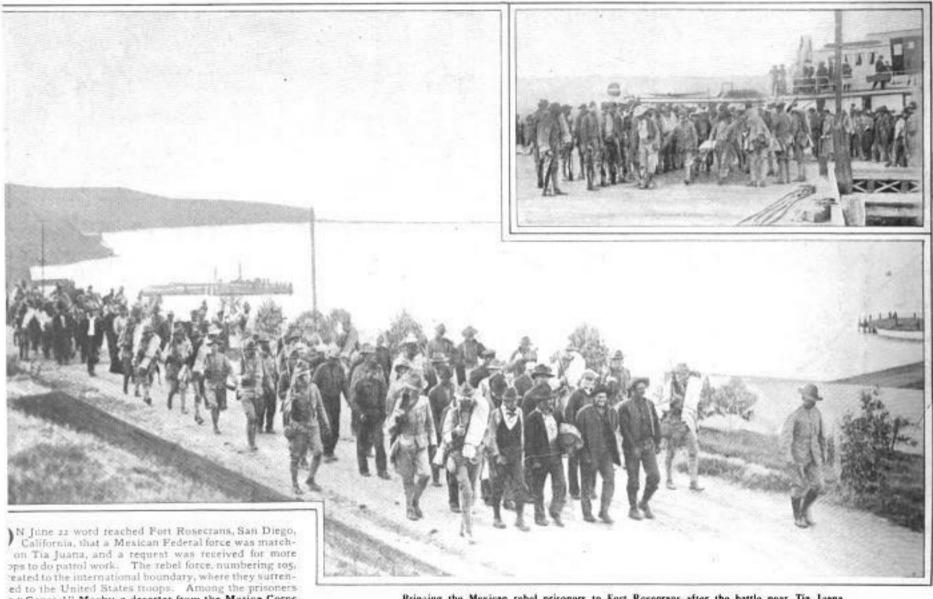
The Site of the Town of Oscoda, Michigan, Which Was Destroyed by Fire

The photograph shows the ruins of the Iosco County Savings Bank and the chimney of H. M. Loud & Sons' lumber mill. Congressman Loud is the head of this firm, which employed eighty per cent of the labor in Oscoda and Au Sable, the only other industry of the town being fishing. Oscoda and Au Sable will be rebuilt as one town



The Ruins of the Au Sable Business District after the Fires of July 16-18

I wo hundred and sixty-five refugees reached Detroit, but only seven deaths from fire were reported in northern Michigan, although several towns had not been heard from

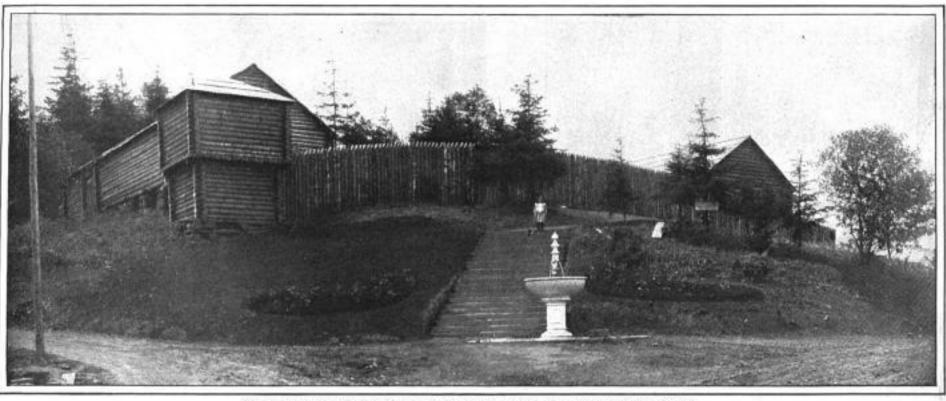


s "General" Mosby, a deserter from the Marine Corps

Bringing the Mexican rebel prisoners to Fort Rosecrans after the battle near Tia, Jaana

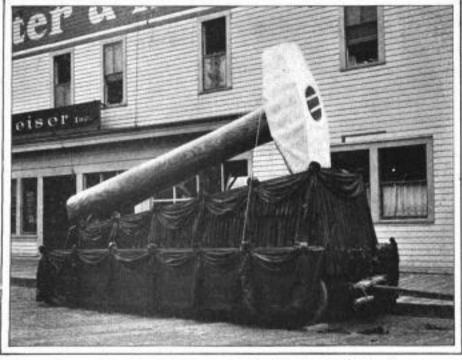
# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS





The Reproduction of Fort Astoria on the Grounds of the Astoria Centennial Celebration

The celebration at Astoria, Oregon, commemorates the first settlement of the Northwest by white men. A trading party from New York, financed by John Jacob Astor, sailed up the Columbia River in April, 1811. In connection with the centennial celebration there will be held historical parades, marine pageants, and an aviation meet

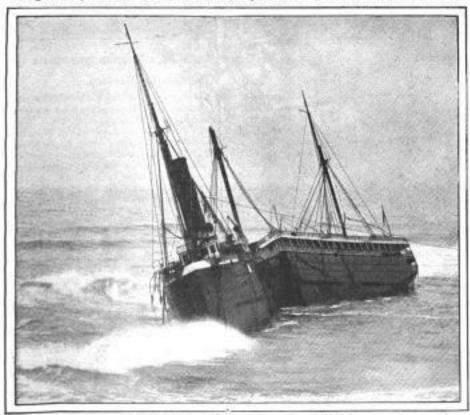


Seattle Business Men Cremate the Emblem of "The Knocker"

July 1, 3,000 Seattle business and professional men followed a catafalque
bearing a thirty-two-foot-long hammer and, preceded by a band playing funeral
dirges, they marched to one of the city squares, where it was burned to ashes



Indicted Lumber Men Ride as Prisoners in Fourth of July Parade Charles P. Chase and Ernest N. Bagg, both under indictment in the suit against the lumber trust, wearing prison stripes, rode in a steel cell. The float bore the inscription: "Local members of the alleged lumber trust getting free board"



On the Beach off Point Concepcion, California
The Santa Rosa of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. lies broken into two sections



Fourteen People Killed in the Wreck of the Federal Express at Bridgeport, Conn. Running at sixty miles an hour, the train plunged down an embankment

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



El Merani, the Moorish chieftain, leading his picturesque band of tribesmen across the plains on the way to Fez





Major Brémond, who relieved Fez

In one of the trenches surrounding Fez



Camels carrying guns and ammunition across the River Warghe during the march from Rabat

Muley Ali, a European sympathizer

#### The Rebellion in Morocco

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m F}^{
m OR}$  many weeks Morocco, and more particularly the city of Fez, was the scene of an episode which at one time threatened serious international complications. The Sultan, Mulai Hafid, was besieged in his capital at Fez by a coalition of Berber tribesmen. They were kept from entering the city by rapid-fire guns and occasional sorties by the calvary. The Sultan's troops were in command of the French general Mangin, who was called to the defense of the capital on March 22. Great anxiety was felt for the safety of the European residents at Fez, and France despatched a flying column to the relief of the city from the port of Rabat. Major Bremond, commanding a force of 25,000 Moorish troops that had remained faithful to the Sultan of Morocco, attempted to make his way to Fez from Tangier and was continually attacked on the way by tribesmen and further retarded by severe storms which made traveling almost impossible. The gallant Major, however, finally reached Fez after fighting several battles. He was already in the town when General Moinier, who was in charge of the French troops at Casablanca, arrived with a mixed force of Shawai tribesmen and French soldiers numbering 4,000. Muley Ali, whose photograph appears above, was of great service to the Europeans during the siege. He was continually using his influence to pacify the mutinous troops. Mulai el Zin had been proclaimed Sultan by the rebel soldiers, but he surrendered to General Moinier and was granted a parole upon his representation that he had been forced into the position by his followers. Most of the tribesmen were armed with flint-locks, but some had modern rifles which had been smuggled in to them

# The American Newspaper

A Study of Journalism in Its Relation to the Public

By WILL IRWIN

XV.-The Voice of a Generation

Being the final article in this series. The remedies proposed for the abuses of our press, and their general futility. The danger in stricter legislation. The limitations of an endowed press; the impracticability of the "adless newspaper." The older generation, and the means by which it keeps young talent from the control of newspapers. The "right of protest" in the Associated Press as a bar to newcomers in the publishing field. "In the profession itself lies our hope"

OGICALLY, I should close this series with a view of the present state of American journalism. It is impossible, however, to do that with fairness and certitude. No one can state his own period in terms of time and eternity. His eyes are too near the object. Then, too, there is a special difficulty. This is a transition period. In American journalism, as in American statecraft, we

are sloughing off dead skin; and the new is not yet hardened to use. Spite of the evils and excesses in our journalism, the curve of progress appears to run upward. In all matters of technique—even in the writing of editorials -we have improved vastly. We may have no Julian Ralph or Murat Halstead reporting news, no Horce Greeley or Arthur McEwen writing editorials; but we have a vast body of university-trained reporters, skilled to perceive truth closely and record it accurately, a great body of university-trained editorial writers, informed in the sound principles of economics and sociology.

The art of "editing" has advanced;
it shows greater discrimination, a
broader point of view. Twenty years
ago certain stock stories were always "good," and certain other classes of news which the public likes—and should like-were ignored. At that time any murder was news, and any hanging, no matter how remote or uninteresting. called for space on the front page.

#### Our Broadening Horizon

FOREIGN news was scanty, and. except in the greatest newspapers, generally trivial to a ridiculous degree. The yellows, it is true, brought in the "personal note," which is three-fourths low curiosity; and from the time that the yellow flood overflowed, great public measures have generally occupied scantier space. Yet the handling of such news is more intelligent. To print the debates on reciprocity in full, as the old-age newspaper would have done, avails less with a busy people than to print the general drift of the speeches, the general sentiment of Congress, together with the high points in the debate, as when one Congressman makes a telling point or drops a felicitous phrase. All technique has advanced. Our newspapers are sharper, quicker, more moderate, nearer to the truth and to sound principles of sociology, than the newspaper of twenty or thirty years ago. We may have less genius, but we have more trained and specialized

talent. If you doubt this, ask not the veteran newspaper man, who must look at his sturdy years, as all men do, through rose-mists. Just consult the files.

In the "invasion of private right," which means the publication of stories and details in stories which wound sensitive individual feelings, there has been, it would seem, little change in bulk. The yellow influence, on the one hand, lowered standards in this respect, while on the other the advent of writers and editors better educated, better trained, improved it. If our newspapers, following the yellow custom, are more likely to dig up and print the intimate details of such events as divorces, separations, bank failures, and crimes, they are less abusive to their antagonists, No politician, whatever the cause of irritation, would draw nowadays such volleys of billingsgate as the Republican newspapers fired at Grover Cleveland.

The swollen size of our newspapers is a problem which concerns the craft, after all, more than the public. The reduction of the spruce and hemlock forests, from which we get our wood-pulp, must in the end reduce the number of pages. At present the editor, especially in his Sunday edition, may shoot wide at broad targets; he may print a great deal of matter which interests only a class of people here

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The New Journalism

Youth: "I'll take the pen - they want to hear from ME now"

and there. In the day of the inevitable reduction, he must try to make every story tell-to select nothing which will not interest nearly every one. Indeed, the era of reduction is already at hand; and it would have arrived long ago but for the advertisements. Even that consideration will not halt the shrinkage The advertiser buys "display"; and display is relative, not absolute. It does not matter whether the chief advertiser buys half a page or a full page, so long as he gets twice as much space as his largest competitor. The ninth article of this series carried a facsimile of Ehrich's three-quarter-column advertisement in the seventies and Gimbel's page advertisement in 1911. Each was the largest single "ad" of the issue. Now it is probable that Ehrich got about as much advertising value, to the unit of circulation, as Gimbel. We shall probably see smaller newspapers and, correspondingly, more tersely written ones.

Concerning the ultimate honesty of journalism and its higher function—to guard popular rights—one may speak with little certainty. Undoubtedly, the direct sale of columns is now somewhat uncommon where once it was flagrant. Undoubtedly the custom of taking subsidies from politicians has been east off

by most great city dailies, although it is still a curse of the country press; undoubtedly the yellow influence made our newspapers better disposed—whether sincerely or no—to expose the evils of the body politic, to let in that light which Emerson called "the best policeman." On the other hand, the dishonesty, conscious or unconscious, arising from necessarily close relations with capital and the owners of capital, has grown. I have written five articles in vain if I have not made clear how its own finances are a menace to the freedom of the press. That is the point of perplexity; that is the disease which the public must help the free journalist to cure.

By what means, then, may we direct this new force into its proper relation toward progressive civilization? How shall we curb its audacities, check its unfair violation of private right, while leaving it free to fight the common enemy and to tell necessary truth?

#### No Gag Laws

THE first and most obvious proposal, of course, is stricter legislation. Those who urge that the law should take the newspaper in hand are usually those who see nothing wrong about our newspapers except the "violation of privacy." Let us amend our laws of libel and contempt of court, they say—broaden their scope, increase their penalties, stretch them somehow so as to make intimate and personal details exempt from newspaper publication. We have even reactionaries who would return to British common law, and make it illegal to publish certain news harmful to the individual until the police or the courts have officially approved its truth.

Any particular law may be meat for the English and poison for the Americans. Law is the last resort of society, the ultimate social corrective when all others have failed. For many evils which beset us, the English have their unofficial correctives of custom and habit. For example, most laws need be

less strictly and minutely drawn with them than with us, since the orderly Englishman by habit obeys the letter and spirit of the law, while the American, with his tradition of Yankee independence and smartness, tries to take advantage of the letter to violate the spirit. Again, he of the stiff, steel-hearted mother-race has, in his unyielding code concerning his tiny personal rights, a method of correction which is lacking in American society.

The corresponding function, with us, has been generally assumed by our unhampered press. England has never been "muckraked" in the American sense; how much of what we call "graft" exists there, we do not exactly know. Certainly, they have a good deal of anointed and consecrated graft, accepted as the prerogative of the exalted hundredth by the flunky-

hearted lower and middle classes. With equal certainty I may say that such wrongs as the railroad "eineh" in New England and California, the Standard Oil "eineh" the country over, could not have grown up in England, because the English would never have permitted the evasions of law by which they obtained their hold. But given that such evils should find root in England, there is little power in the English press to uproot them-for their villains and schemers are people in private life, and the smallest printed offense against an individual in private life may be a wrong under English law. By our deplorable attitude toward law have these evils grown up among us; by the freedom granted our press are they in process of correction. Ida M. Tarbell's "History of Standard Oil" started the fight on that monopoly. Never was a contemporaneous history so temperately and accurately written. Yet her mildest chapter contained a dozen statements which would have constituted a wrong under English law; under that law Miss Tarbell could have been sent to prison on successive convictions for the term of her natural life. Had we such laws as the British enforce and glorify, John D. Rockefeller might have brought action against nearly every newspaper in this country.

#### What Would Happen to Us

COLLIER'S has, we flatter ourselves, performed some service to the commonwealth by throwing light on certain rubbish heaps of the body social. Under English law, Mr. Adams's patent medicine exposés which stopped the poisoning of a great part of our people, would have brought convictions enough to go around among the editors and leave a few over for the printers and pressmen. And never did we need this journalistic freedom so much as now; never before would the brake on journalism which English law enforces have worked so much harm. For we are in such a curious stage of our social evolution that the enemies of the people, the generals and chiefs of privilege, are not our elected and appointed representatives, but men in "private" life, so situated that they could entrench themselves behind any law drawn on the English plan. This is no time to prate to us of gag laws for our press.

A few features of foreign libel laws we might copy without fettering any honest editor. Germany, for example, has a good statute concerning retractions. The individual who, either through the carelessness

or bad design of the editor, is the victim of a published untruth, may obtain an apology of equal space and prominence with the original statement. In this country the rule, all but universal, is to "play down" the retraction. A newspaper will publish a false and damaging statement in three columns on the front page. Being forced to eat its words either to avoid a libel suit or to mitigate damages, it will print the retraction in six lines at the bottom of a remote column. Every newspaper man knows that certain people with no reputation to lose rejoice over a newspaper libel against them as over a prize in a lottery—it is a chance for easy money. Every newspaper man knows also how reluctant are those of real pride and respectability to sue for libel. A retraction of prominence equal to the original story is what they want; and there is no reason in all justice why they should not have it.

The "endowed press" was, ten years ago, a favorite remedy with theorists. Let us have, they said, some national newspapers, supported by private philanthropy, which can afford to publish not what the public wants, but what it should have. A few newspapers endowed on this system would probably do a certain amount of good. But one major difficulty. and two minor ones, present themselves. Who, in the first place, would give the endowment? Some Carnegie or Rockefeller, doubtless. The unavoidable sycophancy of mankind would connect the editors of such a publication to the donor's point of view. From no newspaper endowed by Andrew Carnegie could we expect fair treatment of another Homestead strike; and no newspaper endowed by Rockefeller would fail in respect to 26 Broadway and its allied interests. Our endowed universities are cowards in the presence of capital. Could we expect more of the endowed newspaper?

Again: those who propose the endowed newspaper, like those who would strengthen our press laws, have proved that they recognize, after all, only one evil in the popular press—its publication of matter which hurts people's feelings and is inimical to good taste. Their ideal is something like the older New York "Evening Post." I have already shown the flaw in that admirable kind of journalism, the danger to democracy in a review of the world which ignores the ugly. It is so easy, in any organization of society, to lift a part and to degrade the mass; so easy to create a state consisting of an aristocracy and a

Helot mob! It is much more difficult to lift the whole mass; yet that is the idea of democracy. The masses will not take such a newspaper, any more than they will now take the "Evening Post" or the Boston "Transcript." It must remain a class publication. And what we need is not more class publications, but more sane and honest popular newspapers, like the Kansas City "Star," which tell the truth in the language of the people.

Finally, the theorists have assumed that the newspaper occupies the same relation to society as the theater and the opera. Since an endowed theater in Europe has elevated—if not purified—the state of the Continental drama, why should not an endowed newspaper elevate American journalism? These theorists forget that while the drama is purely a luxury, the newspaper is primarily a necessity. Although it serves to spread the taste and desire for culture through the masses, it is nevertheless concerned mainly with economic and political needs; it is not an ornament to the cornice of society, but a girder in the frame-work. It is part of the workaday world; it will serve best if it is free to fight its own way toward perfection, to maintain its own athletic relations to the other forces of society.

#### The "Adless Newspaper"

THE newspaper endowed by its subscribers, the stock held in blocks of one share, has been suggested, has even been tried in Europe, with doubtful results. When the public becomes sufficiently well educated concerning journalism, learns what its real failings are, such an experiment may succeed to a limited degree in this country. The newspaper without advertisements — the paper" in office slang—has been proposed. Even that seems impracticable just at present. To compensate for the loss of advertising revenue, it must sell on the street at from three to five cents, and it must dispense with the high-priced "features" and "specials" which embellish the great popular newspapers and which are such a lure to the average reader. For its chief commodity would be unclouded truth, seen through the eyes of a free editor; and the public, in its present state of education concerning newspapers, is not quite ready to pay good coin for truth alone. Some genius in newspaper economies may devise a plan to make an "adless paper" pay at one or two cents. If he does, he will have a profound influence

(Continued on page 28)

# The Problem of American Ships

The Second of Two Articles on the Disappearance of Americans from the High Seas

Last week's article, "The Sailor's Side," explained why American boys do not go to sea. This article discusses the restoring of our merchant marine—a problem of which Mr. Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Line, in testifying before the Mercantile Commission, said: "There are more blind alleys about this one than any I ever struck." The difficulty with most articles and speeches on this subject is that they are prepared by some one who has an ax to grind. The following article endeavors to make the question clear to the average reader by presenting fairly the arguments for each of the proposed remedies:

THE most obvious difficulty in the way of increasing our merchant marine is the fact that it costs from 30 to 50 per cent more to build

a ship in America than in England and at least 25 per cent more to operate it under the American flag.

The decline of our merchant marine began with the change from wooden to iron ships. So long as ships were built of wood American builders had the advantage. They kept on building wooden ships, while England went into steel and steam. After the iron ships drove out the wooden ones, our tariff restrictions continued to give Great Britain an advantage.

#### Our Lost Shipping

A SECOND cause was the loss of shipping during the Civil War. In various ways more than a million tons was either destroyed or transferred to foreign ownership.

A third cause is the larger returns both for capital and labor

in other lines of industry. England's colonies and exports made her need ships, and our vast territory and commercial growth made us need railroads. Manufacturing has offered more attractive opportunities for investment than foreign shipping. The same is true of labor. An American sailor shipping from an American port seldom gets more than \$25 a month on a sailing vessel and \$30 per month on a steamship. He gets his board, to be sure, but it is sea fare and sea quarters, and it can't be shared with a wife and children. At the same port a capa-

#### By ARTHUR RUHL

ble mechanic would receive from \$3 to \$4 a day, and be free to come and go and quit when he wants to without being dragged back and forced to work.

A fourth cause is the protective tariff, which has forced capital into other more profitable channels. In 1904 the price of American steel in England was \$27 per ton, and the price in America for the same steel was from \$35 to \$40 per ton. Most of the builders who testified before President Roosevelt's Merchant Marine Commission stated that an En-



One of the few steamships which fly our flag-the Ward liner Saratoga

glish builder could buy American plates delivered in England for \$8 per ton less than they could be purchased here. And what is true of steel is true of nearly everything that goes into the building—of wages and the general standard of living which have made ship-building as well as ship-operating more costly for Americans.

A fifth cause is our registry law, which prohibits giving American registry to vessels built abroad.

The large number of ships built in British yards has made standardization, with its consequent savings, possible. Mr. Lewis Nixon testified before the Merchant Marine Commission: "I have known one great yard in this country where they had five slips, every one capable of building a *Lucania*, and they were building there at one time a steamer, a ferry-boat, a tug, a battleship, and a yacht. The Almighty Himself could not practise economics under those conditions."

It is true that steel imported for the construction of vessels to be used in the foreign trade is not subject to duty, but two things have prevented importation: (1) Delay in getting plates and the fact that they may be injured in transit—"People do not know," testified Mr. Nixon, "the heart-

breaking difficulties of the chances of the bont being belated, of delay in shipment, of ship-plates being bent, angles distorted," etc.—(2) and, far more important, the fact that no vessel built wholly or in part of this foreign nondutiable material may be used in the coastwise trade of the United States for more than two months of any one year.

#### Back to the Sea

MILLIONS of words have been written and spoken about the "decline of our merchant marine." There are some 2,000 books and pamphlets in the Congressional Library, each furnishing the only proper solution,

President Roosevelt's commission held hearings in the Atlantic, Pagcific, Great Lakes, and Gulf cities, and received testimony from ship-

owners and builders, railroad men, and the sailors themselves. The published report of these hearings contains 1,481 pages of extremely interesting suggestions. Some of them are paraphrased here, and I must acknowledge special indebtedness to Mr. Walter T. Dunmore of the Western Reserve University, whose little book, "Ship Subsidies," is the briefest and best summing-up of the various arguments yet made.

The plans for the restoration of our merchant marine group themselves under three heads:

(1) Subsidies-(a) Direct payments from the national treasury to the ship-operator without any specifled service given therefor, or (b) (more properly known as subventions), payments for service rendered, such as carrying mail between ports at a certain speed, con-structing ships so that they could easily be turned into auxiliary cruisers in time of war, etc.

(2) Discriminating Duties-(Making it advantageous, by customs regulations, to carry goods in American ships). (3) Pree Ships—(Allowing ship-owners to buy at low prices abroad the ships needed for our commerce. Under the present law, that of 1792, American registry

is prohibited to vessels built abroad).

 Subsidies—A general subsidy to all vessels operating in the foreign trade is the plan most fre-quently urged. Subsidy bills of various sorts have been introduced during most of the recent sessions of Congress. The policy is almost universally upheld by ship-builders and ship-operators. urged that it is not fair that ship-building should be the "only unprotected industry," that the advantages to be derived from a merchant marine are sufficient to justify the Government in compensating the American ship-owner for the disadvantage be is under by reason of the prohibitive cost of ships and labor.

The arguments against a general subsidy are:

(1) The very practical fact that it would be a direct gift to special interests which the American people, in their present frame of mind, are not likely to tolerate; (2) that it would be unavailing, if not permanent, because it simply equalizes conditions and does not do away with causes; (3) that if permanent, its cost would soon become enormous (Colonel W. W. Pates, recently Commissioner of Navigation, estimated that to subsidize 50 per cent of the tonnage necessary to carry our foreign commerce in 1925 would cost \$51,606,625); (4) that it is wrong in principle, because a direct subsidy has a far greater tendency to undermine private enterprise than even a high protective tariff; and (5) that the world's experience does not warrant subsidies.

#### The Three Remedies

IN SUPPORT of the latter arguments, it is said that Great Britain has, to be sure, been liberal with naval subventions to vessels that would carry mails to the colonies (from 1840 to 1900 she paid \$283,906,000 in subventions principally to the P. & O. boats), and she has done much to help the building of such ships as the Lusitania. But more than 95 per cent of Great Britain's merchant fleet never received any subventions whatsoever. Her development by sea has been as natural as ours has been by land. Germany grants subventions to several mail lines, and she has done all she could, by removing the duties on ship-building materials, giving them a low rate of transportation on railroads, and adopting the free ship policy, to push her merchant marine. Some of her North Atlantic liners may be due to subventions, but her merchant marine, so those opposed to a general subsidy argue, can scarcely be attributed to the annual payment of less than two million dollars for actual services in carrying mails.

cent, France's steam tonnage (partly owing to an increased bounty paid to sailing vessels) actually decreased. The English appointed a committee to investigate the French system, and this committee reported that the French Government often paid \$18,000 to have a French vessel earn \$17,000. The net result, according to those opposed to a general subsidy, has been an increase in ships, many useless, and a decrease, it is said, in the regular earnings, and a decline in efficiency all along the line.

Subventions, such as we are now paying under the

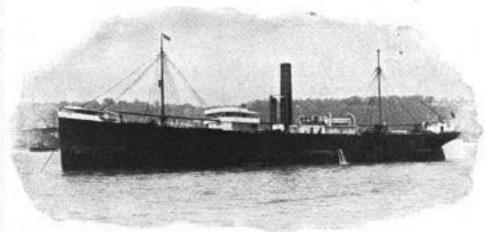
Postal Aid Law of 1891 (about \$1,400,000 annually), undoubtedly aid, if they do not make possible, the American Line, the Ward Line to Cuba and Mexico, the Red D to Venezuela, and the Admiral Line to Jamaica. In return they perform distinct services, as was shown in the Cuban war, when their ships were used as auxiliaries. The same objection, that they are likely to give rise to class legislation, applies to subventions as to subsidies, but in a lesser degree,

because of the services performed. And a few swift carriers do not solve the problem of a general carrying trade, so largely done by the tramps.

(2) Discriminating Rates—Among the most vigorous advocates of the policy of discriminating rates is Mr. Lewis Nixon, whose experiences as a shipbuilder and prominence as a Democrat make his opinions specially interesting. This policy would simply be a return to the old law of 1789, under which our colonial marine made such excellent progress. That is a strong argument in its favor. It is proposed to raise the present duty on goods imported in foreign bottoms, or to allow a rebate on present duties when goods are imported in American The latter would have much the same bottoms. effect on the National Treasury as a subsidy.

Testifying before the Merchant Marine Commis-sion, Mr. Nixon said: "The only way to meet foreign subsidies that has behind it the logic of actual success is the system of discriminating duties introduced by President Madison. Subsidies are going to be rather hard for democratic application. It is going to be almost impossible to avoid favoritism. If we drive the trade to American ships by discriminating duties, the trade will be profitable, and if the ships have to raise the rates we shall get a demand for ships which will remove the building handicap. And with assured trade in American bottoms, warranting the application and establishment of eco-

(3) Free Ships-The free ship policy is simply that the United States repeal its registry law of 1792 and allow Americans to buy cheap ships abroad, thus providing a natural, easy, and inexpensive way of securing a large merchant marine. No remedy of all suggested is so easy of application. England and Germany have both used it. Mr. Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Line, in his testimony before the Merchant Marine Commission, said: "Norway went to England and bought cheap, discarded tramps, brought them to Norway and put cheap Norwegian crews on



The British tramp, cheap to build and run, which carries the bulk of England's commerce

them, and has been very successful in taking away a large part of the cheaper class of England's trade.

The most obvious argument against free ships is that such a policy would—so the ship-builders say promptly close every shipyard in America. Even granting that this is true-which I presume the advocates of the policy do not grant-it is urged that with the increase in ships there would be enough additional repair work to keep our yards busy. A second objection is that it would not do away with the added cost of running a ship under American wage and food schedules. If free ships alone were all that were needed, the opponents of the free-ship policy say, owners would have demanded free-ship legislation years ago.

#### A Suggested Solution

THERE are valid objections, it appears, to all proposed remedies. It is also evident that there is little probability of any considerable increase in our foreign shipping under present conditions, and that the necessity of ships during time of war-both for use as transports in wars in which we may be engaged and as a nursery for sailors, and as a means of supplying at least partial shipping independence when wars between other nations take away the ships which now carry our trade-places national aid to shipping on a rather different footing from aid to other home industries.

The ordinary citizen must generally weigh as best he can solutions by practical men which have some selfish interest behind them, or solutions by theorists which may be logical but take no account

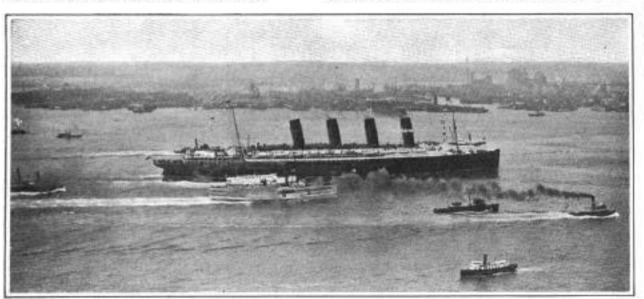
of actual facts.

Discussions of ideal conditions based on free trade are not of any great present use, for instance, in a country whose industrial and commercial conditions are based on a protective tariff, and which is committed to at least a comparatively vigorous protective policy for many years to come. Mr. Dunmore's solution, which seems to combine with considerable plausibility both the practical and theoretical arguments, is as follows:

(1) No general subsidy, but a further application of the policy of the Postal Aid Act, under which the American, Ward, Red D, and Admiral lines are now operating. (2) Free ships; there being, be thinks, no justification for refusing to allow an American to buy abroad in the cheapest market a vessel for use in the foreign trade under the American flag, inasmuch as American builders are not now building ships for that trade. (3) Removal of tariff on ship-building materials, whether used for vessels in the coastwise or foreign trade. (4) Discriminating duties in the indirect trade, that is to say, making a tariff discrimination in favor of American carriers against a vessel carrying goods between America and some country other than the one whose flag it flies.

#### A Chance for Sailors and Owners Too

NDER these measures, it is urged, the shipbuilder would still have a monopoly in the coastwise trade and in vessels receiving subventions; he could buy materials cheaper, and if rαραirs could be obtained more cheaply here would increase this important side of his business and the ship-owning habit would be encouraged. The stillers would be benefited, because the law requiring all officers of American ships to be American citizens would still hold, the number of Americans employed would increase with the number of ships added under the Postal Aid Law. The ship-owner would be benefited by being enabled to buy his ships more cheaply, by subventions, and by being given a preference in obtaining a home cargo.



England's great Lusitania-a government-assisted ship-entering New York harbor

France is the great subsidy nation, and the ill- nomical methods going with large undertakings, we success of her experiments is common gossip with scafaring men. In 1881 she started to pay a general bounty to ship-builders and ship-owners. The bounty was paid for distance sailed, and as a result trips were often made for the sole purpose of getting the bounty. Mr. William D. Sewall, one of the famous Sewalls of Bath, Maine, while oddly enough testifying in favor of a direct subsidy before the Merchant Marine Commission, said: "French ships have played havoc with the California freight markets, freights have gone down to a price where no ship without assistance can compete or make a dollar. Their object is to sail. French ships have gone to San Francisco and come out in ballast round to New York to take oil out East, getting a subsidy right

From 1886 to 1896, while England increased her steam tonnage 53 per cent and Germany 107 per should gradually remove even the increased cost of running vessels. We do not mind their reprisals. England can not afford to interfere with the importation of breadstuffs and cotton, the factors of return cargoes. We must have return cargoes; that is the secret of success on the ocean."

The arguments against discriminating duties are:

(1) The probability of retaliation, the upsetting of some thirty treaties of reciprocity with all the principal countries of the world, and a general and ruinous trade war; (2) that a discriminating duty makes no allowance for distance traveled or value of cargo. A vessel might come three thousand miles and pay the same duty as one that came three hundred if the cargoes were of the same kind and nature, while a cargo might be so valuable that a ten per cent duty discrimination would be far in excess of the freight charge; (3) that a large part of our imports is on the free list, and discrimi-nating duties would not apply to them.



The Curse of the Love of Margaret Inch and the Voyage of the Ship Aida

O MAKE anything like a proper coherent tale of this extraordinary business I must piece together-as if it were for a patch-work quilt -odds and ends and ill-related fragments that I have got from many sources. Part of the story I had from Sol Saradine, the Jew, who wears gold earrings and was Drury's mate on both voyages; part I had from the log of the Aida; part from Drury's diary, which he called his private log; other parts from certain neighbors of Margaret Inch at Fairford; and the rest I have had to fill in from imagination-though that is but stray bits here and there-connecting links, if you like.

Still, I mean to give you as well as I can, all the essentials, holding back nothing that matters-save one fact: the bearings of that spot, away to the south in the Sargasso Sea where two bare masts slant up above the heaving weed, and a fortune lies below. The latitude and longitude of that infinitesimal speck upon the waste is known to me, and will never, I think, be forgotten, but I have promised Sol Saradine that no one else shall know them, and no one else ever shall. That I swear, them, and no one else ever shall.

Those drowned doubloons have done harm enough already.

After an absence of twenty years, during which time he had sailed all the seas of this world. and traded in most of the ports thereof, Abner Drury came back to Fairford, the sleepy fishing village of his birth.

H E CAME standing upon the white deck of the big schooner Aida (but he pronounced it Ada), of which he was master and owner, for he had prospered in these twenty years, and he had in his pocket a chart, handdrawn on parelment, annotated in different scripts, Spanish and English, It looked very much like other buried treasure charts, even to the age-browned ink and the occasional rusty spots that might have been blood stains; and the bearings set down in one corner of the parchment were the latitude and longitude of a theoretical pin-point in the Sargasso Sea.

Drury came to Fairford like Diogenes, looking for an honest man, only, more exigent than the Greek cynic, he wanted two men instead of one. To be plain, there is reason to believe that be expected to find his nephew, young Piers Drury, whom he had never seen, but whom he knew to have adopted the profession diver; and, further, he wanted to find a mate who should be at once intelligent, trustworthy, and acquainted with gasoline propulsion—for the Aida was equipped with an auxiliary engine.

THIS paragon be discovered almost at once in Sol Saradine, the Jew, who wore gold earrings; but young Piers, who, con-trary to his uncle's expectation. did not live in Fairford, but out Gloucester way, was busy about his own work and couldn't turn up for ten days.

On the second day Drury seems

# JUSTUS MILÆS FORMAN

## Pictures by M.L.BLUMENTHAL

to have made an important discovery. A girl child whom he quite possibly may have seen toddling about Fairford twenty years before had grown to womanhood. Drury saw her leaning over the gate of her front garden, stopped to stare, and presently asked one of her neighbors who she was,

HAVE seen a photograph of Margaret Inch taken by an itinerant artist, which, judging from supplementary verbal description, I believe to have been a ghastly libel. Still not even the best efforts of this wandering criminal could quite disguise the girl's grave beauty. I don't wonder Abner Drury stopped to stare, not though he was past forty and reckoned a hard man. I know little about his early life, but I have never heard that women had any part in it, and it is my guess that they never had.

In any case the middle-aged sailor seems to have been, as the phrase goes, "hard hit," and to have made no effort to disguise it.

The girl's part in this suddenly initiated romance is less easy to reconstruct. She was, they tell me, very gentle and sweet, tender with children, an angel of mercy in the sick-room, universally beloved-but incredibly silent about her own thoughts and affairs. She was alone in the world, her father having been lost at sea, long back, and her mother dead these two years. No brothers, no sisters. So, as you see, it is little I know of Miss Inch's feelings toward Abner Drury at this period, save that she certainly allowed him to spend a great deal of his time in her fragrant garden, where the pinks and sweet-williams and mignonettes and larkspurs grew, or on the shady porch of the little house, whence, looking down the green hill, you saw the masts of the fishing boats

in the harbor, and the Aida

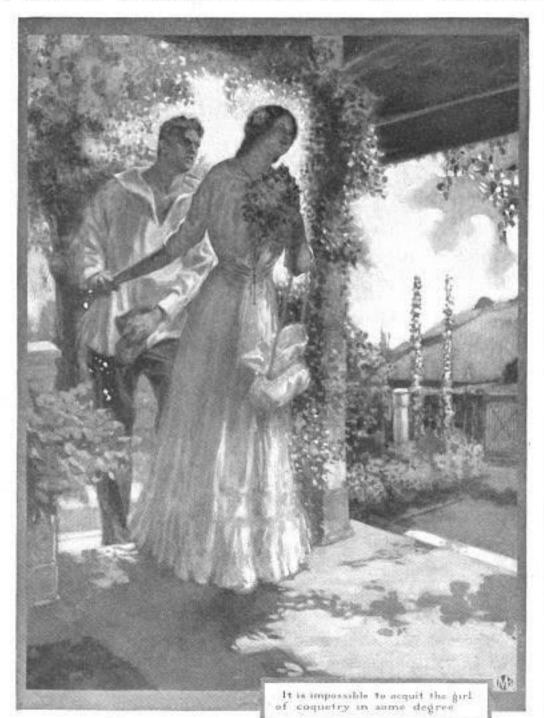
among them.

He can hardly have been, I should think, the figure to evoke romantic fancies in a maid-a square, middle-aged man with a square face and a scrubby beard that was beginning to gray. He had no humor at all and, I was going to say, no imagination, but I take that back. Unimaginative men do not go a-seeking Spanish treasure. Also I mind what Sol Saradine said of him, that Drury was a species of volcano (what he really said was "sleeping dog"), and when roused was terrific. I think women seent that sort of thing in men, and like it on the ground that it promises excitement, and generally fulfils its promise.

On the tenth day young Piers Drury turned up in answer to his uncle's summons, and on the fourteenth the Aida set sail for the south. Four days is a brief period of time, but in a far briefer there may be, as Sol Saradine says, "the devil to pay."

A<sup>ND</sup> yet there can never have been a more innocent trouble maker. A big, fair lad young Piers was, with yellow hair and blue eyes-a few freekles across the bridge of his straight nosethe thick neck and large arms of a gladiator (a little vain of his strength he seems to have been. and given to showing it off in feats)—a sunny smile for everybody, and the heart of a child. The boy would not consciously have hurt an earthworm, but before he had been twelve hours in Fairford he was leaning neross Margaret Inch's garden gate. His uncle saw him there, looked black, and passed by.

Now it is certain that no living soul will ever know exactly what passed between this young woman and these two men during the four days prior to the Aida's departure. That Miss Inch con-



tinued to see a good deal of Captain Drury is well established, and it is no secret that young Piers was often in her sweet garden also-but never the two together. It is impossible to acquit the girl of coquetry in some degree, and I shall not try, but that there was any harm in her, or that she realized what she was stirring up with her inexperienced little finger, I, for my part, refuse to believe.

Her leave-taking from Drury, Captain Salisbury's wife blundered in upon and described afterward as featureless. The two shook hands, Margaret Inch wished Drury good luck and a safe return, and Drury thanked her. Following that he glowered

upon the girl hungrily for a space, made as if to say more, but turned with an abrupt movement and went away.

Whatever that unuttered speech was he seems to have thought it would keep.

But very late that evening a nextdoor neighbor, descending into her back garden for some obscure reason, glanced across the top of the low party wall and saw two rapt young people a-kissing in the moonlight.

At break of day the Aida set sail for the mysterious Sargasso Sea and the sunken galleon there.

IT SEEMS they encountered foul weather three or four days out and put into Savannah to let the storm blow over. And once again they made port—at Nassau—but this time by intention to take on water and fresh provisions. Drury's private log proving featureless, I have asked Sol Saradine about the two men's behavior during this early part of the voyage, and he says that young Piers was his habitual gay and cheery and light-hearted self, but that the skipper seemed gloomy and held himself apart. He unbent only of an evening when the three sat in the cuddy with their heads bowed over the parchment chart. The Jew says he often left the other two together there, poring over that yellow document, when he went on deck to stand his watch.

It was, I believe, almost immediately after the Aida left the Bahaman coast that young Piers fell ill with a fever. Drury was at first for turning back, but the lad protested loudly, and the attack looked a very light one -as indeed it turned out to be—so in the end they held their course, and fed the invalid with quinine, and came presently to the margin of that heaving

swamp-the tract of mystery and death-the grave of ships.

ERE the Aida furled her wings, and, under bare poles with the little auxiliary engine coughing and sputtering, the treasure-seekers turned their backs upon blue water and wound their tortuous way into the Sargasso Sea.

Twice in that dreary waste they passed derelicts -wooden ships, dismasted, whitened, weed-hung, surrounded by masses of weed, so that they were the centers of insecure islands, roosting-places for sea fowl; and often they saw wreckage, spars or planks or a water-logged boat. The wind died and it was fiercely hot. Young Piers complained of it, tossing on his cot under the deck awning, but he grew better even in that tropical furnace glare, and it was plain that in a week's time he would be quite himself again.

So they came, under Abner Drury's careful guidance (for he had already been there without a diverto make sure), to the spot where the two bare masts of an earlier and unfortunate seeker slanted up above the heaving weed, and they dropped anchor.

THE invalid wasn't strong enough to dive at once, or so his uncle, against young Piers's protests, decided, and they waited three days in the merciless, still heat. Then he went down to explore, found nothing in the dense, under-sea forest, tried again, working inward in concentric circles, and, at the end of the second day, made out the galleon lying in three fathoms of water and rent asunder by what appeared to have been a dynamite blast. The earlier seekers, whose schooner canted a few yards apart, had made his labors easier for him. He brought up with him in his pouch a handful of doubloons. No. they were pieces-of-eight—one of them lies before me now as I write-and the work was over for the day.

Sol Saradine says the three of them, who berthed aft, drank champagne with their dinner, and that young Piers, being still pretty weak, got a trifle tipsy.

That night Abner Drury saw red.

What occurred I transcribe in his own words from his private log, which he always kept locked away, and which had written on the cover of it: "To be read only after my death."

How in the world a sane man could commit the incredible, the fantastic folly of putting such a confession into written words, when he meant to keep it a secret for the remainder of his life, I know no more than you. It is beyond me.

The entry in the private log seems to have been made on the day following the event. It begins:

"JUNE 28, -02.

"Last night, the devil having entered into me, his black angels standing round about, and God being



absent, I, in a fit of passion, slew my nephew, my brother Jonadab's son, Piers Drury, by throttling him with my hands, he being weak from fever and tipsy from drink and so not able to defend himself. Nobody saw what I done, for the crew was below in their bunks and the lookout asleep at the other end of the deck.

"And when he was dead I put the body over the, side and it sank, the face looking up at me.

"He had a locket round about his neck hung on cord. I see it for the first time and asked what it was. It was Margaret Inch's likeness.

"I asked him by what right he wore her likeness, and he laughed at me, telling me they loved each other. Then I heard a rushing wind and saw a red haze with bright stars shooting through it, and I done what I done.

"His face looked up at me in the moonlight before he sank out of sight.

"So I have committed murder in black passion, and God will damn my soul for it eternally; and I shall burn in hell. But not yet a while. I am a strong man, forty-one years old, and

Margaret Inch is in Fairford. Burn me in hell fire. Lord, and welcome to you, but give me first ten years of life, or five, or two, or even one, and Margaret Inch with me, and I hereby promise not to complain. . . . So be . Amen."

Sol Saradine says that when he went to the skipper's bunk early the next morning and told him that young Piers could not be

It was a species of stupor, I fancy, for, in so far as I can learn, he never slept soundly again to the very end of his life.

BY AN odd coincidence it was Captain Salisbury's wife who, a month later, witnessed the first encounter between Margaret Inch and Drury on the morning of the Aida's return to Fair-

She says she had gone over to Miss Inch's house to diagnose, out of her wealth of knowledge, an illness which had befallen the campanulas in the front garden. (The symptoms indicated too much moisture and a lack of sun.)

A fisherman, passing up the leafy street, called in to the two women that Captain Drury's Aidst (Ada) had anchored in the harbor half an hour back, and as the two women stood at the front gate Drury himself hove in sight, mounting the

Ignoring the elder, he spoke a good morning to Margaret Inch, who greeted him with pink cheeks and a shortened breath, but looked over his shoulder down the hill. She asked if he had brought back the Spanish treasure to dazzle Fairford with, and Drury, in a heavy voice, said no. The girl continued to look over his shoulder, and presently, when he did not speak again, she asked:

"Where is your nephew, Piers?"

Still Captain Drury did not speak, and she asked

again: "Where is he?" Drury's eyes must have told her, for Margaret Inch gave a dreadful scream and clapped her two hands up over her mouth. Young Piers's murderer bent upon the girl such a look, says Mrs. Salisbury, "as I never see before and hope never to again," turned abruptly and walked away.

That would seem more or less naturally to be the end of Abner Drury's wooing, but it wasn't-not by a good deal. He was a determined and, from what we already know, I may well say, desperate man. It was his way to get what he wanted (though, to be sure, he failed to bring back the Spanish treasure): it always had been his way. He had returned to Fairford late in August. On the eve of All Souls'-or, in other words, the 31st of October-he was married to Margaret Inch, spinster, and the two took up their residence in his wife's home.

SOL SARADINE, who was pres-ent at the wedding, says that the bridegroom's face was as white as new sailcloth, and that he had grown noticeably thinner within the past three months, but that his eyes burned like the eyes of man in high fever. Margaret Inch looked spiritless and ill. The private log is not expansive. The entry for the day says:

"OCTOBER 31, -02. "This day I was married to Margaret Inch at Fairford."

And that is all.

Yet upon this rather cheerless beginning there followed several months (four, to be exact) of something that had all the outward marks of quiet contentment, if not of wild rapture. For that matter, rapture, or at least the expression thereof, would ill have become a middle-aged scafaring man like Drury, and nobody expected ecstatic rhapsodies from his tongue-tied wife. That wouldn't have been like her. They might, however, have expected redder cheeks and more frequent smiles, and, in the man, a higher head and a brighter eye.

SOL SARADINE says that Drury complained to him of sleeplessness, and I know Margaret several times said to her neighbors that her husband slept ill and muttered in his sleep or got up and walked the floor. His general health suffered from it after a time, and he went to the old village doctor, who, with exquisitely unconscious irony, bade him rid his mind of any worries or troubles he might be brooding over.

I wonder what Drury said to that.

It was four months and four days after the wedding when the sword at last smote down between the two. I know the exact date, because the private log chronicles the event very briefly. "March 5, -03,

"Last night I talked in my sleep and she knows.

It seems Drury awoke some two or three hours after midnight in a curious state of found, he had to wake the man from a sleep so inexplicable uneasiness—awoke, as it were, with a sense of calamity, and shivering. His wife was gone from his side. He waited a few moments, still shivering without apparent reason, then went to look for her. She was not in the house, but the back door of the kitchen was open and a bitter wind was driving the snow in along the floor. Drury pulled something round his shoulders, went out into the night, and found his wife at the bottom of the orchard, cronched upon the ground, with the snow drifting against ber body. She was in a state of nervous anarchy that was practically madness, but her moaning speech was all about one fact, and her husband knew that she knew.

> SHE sereamed when he spoke to her and struck at him, even bit and scratched, but somehow he got her into the house and into her bed, where she fell quiet once more, save for continued meaning and

except when the man tried to touch her. Then she screamed.

She was up and about the next day, though with sunken cheeks and staring eyes. She did her household work and prepared her husband's meals, but herself ate nothing. Drury waited stolidly for her to rush to the neighbors or to the village constable and denounce him, but she did nothing of the sort, only moved around her house in that strange and staring apathy, and paid no heed when spoken to. And when he touched her she broke out into a seemingly uncontrollable paroxysm of screaming.

SO IT went on for some days—a week—a fortnight
—this intolerable state of affairs. For a while I
think shame and a sense of deadly guilt and remorse
held the man's hand, but he was a hard man and
accustomed to dominate. More than once the neighbors heard Margaret Drury screaming horridly by
night, and it wasn't long before all the village knew
of it and said that something must be done. In the end
a sort of deputation waited upon Abner Drury—the
old parson, Doctor Saltonstall, and two of the elders
of the church, all ancient men, wagging white beards.

They indicated that women do not scream as in deadly agony for a half-hour at a time and repeat it night after night unless something is wrong, and, without much beating about the bush, they demanded an explanation.

DRURY looked at the row of old men fiercely, and the red swept up over his face—perhaps before his eyes again. Then his head dropped and the spirit broke in him forever. He said he would give them his answer in two days' time, and meanwhile there would be no more screaming.

The answer proved to be the sailing of the Aida in the teeth of winter for ports unknown. Sol Saradine, who had money laid by, and toiled only when he felt like it, shipped again as mate. He says he doesn't even now quite know why.

They laid a southerly course and put in at Miami, afterward Nassau, thence a long leg to Galveston, where they remained idle for a fortnight. Drury had once plied a profitable trade between here and certain Cuban ports. He said something about taking it up again, and perhaps would have done so but for what shortly occurred. I have asked Sol Suradine how Drury bore himself during these weeks, and the Jew says he was a man crushed but not broken—which speech you may interpret as suits you.

He complained, I know, of sleeping ill, if at all, and was often on his feet the night long, pacing the Aida's deck. He never spoke of his wife and Sol Saradine, who possesses tact, and who, in common with the rest of Fairford, knew there was some unhappy mystery there, took pains never in any fashion to refer to her.

The private log is written up through these days, but it is a mere transcript of the ship's log without personal additions.

SO NOW we come to the reason why Drury gave up his idea of carrying coffee between Galveston and Cuba. They had been at the former port nearly a fortnight when Sol Saradine and the skipper returned late one evening to where the Aida lay in her berth in the harbor.

The cuddy ports shone bright and cheery through the darkness as they approached, and Drury growled something angry about that fool of a cabin boy, for (Concluded on page 22)

# Enter, the Mayoress

Mrs. Ella Wilson, Chief Executive of Hunnewell, Kansas, and the Job She Has on Hand

HE pages of a railroad guide whirred for a moment and stopped at a map of Kansas. Then the news editor's forefinger began to trace a vague course over the broad, rectangular State, hesitating, moving on, stopping a second and then starting again.

then starting again.
"Hunnewell," he droned, "Hunnewell; well, where
the dickens is Hunnewell?"

At last the finger ceased its wanderings to hover a second and then descend upon a tiny dot, jammed nearly against the Oklahoma line in the southcentral part of the State. The scraggly line which led to Wellington, twenty miles away by the map scale, showed that it was on a branch railroad. A glance at the population list brought forth the fact that its inhabitants numbered, approximately, five hundred. The news editor walked to the telegraph desk.

"Take that suffragette parade out of the lead column and put it on page two," he ordered. "Then wire somebody down at Hunnewell for a thousand words on the coming election."

"What's the row?" asked the telegraph editor,

without looking up.

"They've had an insurrection in politics," was the brief answer. "Women don't like the way the men are running the town, so they're going to try to do the governing themselves."

# The Men Failed

THUS it was that there filtered to the outside world toward the end of last March the news that a Kansas town, bardly ever before heard of, intended to outsuffrage even London. When the full story finally arrived it brought the information that all had come to pass through the fact that men had been given a chance to govern and had failed, at least in the estimation of the mothers of the city. There were pool halls which allowed boys to play-despite town ordinances. There were drunken men to be seen on the streets, and investigation showed that there had been only one prosecution for boot-legging in six years. There was a lack of interest in the town's welfare. There was an absence of the sanitary provisions which should be made anywhere, no matter how small the place.

The women had pleaded. They had gone before the council and asked for a change in conditions. Mothers had appealed for stricter laws in behalf of their children, but evidently those appeals had not been heard. And so, over the cook stoves and in the dust of the sweeping, there had been brewed a rebellion which could not be stopped. In Kansas the women have the right of suffrage, and in Hunnewell they decided to use it for their own good.

Already the ballots had been printed in the names of men. The women did not ask for a change, they merely made their selections among themselves, and then when they went to the polls, one morning early in April, they carried their pencils with them. When the votes were counted that night, Mrs. Ella Wilson, bousewife and mother, was tied with Professor A. M. Akers for the mayoralty of Hunnewell.

Another election? Instead they drew straws and Mrs. Wilson won. That's the reason Hunnewell, Kansas, possesses a mayoress, a woman chief of police—who has not quite made up her mind whether or not to serve—and a woman city clerk. But Hunnewell also has a city council, made up entirely of men, and just as a tiny cog often turns some great wheel, so does Hunnewell in its opposition of men and women government represent a world question.

For, hostile and out of sympathy with reform, those

By COURTNEY R. COOPER



men who form the city council have started their official life by a system of badgering, faultfinding, and vilifying, little knowing that they were bringing a really big question to issue—whether a woman can do more good in office than a man. Since the election in April, there has been strife—encounters, quarrels, tricks. Hunnewell, standing still, wonders where it all will end—and when.

No laws have been passed, no new ordinances enforced, for on one side the city council refuses to obey the mayoress, declining all calls to meetings and disregarding all appeals for laws which Mrs. Wilson desires passed. On the other side is the mayoress, adamant, backed by her police judge and safely in possession of the records which the city council must have to work by. Unless that body does as she desires toward the reformation of the city, Mrs. Wilson will not make their meetings legal by her attendance. And unless Mrs. Wilson will heed the bidding of the five men who desire the old-time town, there will be no meetings. The result is a little puzzle in suffrage.

## The Mayoress at Home

MRS. WILSON is forty-five, light-haired, blueeyed, and stockily built, pleasant to talk to. Her face presents the true type of the country town mother. Perhaps as you enter the yard, she will be doggedly practising the scales on a piano, for she is taking lessons now and "doing fine." After a while, when the practise has ceased suddenly, when the talk is over, perhaps there will be an invitation to dinner, cooked particularly well by the mayoress of Hunnewell and served by her.

"A woman without the love of home within her

heart," says the mayoress, "is not a real woman. You see," she explained not so very long ago," government by men had been tried here without success. They did not succeed and the balance-wheel turned, just as it will turn in many another town after we have been successful here. My office means much more than the simple mayoralty of a small Kansas town. If women can do good here, they can do good elsewhere, and the men will be forced to admit it. The council here! I will win from it; I will outfight it, I have to.

"Men are queer creatures; they have as much to learn about feminine government as women have to learn about the right way to prosecute suffrage. The mothers are the ones who must do the ruling, if women are to do it at all. This lesson will go out from Hunnewell and then men will understand; they will see that some of their ideas have been wrong, that women are not all gossipy, vain creatures—

#### "I'll Win Before I Get Through"

"DO YOU know why women gossip? Simply because they have nothing else to do. Their housework does not keep their mind fully occupied. Give them the betterment of a city and its morals to think about, in addition to the making of a home, and they'll cease gossiping.

"I am not the first woman mayor, but it just happens that things are different now, more propitious, from what they once were. For instance, there was Mrs. Susanna Salter, who was elected mayoress of Argonia, Kansas, in 1887. She had no difficulty with her council, it is said, because she flattered the members. But I"—and the mayoress became emphatic—"have neither the time nor the inclination for flattery, and the harder my fight is, the bigger my victory will be and the more good it will do the cause of suffrage throughout the country. And I'll win before I get through," she added.

Thus the fight has continued. Within a month Mrs. Wilson called another meeting. It was not attended. Cartoons, with bits of home-made verse attached, began to make their appearance in store windows, depicting the arrest of men by the woman chief of police. That individual, nearly six feet tall and weighing two hundred pounds, noticed the decorations and tore them down. There was no resistance. At least, one battle was won.

It was shortly after that, and after an ineffectual attempt to obtain the confirmation of a list of appointees, that Mrs. Wilson sent an appeal to Governor Stubbs. The answer came quickly.

"Keep smiling. Don't let the little things which people do or say hurt you, for every one in public life must bear them. If there is boot-legging in Hunnewell and opposition is put in your way, the State will see that the law-breaking is stopped. I will stand behind you."

And so, with Walter Roscoe Stubbs to fall back on, Mrs. Wilson is just beginning her battle of suffrage, and when it is all over, she says, women will have an instance to show of the superiority of feminine government over that of men. And to tell the truth, that superiority is really the question at stake down in Hunnewell. If the men win, there will be still the boot-legging, the gambling, the lack of sanitary improvement, the absence of civic spirit. But if the women win—that's a different matter,

Already Mrs. Wilson has been a chastening effect in Hunnewell, for the boys go home nights now, drunkenness has become less and less apparent, and gambling has ceased.





Ghodsea Khanoum

PERSIAN girl, Miss Ghodsea Khanoum, has come to America to attend the first annual conference of the Persian-American Educational Society. In the autumn she will enter the University of Chicago, No. man had ever seen her face until she left her home a few months ago. The step is a long one from the veil of the Orient to coeducation. Miss Khanoum is said to be the first Persian girl to receive an Ameri-

can education. Like other Eastern women, she is advancing her ancient country by the forward step.

THE Los Angeles Women's City Club opened the other day with one hundred women gathered for the common purpose of learning more of their duties as citizens. It intends to make the same civic and political investigations as the Men's City Club. Its platform states that it is a non-partizan body of women citizens; that its aim is to produce in women alertness of mind and sanity of judgment; that its belief is that love for one's city, like any other love, must be founded on knowledge if it is to be effective.

FROM all our great cities the babies are being poured forth into fresh air homes, beach resorts, floating hospitals, farms, roof gardens, house-boats. At Sea Breeze, near New York, the Society



A basketful of babies at Sea Breeze

for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor receives babies by the basket load, as the accompanying photograph bears witness, and deposits them thus in rows upon the sand. The interest in the conservation of infants, although somewhat delayed by attention to the conservation of land, forests, and inanimate landmarks, is violently awake at last.

MISS EVELYN BEATRICE LONGMAN is the young sculptor upon whom fell the honor of the commission for Wellesley College's new bronze doors and transom, to be used in the library building. The doors are the gift of the class of '86, which this year celebrated its quarter-century anniversary. Miss Longman's first bronze doors were made for the chapel of the Naval Academy, she winning in

the competition, which was open to all American sculptors. Wisdom and Charity are represented by symbolic figures on the bronze panels of the Wellesley doors.

FOR the past two years the Governtions into the methods of cold storage, to ascertain the best way to prepare birds that they may be kept the maximum time without damage. Dr. Mary E. Pennington is the Man Behind the Investigation. She is in charge of the Food Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. She is now giving demonstrations as a result of her study, going from city to city and showing merchants the proper method of preparation. Her conclusions point out these facts emphatically: that undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does drawn, therefore it is better that the fowls be not opened and dressed before storage; that undrawn fowls must be placed in storage immediately; that fowls properly killed and plucked can be kept a year.

M ISS OLIVE MacLEOD has returned to England after covering 3,700 miles, for the most part on horseback and afoot, through some of the most perilous parts of Africa, regions never before seen by a white woman. Her affianced husband, Captain Boyd Alexander, was killed by savages in Africa a year ago, and Miss MacLeod with two companions made her journey to place a stone on his unmarked grave. Her explorations led to various important discoveries, one being the falls of the Mac Kabi, which the French have named the MacLeod Falls in her honor—Les Chutes MacLeod.

THERE is said to be but one licensed woman plumber in America. She is Mrs. S. C. Tillman of Rutherford, New Jersey, and she is in charge of a shop employing twenty men. In the midst of steam pipes, water-main pipes and tin roofing, and problems of wiring and joining, she is quite as much at home as in the midst of the eight children she has reared.

THE running high jump and the ball-throwing records of Vassar College were both broken this season by a mere chit of a freshman. She is Miss Dorothy Smith, an eighteen-year-old girl of New York City, who had no especial training for athletics before she went to college except that she always went to the country in the summer, and there played with boys. She is distinctly feminine despite this fact, slim and girlishly built. And yet her record stands 204 feet 5 inches for the throw, 4 feet 7½ inches for the running high jump, a record that many boys might envy. Her throw caused a demonstration never to be forgotten while her class treads the Vassar campus—a fêting of the little freshman which made the echoes of ancient cloisters sit up and take notice.

WHEN the cloying pen of the press agent refers to Madame Bernhardt's voice as still golden, her beauty not a whit older than at twenty, her fire still that of Vesuvius, we may be inclined to a palpitation of skeptical pity. But when actual statistics made by reputable accountants report that her recent tour through the United States brought in \$1,000,000 in gross receipts, \$250,000 of this sum being her own, we are faced by the fact that dollars tell the truth. Many have been the post-mortem appearances of our once great stars through which we have yawned in papered houses. Sarah Bernhardt's persistent youth is represented not alone by her bank account; a descent into a copper mine, mountain climbing, and a night in a bayou shooting alligators were incidents of her tour.

I F LACTO should prove to be the great American treat, should put ice-cream out of business, should cause lacto parlors to spring up from coast to coast, should make youth rejoice and old age triumph, then the Iowa Experiment Station will make good. This station has invented a frozen dairy product which, being made of loppered whole or skim milk, contains vast armies of those destroyers of senility, lactic acid bacteria. Eggs, sugar, lemons, and various flavoring extracts are added to disguise the valuable bacteria. Of the 179 human ice-cream fiends

upon whom the new compound was tried, 111 declared in favor of lacto, only 59 stood loyal to their first love, and the rest were weakly non-committal. How much of the report was honesty and how much politeness to Professor Mortensen can not be determined. Only time can pronounce finally in lacto's favor.

SMOKY, the little cow pony ridden by Miss Bernice Walsh of Beaver Dam, Alberta, has won for her the world's record for a high jump by



A champion high jumper from Canada

a woman amateur rider. Miss Walsh had ridden the pony but once before. She cleared the bars at six feet. The event took place at the Western Canadian horse show held at Calgary, which was counted a great social event for the new west of Canada.

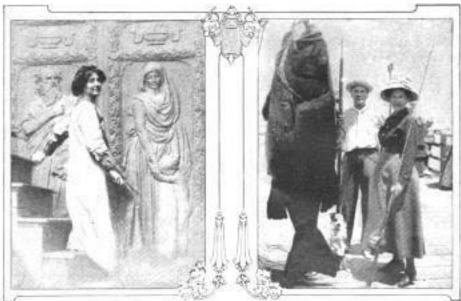
THE statement that at a recent sale of autograph lefters one of Susan B. Anthony's sold for one cent, of Mme. Curie's for a quarter, and of Mrs. Eddy's for ten dollars is an interesting comment on comparative values of women's work.

M ISS ELLEN FITZ PENDLETON, dean of Wellesley College, has been formally chosen as its president, after having held the office of acting president for some time. Since the resignation of President Hazard the trustees have considered the question of whether an institution as large as Wellesley is now should not have a man at its head. But tradition won out in the end, and a woman was chosen as always before. Miss Pendleton is a native of Rhode Island and a graduate of Wellesley in the class of '86. She taught for many years in the mathematics department before assuming the office of dean.

THE lawn tennis championship (feminine) for the United States belongs to Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of Berkeley, California. She has previously had to combat the famous May Sutton of Los Angeles; this year at Philadelphia she found herself up against another Sutton, Miss Florence.

It was said in California that Miss Hotchkiss would have made better records in the past if she had not gone to her games each season tired out with hard work in the university, for she is an excellent student. Miss May Sutton, on the other hand, always believed that if you were going to play tennis you must let nothing interfere, and she kept herself fit throughout the year.

THE deep-sea fisherwoman of the Pacific is coming to be a formidable species of Amazon. The adventurous life of pursuing the sea-bass, the tuna, and the yellowtail was altogether too racy for the enterprising Westerness to leave to the Westerner. Mrs. W. N. Vilas of Los Angeles is one of the Californians who has distinguished herself by her prowess with the rod. Her champion sea-bass was one of the largest ever caught at Catalina, being a 354-pounder; time, one hour and ten minutes.



Miss Longman at her work

Mrs. Vilas and her 384-pound catch

# What Information Advertisers Need

# What Some Men Lose Who Lack It

Do you know, Mr. Advertiser, who buys your goods? Do you know where they live-what they read?

Do you know why some buy, and why others don't buy? Why some prefor a rival manufacture?

Do you know why some sections pay better than others? Why you lose trade when you lose it?

Do you know what damage substitution is doing—how and where and why? Do you know all your opposition?

Do you know, above all, how your arguments appeal? Have you tried them face-to-face?

If not, we have something to tell you.

We, too-in the past-have groped our way in the dark. And we know that it doesn't pay.

We now canvass consumers, from house to house. We now go to dealers, from town to town, before we start selling in print.

We know what they want and why. We know what forces we have got to

When we frame a campaign we know We deal with the actual conditions. no theory, no guesswork, no chance.

The effect has been to avoid mistakes, to create defenses, and to multi-

The facts will give you new respect for this Agency. We want to explain them to you.

And we want to discuss a new science with you-the Science of Strategy.

It forms, we consider, the greatest contribution we ever have made to advertising.

It is the science of doing, by clever maneuvers, what used to be done by time, cost and attack.

It does a year's work in a week, sometimes. It secures, by one move, nation-wide distribution. It has placed many an article, from the very jump, on a profit-paying basis.

It removes the uncertainties, minimizes risk, multiplies selling power. Many millions of dollars, which were otherwise lost, have been pocketed by men who employed it.

All this is told, for the first time, in a book. It reveals, as we never revealed before, the secrets of our success,

The ideas have been gathered from a thousand sources. We owe them to countless able men.

To pay the debt, we offer them to others. Also to give you a new idea of what advertising efficiency means.

Any man with a selling problem is welcome to this book. In justice to himself he should get it.

Cut out this reminder; put it in your pocket. Then, when convenient, write us for the book.

#### A REMINDER

to write Lord & Thomas, Trude Building, Chicago, for their latest book, "Real Salesmanship-in-Print."

# LORD & THOMAS

NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE AND OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

290 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK

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# ——If You Are a Lover of Books

and if you want to read one of the most delightful little volumes about books and their makers that you ever opened, get out your shears and clip off the coupon at the foot of this page. It will bring to you, absolutely free of charge and without reservation of any sort, a sixty-four-page volume which you will find to be as valuable a work as you have ever thumbed through.

It is a booklet which we have had prepared at considerable expense in order to make possible an adequate description of The Harvard Classics, Dr. Eliot's famous

# FIVE-FOOT SHELF

But it has turned out to be such a useful work in itself that we want every lover of books among Collier's readers to have a copy of it. Of course it is devoted primarily to describing the scope and breadth of the Five-Foot Shelf, to explaining from Dr. Eliot's own point of view just what his selections of books and authors mean, to showing why, in the opinions of the foremost educators and students of the English-speaking world, The Harvard Classics in their entirety are what one man has called "the greatest literary and educational achievement of modern times" -but beyond this it is just a simple little volume to delight the book lover's heart.

It is not a mere catalogue of titles and authors, but is a charty, readable summary, such as a college professor might give after lecture hours, stating why certain authors and certain works were chosen and going into a discussion of those authors and those works.

It is a book full of literary suggestion and usefulness. Showing as it does a consensus of trained opinion as to the finest volumes of the world's literature and history-for it represents the views, not only of Dr. Eliot, but of a distinguished group of felloweducators-it should prove of wonderful service in the library of any reader. P. F. COLLIER In itself it is a literary guide and summary of a character that no book lover & SON. 416 West 13th Street,

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If you care at all about books we want you to send for this booklet, even if you have no intention of interesting yourself in the Fivr-Foot Shelf. But that is something in which every reader is naturally interested-something he would be only too glad to have outlined and really explained to him.

The brooklets are going fast, and if you delay you may have to wait some weeks for the completion of the next edition. So my only suggesten is that you net premptly—if you can't find your shear, tear the coupon of new, as you sit here reading, and mail it to day.

The Sargasso Sea

he was a careful man and did not like to see good oil wasted. They went on board, and Sol Saradine pointed out to the skipper a trail of wet footprints and little pools of water that led across the deck to the cabin companion. It looked as if the boy had been swimming in the harbor

before lighting that lamp below.

"I'll take it out of him to-morrow!"

Drury said, and they stooped to go under the companion hood. Sol Saradine observed that the steps here were wet too, and cautioned the skipper, who was ahead of him, not to slip. But at the bottom of the companion Cap'n Drury halted suddenly, gave a hoarse cry and flung up one arm over his face, recoiling so that he lurched heavily against Sol Saradine's knees. The Jew bent down to stare over the other man's shoulder into that little brightly lighted enclosure, and he says that the place was unoccupied, the three bunks (like sepulchral niches in a wall) untouched, the oilcloth-covered table in the middle of the cabin bare, save that Drury's parchment treasure chart, which usually never left his person and was guarded like his life, lay open there—an astonishing piece of carelessness. There were tiny pools of water beside it on the oilcloth, as if wet arms had rested there. Sol Saradine says he saw them quite distinctly in the bright light of the swinging lamp.

WITHOUT taking his eyes from the table, Cap'n Drury put one hand behind him as if to thrust his companion away, and the hand was shaking violently. He said in a kind of whisper:

"Go! Leave me alone with him." And at those inexplicable words the Jew says the back of his head turned suddenly cold and he felt his hair beginning to bristle. He can not explain it, and he betrays keen shame over it, but he was seized all at once by blind, shivering horror. He turned about, scrambled in mad haste up the steps of the companion, ran across the deck, and leaped ashore. Then he ran again until he had reached the friendly lights of the nearest bar, which was also a sailor's lodging-house, and there he spent the remainder of that night.

Some time during the dark hours Drury seems to have written up his private log, for I find inscribed there:

"MARCH 30, '03. "This evening young Piers Drury, my nephew, came aboard, him that I killed in the Sargasso Sea, and we talked about re-

covering the Spanish gold."
In the morning Sol Saradine, heartily

ashamed of his fears and ascribing them to the last unnecessary drink of the evening before, went aboard the Aida to make his peace. But the skipper did not seem to realize that he had been absent. Cap'n Drury, looking quite himself, indeed with a more peaceful face than he had shown in many a month, sent him ashore again to order a quantity of gasoline, saying that be meant to sail before noon, in ballast. The Jew asked where. The skipper smiled upon him—Drury smiled, and said:

To the Sargasso Sea."

THE following nine days of that voyage eastward remain even now, I can see, in Sol Saradine's mind, a sort of nightmare. He does not like to talk about them. It was not that Cap'n Drury was difficult to get on with: he was less difficult than ever before—softer-spoken, more considerate of those about him, almost gentle in his bearing. But in the evening, when the swinging lamp was lighted over the stripped, oilcloth-covered table, then Drury would sit down with the treasure chart before him and talk earnestly for hours to the empty air across the table.

Further, the place was always wet-and cold. Little pools of water stood on the floor and on the table. When mopped up

others came in their place.

Sol Saradine bore it to the breaking point, then slung a bammock between decks under the main hatch, and berthed there. The skipper made no comment on the change, if indeed he ever noticed it, for he was very absent-minded of late. However, when the cabin-boy had hysterics and refused to enter that chill, damp place again, Drury awoke from his apathy, flogged the youth soundly, and thereafter, without further complaint, the meals were served, the slops were emptied, and the bunk—ucs, two bunks were made.

So on the eighth of April (bear that date in mind!) they came once more to the dismal, weedy sea, furled their sails, and entered it. Once more they passed the melancholy, dismantled hulks that had been ships and were now roosting-places for pelagic fowl. The wind dropped and the air was beavy with the reek of corruption. Toward the end of the third day they made out the two bare masts, approached them, and anchored there. The sun went down, I am told, in a torn welter of blood, and round the Aida, as dusk came on, the sea-birds wailed incessantly.

Sol Saradine, it appears, asked the skipper if he wished the diving gear brought up out of the hold and made ready for Drury regarded him with the mild bewilderment latterly characteristic, and said yes; so the Jew spent what remained of the daylight over this task and afterward walked the deck in some perturbation of spirit. He took it that the skipper himself meant to go down since there was no one else on board who had even so much as tried on a belmet, but he was quite sure Drury was in no state for such difficult and exacting work. The man was about half crazy, Sol Saradine considered, and he wondered if it might not be held justifiable to clap him in irons and make straight for the nearest consular port.

E says he tramped the deck for some bours, considering these matters, serewing up his courage almost to the point of action and then losing hold of it again, cursing himself for having shipped on board the Aida, for not having de-manded a discharge at Galveston. He walked and pondered alone there until late in the night, when the crew were long asleep in their bunks, and the lookout forward was asleep too, bent over the anchor windlass.

He says he was just about to take himself to his hammock when he saw Drury emerge from the cabin companion and walk aft along the deck in the moonlight. He walked, it seems, in a peculiar fashiontwo or three hurried steps, then a halt and a hanging back, as if he went reluctantly. It was, says Sol Saradine, exactly as an unwilling little child is dragged along by the hand—only Drury seemed to

The Jew keeping, as well as he might, under cover, followed that fantastically progressing figure down the deck, and once called aloud to it, for he thought the man might be walking in his sleep. Cap'r. Drury paid no beed to the hail, but went on in that odd gait, stumbling and leaning back with so extraordinary an appearance of being dragged by a force greater than his own that the mate stared and rubbed his eyes, and at last called out again, in

a louder voice this time.

THE stumbling figure, with the mate hovering uncertainly some distance behind, came at last to a break in the rail where the dingly lay at the bottom of a sea-ladder, and halted there with what looked like a violent effort. He had so far been silent, though breathing hard and fast, but when he came to that break in the rail quite suddenly he threw up his arms and cried his wife's name: "Margaret! Margaret!" He seemed to be calling upon her for help in utmost

need, and his voice screamed out upon the still night with a shocking clamor-boarse. dreadful shricks that seemed to tear their way out of his throat. The awakened waterfowl began to screech, too, round

about the schooner in the darkness, Sol Saradine dashed forward with a shout, but before he could reach the spot where the skipper stood the man was gone with a swift, unnatural violence; notsays the Jew-as if he had fallen or leaped from the deck, but as if he had been jerked away by a rope about his body. There was a great splash at the bottom of the sea-ladder, a final bubbling cry, and then no more.

The lookout, thoroughly awake now, came running aft along the deck, and he and Sol Saradine sprang into the dinghy and pushed off from the schooner's side. They rowed round and round, watching the still surface of the sea for half an hour or more, then went back on board. The mate looked, at his watch, and it was half-

THAT is about all I have to tell. Sol Saradine brought the Jida back to ford and turns thorities there. He kept in his possession the pareliment treasure chart which he had found on the floor of the cuddy, but I doubt if he will ever make use of it, for he has retired from the sea now and cultivates his garden; also the very sound of the name Sargasso makes him shiver.

Margaret Drury is dead, and I have a queer thing to tell about that, which I got from old Mrs. Saltonstall. She passed away on the night of the eightic of April-She had been asleep for some hours, and old Mrs. Saltonstall, her volunteer nurse. was nodding in her chair. She says that while the hall clock was striking eleven Margaret Drury suddenly awoke, laughed aloud, and died,

Eleren o'clock on the night of April 8

# The American Newspaper

(Continued from page 16

on his own city; for when one is telling the whole truth the others must be chary of half-truths. But that also is a mighty parlous undertaking at present.

We may assume then, with all the certainty which ever attaches to prophecy, that we must go on for a time as we are going at present, with newspapers published to make money, their investment closely allied to "big business," with the real producers of journalism arranged in groups, each under the dominance of a capitalist.

In the profession itself lies our greatest hope. In spite of all commercial tendencles, its personnel and intelligence are improving year by year. Visiting from newspaper shop to newspaper shop last year, I was struck with the general and noble dissatisfaction of the men over the present condition in their craft. It was not the whine of the half-baked old-time newspaper man—"this is a rotten business!" ey are coming to realize the importance of their profession, its usefulness, its potential standing. Their dissatisfaction is only disgust for a control which forces the reporter to drop a "good story" because it leads to the iniquity of some "friend" of the paper, which forces the editorial writer to write against all his opinions because the source of income is involved. The sentiment is young, but growing; it has not yet crystallized in results. In ten years of journalism, I have not known five writers for the daily press who left their employment over a matter of opinion.

#### The British Idea

THEY order those things better in Britain. The best English journalists will not take dictation from the sources of revenue, and will not write against their opinions. When a London newspaper changes editorial policy, switches from Whig to Tory, for example, the editorial writers resign as a matter of course. No such code in this country! Some of the most bigoted Republican Protectionist editorials of these times proceed from the pens of Socialists and Single Taxers.

It is a great deal to expect—but there

is some hope that we may get the higher code into American journalism. When that time arrives, the brains of the profession—and in no human activity is brain related so directly to profit—will refuse to suppress or color truth for greed of revenue. Then the system will cure itself. Let us take an analogy from medieine, that profession so admirable on its ethical side that it has lately, through its "preventative work," set about to reduce its own source of revenue. Suppose a business man of great wealth, cleverness, and enterprise were to arise and say: "These fellows don't get half the money out of it that they might. Look at all the cheap cases they take: I'll get them together. I'll start a medical institute in every city, offering the doctors better money than they're getting now. I'll have a corner on doctors. I'll advertise 'em.
I'll exploit 'em, and I'll force the public
to pay what it's worth to save life! And
I'll make millions for myself." The plan is perfectly feasible, except for one thing: no physician of ability and reputation would give it a moment's countenance. That journalism will reach this height is improbable; the very haphazard nature of journalistic education makes against it. But with every notch it rises, corrupt commercialism in newspaper-making will fall a corresponding notch.

Indeed, were the abler among the younger generation of journalists free to go forth and start newspapers of their own, we might find at once a corrective for the gagged press. A single journal telling the truth to its community will cure the "suppression habit." When the lottery fight was on in New Orleans, every newspaper of that city was so deeply influenced by its capital, its advertising revenue, and its social connections that none told the truth. The reformers started the "New Delta," which they sold on the day after the lottery was buried. In it they told the people of New Orleans what was going on; and this one clear voice of truth prevailed.

#### The Million-Dollar Phantom

Unfortunately young brain is no more generally associated with old accumulation of wealth in journalism than in any other form of industrial activity. Also, there is a general impression that it takes a million dollars to start a city newspaper; and the stable old publishers who hold the business under their control have done nothing to remove that impression. The youth with a free message has no million dollars; if he manages to borrow it, he must go, usually, to the very institutions which pull the wires on his contemporaries.

That million-dollar valuation is a bugaboo, however. There is reason for believing that a city newspaper can begin small and grow large like any other commercial institution. E. W. Scripps, than whom no other man sees further into a newspaper "business proposition," has said: "All two young men need to start a

newspaper is a basement, a second-hand press, four linetype machines, and a mes-sage!" And, indeed, his experience proves his maxim. Mr. Scripps experimented for many years with many kinds of newspa-pers. In his middle age he began his "string." He picks a town which needs "shaking up" and selects from his organization an editor and a business manager whom he thinks adequate to the task. He establishes them in humble quarters with the second-hand press and the linotype machines, gives them a small salary and a block of stock, and puts them to work. Now be controls twenty-two newspapers, all but two or three started on this plan. And here is the significant general fact about them: none of his successful papers has cost more than \$30,000 to start. I have, from the Scripps organization, fig-ures concerning the Dallas "Dispatch." It is four years old; it claims a circulation of 12,000 in a city of 92,000 population—a circulation great enough to get any truth to the people. It cost \$17,000 to establish the "Dispatch." In its fourth year, the editor, who owns twenty per cent of the stock, made more from his shares than from his salary. "Any young newspaper man who is thoroughly sincere and intelligent," says Mr. Scripps, can with \$10,000 or \$20,000 found a people's newspaper and outstrip in the race for popular favor any old-established journal which depends only on the wealth of its owners and the favor of the so-called capitalist class." Of this there is one serious qualification. Behind the Scripps newspapers is Scripps experience and the marvelous Scripps business method. The zealous young independent publisher must start without that.

One institution which has been a jewel of American journalism stands now in the road of the ambitious young publisher—the Associated Press. Axiomatically, you can not run a newspaper on local news alone. And in some cities which need fresh newspapers just now, the situation in the press bureaus, which supply news of the outer world, forbids new journalism.

### The Trouble With the "A. P."

WHEN Victor Lawson and others gathered up the wreeden ered up the wreckage of the old press bureaus in the late nineties, and formed the new Associated Press, they needed funds. It was part of their policy to make an Associated Press franchise valuable. They issued bonds; and the newspapers which took these original bonds were given forty-one votes in convention, against one vote to the newspapers which came in later. These original purchasers nearly all represented that "commercial" brand of publisher which rose after the Civil War; and they have controlled the organization ever since. The radical publishers, first fruit of insurgency in the younger generation, have tilted at this control from time to time, but with no success. The conservative majority, strong in commercial wisdom, put into the con-stitution the "right of protest." This article, stripped of its complexities, means that the original members may unite to shut out any newcomer from their field. A suit at law made them modify this rule. Now, the applicant protested by his elder rivals may appeal to the annual meeting; and if he gets a live-sixths vote, his petition is granted. He never does get such a majority, of course. New York votes against the applicant from St. Louis, that St. Louis may vote against the next applicant from New York. Nothing ex-cept outright purchase of a newspaper could get to-day an Associated Press fran-chise in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, or any other the greater American cities. Melville B. Stone, a genius at conciliation, took charge of the organization. He was a tremendous success. He made it without doubt the most efficient press bureau in the world. Even now, when respect for the mighty sources of news is slanting it toward the side of the powerful, it is, for freedom, as a yeoman to a slave beside most European press bureaus. For a time it had no competition worth considering. And the Associated Press franchise to a morning newspaper, from a mere piece of paper, has become a tangible asset—worth from \$50,000 to \$250,000 in most big cities. At these figures it can be bought, sold. or mortgaged like a piece of real estate. That consideration, if nothing else, kept the founders true to the "right of pro-

(Concluded on page 25)



# The Edison Phonograph

is the greatest of all outdoor sports

Out on the porch where it's cool and comfortable -bring out the Edison Phonograph! Why the Edison in particular? Comfort! No changing needles—the sapphire reproducing point is permanent and lasts forever. Amberol Records—play twice as long—only change half as often. And besides, the Edison has exactly the right volume of sound for the front porch-without disturbing the neighbors!

Wherever you go this summer, take an Edison Phonograph with you—pack it in your trunk or send it by express. Or if you're going to stay in town, you'll want it all the more.

All the best music that ever was written-and the best talent that ever produced it, right there on your own front porch. And remember when you go to pick out your Edison Phonograph, that it is only the Edison on which you can make and reproduce your own records, just as true to life as the records made in our laboratory. Be sure you get recording equipment with the Edison you purchase.

Edison Standard Records . . . . \$ .35 Edison Amberol Records

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The Edison Business Phonograph concentrates efficiency and more than doubles the working copacity of the typewriter operator





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# **HORLICK'S**



#### Investors and the South

ERE is a comparison of earnings of II six railroads in the South in 1910 and 1901:

1990	1901
857,884,721	\$36,900,000
57,294,508	34,660,482
52,433,382	28,022,206
20,856,374	10,929,051
29,810,268	7,915,099
12,122,527	6,920,714
	857,884,721 57,294,508 52,433,382 20,856,374 29,810,268

<sup>\*</sup> Mileage increased from 1,765 to 4,380.

Very properly, A. G. Edwards & Sons, who have made this comparison, point to it as one of the surest indications of the rapid growth of business in the South. Another compilation from the figures of the last census is also worth seeing by the investor who turns his attention to Southern securities. It shows the growth of population in the last ten years in the Southern States:

Alabama	17	per	cent
Arkansas	20	110	404
Florida		**	**
Georgia	18	16 .	
Kentucky	7	**	**
Louisiana	20	**	44
Texas		**	**
Mississippi		-	64
Tennessee		**	**
Missouri		- 64	66
All United States			44

Much financing-of public utility and manufacturing corporations, of municipali-ties, of steam and interurban electric roads, of water-power and mining enterprises— will be required in the South within the next few years, for the business revival is just getting under way. A very large pro-portion of the bonds and stocks issued to raise needed money will be put on the market on terms that should attract the

experienced investor.

Try the experiment of asking your banker friend what he thinks of the South as an investment field.

## A Desirable Extension

THE manner in which some of the largest banks are entering into the business of selling securities amazes the old-school fellows. The trust companies, with their broad charters, first enlarged the scope of banking, and now the national banks are trying to go as far as their charters will let them in making some of the money that has been pouring

into the trust companies,
"The little investor is quite flattered to receive in his morning mail a letter from the vice-president of the National City Bank or the Guaranty Trust Co., recommending to him the purchase of some new bonds or short-term notes. If the investor wants to know more about the security, the vice-president will place at his disposal the statistical department of the institution; in fact the official of the great banking institution wants it known that he is ready at all times to answer any questions that may occur to the investor regarding any securities in the market. If the investor is in New York, and wants to know a great deal about any corporation, he is at liberty to go to the bank and make use of its library, where all the financial statistics of the day are kept up to date.
"The bank also issues pamphlets, circu-

lars, and bound volumes on securities and financial subjects in general, and these may be had for the asking,"

-Boston News Bureau.

#### Invest with the Child By EDWARD AUTEN, Jr.

DEQUATE return and safety of principal are the two important considerations that ought to influence a parent in investing for the benefit of a child. However, both are so hard to judge that the deciding factors should depend upon the early formation of proper financial habits by the child.

Begin with your boy young. Get a metal savings bank from some institution in your city and teach him to put coins in it. Take him to the bank to see his safe opened and the contents counted. And if, even on a busy day, your banker does not greet him and his pint of pen-nics and nickels, burnt matches, buttons. safety-pins, and talcum powder like a cap-tain of finance back from vacation, take him to some banker who will,

Later put him on an allowance and see that he saves most of it. If this requires effort on your part, remember that it will never be easier. A savings pass-book or interest-bearing certificates of deposit should supplement and eventually supersede the metal bank.

When it becomes necessary to look for investments, take the boy into your confidence. Go over the possibilities, bad as well as good, in detail. Get his own opinions and follow them when prudent. Above all, invest in something he can sec. His pride of ownership will be an in-centive to further thrift. The chief investments should be made for stability of income and principal, yet he should employ some capital in busi-ness risks. A lemonade stand, a flock of chickens, a garden plot, and later vacant real estate or industrial shares bought outright are possibilities.

Such a plan should yield better than 4 per cent in cash, and far more in deferred dividends. It need not be as arduous for your boy or girl as to learn table manners.

Peoria, Illinois.

#### Massachusetts Corporations

SAYS the recent report of Clinton H. Scovell on the Board of Railway Com-missioners and the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massa-chusetts: "New England generally, and certainly Massachusetts, in dealing with public-service corporations, no longer encourages competition, but relies more and more on a policy of regulated monopolies."
In some detail, Mr. Scovell's report to
Governor Foss shows that the Board of Railway Commissioners, who are supposed to control the question of bond and stock issues and therefore very largely determine dividend payments, have not done their work well. Information that should be available to the public is suppressed, and exceedingly meager are the records which exist of conferences between railroad officials and the Commissioners when new capital was authorized.

To Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Com-pany, is credited this same expression con-cerning proper regulation of public utilities: "State control or regulation should be of such a character as to encourage the highest possible standard in plant, the utmost extension of facilities, the highest efficiency in service and rigid economy in operation, and to that end should allow rates that will warrant the highest wages for the best service, some reward for high efficiency in administration, and such certainty of return on in-vestment as will induce investors not only to retain their securities but to supply at

all times all the capital needed to meet the demands of the public."

Theoretically, public-service companies chartered by States that have created special commissions to watch them should be well conducted. Their securities ought to be safe and of a fairly uniform value. Undoubtedly, at some future time, this theory will merge into fact. Meanwhile, it is a point for the investor to remember that Massachusetts has a more thorough supervision over public service corpora-tions, through commissions, than any other And most of what the commissions know is information that anybody has a right to ask for.

A Good Resolution

A<sup>N</sup> example that might be followed by other newspapers with profit to their readers is the San Diego, California, "Sun." In its issue of June 19 last, the "Sun"

"The 'Sun' wishes to announce that here-

after it will not print any advertisements

of stock promotion or stock sales. Some time ago the 'Sun' decided to print no more advertisements of oil-promotion com-

panies or plans, though, of course, many of them are legitimate in every way, as San Diegans well know. This rule is now extended to cover stock sales and stock

promotion of all kinds. The fact that this

will include many enterprises which are absolutely legitimate is willingly admitted. The 'Sun,' however, has no way of deter-mining in all cases which enterprises are

good and which are doubtful or worse.

and, rather than mislead its readers in

any case, will exclude all. Those which are legitimate and are good investments

will have no trouble in getting financial support."

Courage and the right sort of consid-

eration for readers appear in this reso-lution. May the San Diego "Sun" type

made this announcement:

#### Public Interest in Railroad Securities

By JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT

Director of Maintenance and Operation of the U. P. and S. P. Railways

The average man fortunate enough to have savings to invest faces a dilemma. If he wishes the security of a Government bond he must be satisfied with two and a half to three per cent interest. This will not satisfy the average man. He wants a higher return on his money, and in seeking an investment surrounded with every reasonable safeguard he should consider the bonds and stocks of the railroads of his own country

FOUR to four and a half per cent thoroughly seed to be oughly safe returns may be obtained from the bonds of our principal railroad corporations. These bonds are secured in every way that the ingenuity of our ablest bankers and financiers can suggest, so that in case of default of interest the payment of the principal is assured. Should a still higher rate

be desired, an investor can buy stocks of steam railroads which at the present time yield about five per cent on the purchase price. In this form of investment he becomes a partner or part owner of the railroad, has a voice in the management of the property, and can impress his views on the directors in exact proportion to his fractional ownership. As a voter he has already embodied in existing laws his views as to what rates shall be charged, how the accounts shall be kept, and has prescribed details of management that greatly

affect operating expenses; by the purchase of stock he obtains a voice in all matters left to the control of owners, so that in his dual capacity he can entirely control the possible returns on his inves ment

The large increase in number of stockholders in American roads in recent years evidences the fact that the average man has already considered these questions, has found conditions attractive and is acting on his judgment of them. The improved relations between the railroads and their patrons are no doubt due to this tendency of the average man to invest in railroad securities and to familiarize himself with railroad operations. Without doubt much of the friction that has existed between the public and the railways, has been due to a misunder-standing of the so-called "Railroad Problem," and would disappear if more of our citizens held such interests in the railroads as to make them speak of them as our railroads, our stations, our shops. just as they speak of our parks, our fire department, our city hall.

The effect of such investments is strikingly illustrated by a story that is told of a Mr. Dixon, who went to New Haven for a day to visit his son at Yale. Being unexpectedly detained, he spent the night with his son at his boardinghouse.

The next morning at the breakfast

table he happened to look out of the window and no-ticed a N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. box-car standing on a side track near the house. He said: "I suppose that car has been here for a week; see, the roof is cov-ered with snow." The land-lady, who sat at the head of the table, interrupted bim with the remark; 'You are mistaken about that, Mr. Dixon; that car was put on the siding last evening, and it snowed during the night; the N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. bandles its freight cars

very promptly."

Mr. Dixon learned afterward that the landlady owned two shares of stock in the N. Y.,

N. H. & H. RR. Bank stocks are attractive investments,

to his dividend rate. There is, of course, a disposition to deny to railroad property the increment of value that inures to the benefit of other property, but the courts have not endorsed this view and, in the end, the majority of the people no doubt will do what is right and the investor in the stock of a wellmanaged railroad runs little risk of ever

seeing his property worth less than it is at the present time.

but the values of these properties have in-creased to such an extent, that though the dividend rate is high, the return on market price is materially lower than on railroad stocks. The investor in railroad stocks, with faith in the justice of his fellow citizens, can expect thorough im-provement of the physical properties, broad development of traffic, and general enchancement of values throughout the country, an increase in the return on his investment which will add substantially

Aviation Stock - Beware!

H ERE come the aviators with stock to sell. Promoters are hastening to interest in the new and wonderful art of flying. Almost simultaneously, two companies are out with stock that is advertised in the old, familiar way—buy now and win fabulous profits. One is exploiting the name of Henry Farman, the other is called the Moisant International Aviators. These are the pioneers-undoubtedly, the tribe will increase as fast as it is possible for experienced promoters to secure the names of flyers of repute to exploit in pushing the sale of stock.

At the real good things in the line of building and operating flying machines the public, of course, will not get a chance—not for a long time at least. To pay money for such stock as is now offered for general purchase is to risk it foolishly. There is not one real chance in a hundred that any return will come

to the buyer.

increase rapidly!



Julius Kruttschnitt

# -Why Waste Your Energies-7

sweeping with a corn
broom, when at a
small cost you
can pricure a
BISSELL
Sweeper? No woman
prefers a corn broom to
a carpet sweeper, but
under the mistaken
idea that it's more
economical she
continues sweeping in the old,
laborious,
back-breaking way.
For every
reason, including that of economy, the

# BISSELL CARPET

is the only satisfactory appliance for daily use on carpets and rugs, and if you will take a few moments to consider its merits, you will not let a day pass until you have purchased one. The "BISSELL" lessens the labor of

The "BISSELL" lessens the labor of sweeping 95%, brightens and preserves your carpets and rugs, raises no dust, making sweeping a pleasant task instead of a drudgery.

For sale by all first-class trade. Price 2.75 to 5.75. Booklet on request-

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO., Dept. U Grand Rapids, Mich. (141)

> Largest and Only Exclusive Carpet Sweeper Makers in the World.



# IT'S THE NATIONAL SIGNAL

"Warns Without Offense"

Easy to attach—Easy to operate A pleasing tone—An insistent warning

\$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, Complete DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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Write us today for Booklet 9 on Accessories you need for your car.

1898-1911

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We solicit small investment accounts. We don't regard them as mere odds-and-ends; we make them our primary specialty and have designed our machinery especially for handling them.

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score and substantial as manney at one 5th the cost. Last as life time. You can put up to lake down in a few hours. All particularities and to frame work or foundation is required. Scory or a substantial formation of the cost of the c

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and porter than a pencil. Indiperculate to
waterproof, with and artenachier, deforman,
perfect ignition.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sent
post-paid, 35c. Focket Cilp to extra.

Special properties to agents and dealers.

SCHILLER MFG. CO., Dept. C 2 Schiller Bile., CHICAGO

# The American Newspaper

(Concluded from page 23)

test"; for if you make the Associated Press free to all comers, you wipe out this piece of property at one stroke.

The Scripps newspapers, as they began to dot the West, gathered up from several old ventures a service of their own-now called the United Press-which they maintained as a general press bureau. have only an "evening wire," however. Still, within three years they have begun to disturb the Associated Press. They have already made an evening Associated Press franchise almost valueless. Most of those founders with forty-one votes in convention owned morning papers, and they had put in the constitution such rules about hours of delivery as seriously embarrassed evening Associated Press newspapers—for example, the wire "closed" for papers—for example, the wire closed for the evening service at four o'clock, and it was impossible to publish the late sport-ing news, such as baseball and football scores, except by purchasing it from the telegraph companies. The United, taking full advantage of this fact, kept cutting into the Western territory. The United has hardly attempted as yet to cover the territory east of Ohio. In the West, however, it is growing fast-far faster than its rival. It is a private concern, run for immediate gain, while the Associated Press is cooperative. This handicaps the United Press. Although its point of view is far less influenced by power and place than that of the Associated Press, it is as yet, owing to its youth, less efficient.

#### "Mouthpiece of an Older Stock"

N the morning field-and here grow the newspapers of most general service to public intelligence—there is still no rival of equal strength. The New York "Sun" Press Bureau, called also the Laffan Bureau, is a supplementary bureau, useful to enrich the other services because it gets illu-minated "Sun" writing into the news. The Hearst bureau distributes Hearst news; that does very well for the avowedly yellow newspaper, but it does not satisfy general needs. Hearst is extending this bureau; he may in time modify its policy to make it available for all kinds of newspapers; it is too early as yet to tell. But until something happens to break the "right of protest" in the Associated Press, until there arises a general morning and evening press bureau from which any newspaper may draw by paying the tolls, the way to directing journalism will be barred, in many cities and States, for the young man of brains, enterprise, and purpose who can not buy a newspaper outright.

And, indeed, this quandary stands for a general criticism of the American press. Most of the faults which I have enumerated in showing the darker side of our wonderfully able, wonderfully efficient, and wonderfully powerful daily journalism, might all be gathered under the cover of this one generic fault—take it by and large, it does not speak to its generation. It is the mouthpiece of an older stock; it lags behind the thought of its times.

For in the uninterrupted flow of the coming and going of men, time somehow arranges generations like the generations of a family. We had one such after the Civil War. The men of that day broke ground. They performed miraculous labors; they tamed a continent. In the dust and scuffle of their war with unharnessed nature, they took little time to analyze the nicer moral questions, or to consider the ends to which their warfare led. They worshiped success and its rewards; the stories which made their hearts glow were stories of poor boys grown rich and great—they never inquired how. John D. Rockefeller was long, to his own generation, the pattern for youth that be is to himself.

#### "We of the Thirties"

THEN, after that little Spanish War, so poor in action, so rich 'in consequences, a new earth held up its smoky hands to the same old leaven. We in our thirties and forties, who are now doing and directing the work of America, are not nearly so respectful toward immediate success. We found the continent broken and tamed; we are considering the new forces loosed by the work of the nineteenth century, and wondering how we may reduce them to the power of law before they overwhelm us. It may be a less able generation; it is surely a more moral one. And our chief concern with such a phenomenon as John D. Rockefeller is to bee othat no one ever repeats his kind of success.

To us of this younger generation our daily press is speaking, for the most part, with a dead voice, because the supreme power resides in men of that older generation. Could the working journalists of our own age tell us as frankly as they wished what they think and see and feel about the times, we should have only minor points to criticize in American journalism.



# PRETTIEST THING In My Home is a Macey Book Cabinet

To set one of the new Macey Book Cabinets in your home is to set before your children an example of such good taste that throughout all the days of their lives they will feel its refining influence.

Macey Book Cabinets are the first sectional bookcases ever built after the designs of the old masters. These old masters, Sheraton, Chippendale, Robert Adam and Fra Junipero, were as great in Furniture as Shakespeare in Literature, as Mozart in Music, as Michael Angelo in Painting.

The new Macey Book Cabinets are the only sectional bookcases that can be added to, both upward and sideways, and still not look like sectional bookcases, but like heirlooms of furniture. Can be taken from or rearranged without destroying their beauty and style.

So artful is the cabinet work that dealers frequently have to take them apart to convince customers that they are sectional.

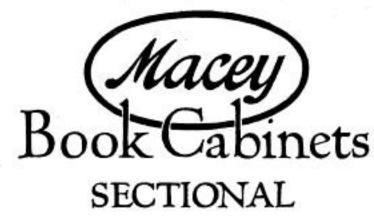
Macey old master designs harmonize with any furniture you now have, and are made in such variety of popular prices, sizes, woods and finishes, that they fit any requirement of space or purse.

Macey Sectional Book Cabinets are built under the direction of Mr. O. H. L. Wernicke, the father of sectional bookcases and President of The Macey Company. Mr. Wernicke's name is still used in the corporate title of a competing firm, with which he has long since had no connection.

If you wish to give your home and your children the most inspiring influence you ever gave them, you will go to a furniture store and see these new Macey Book Cabinets before you forget it.

Or send for the new Macey Style Book and price list. It is the most complete and extensive work published on the subject of sectional bookcases, giving the history of their invention, manufacture, and development, as well as suggestions on library decoration and arrangement. It also contains the following original articles by the "Father of Sectional Bookcases," O. H. L. Wernicke—"Get Acquainted With Your Furniture;" "What Constitutes Good Furniture;" "The Forces Which Govern Furniture Development;" "Origin of the Unit Idea."

Address The Macey Company, No. 952 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.



# The Most Progressive Step in the History of the Industry

HE introduction of our new five-passenger fore-door touring car (Model 59) at \$900 is probably the greatest single manufacturing stride ever made in this or any other industry. It is an industrial leap directly due to the remarkable and economical progress of a giant institution.

To start with, this car is a real automobile—not a little, frail, cramped machine, but a good, big, roomy car that is ample for five passengers. And as a matter of fact it has more power than you will probably ever care to use. The motor is the famous Overland type— $4 \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$ —and will develop greater power than any other of a similar bore and stroke. It has the fashionable fore-door body with door handles inside and with center control. And what is more it is built right—having the strength of cars that cost twice the price.

In every respect it is beautifully finished. The upholstering is of good leather stuffed with hair. All trimmings are of the finest materials available. This new model from every possible comparative standpoint is the greatest value for the money that has ever been placed on the market.

People are apt to wonder why other manufacturers cannot equal this value. It is for just this reason: All manufacturing progress is due to better and larger manufacturing facilities; the most efficient methods of handling men, and the economical marketing of goods. As any business increases its production costs decrease. The larger a factory output becomes, the better economical methods of manufacturing can be incorporated in the business.

Pins, locomotives, toothpicks or automobiles can all be made at less cost when manufactured in great quantities than if made piece-meal. Materials—steel, leather, hair, rubber, etc.,—can all be bought at rock bottom prices if purchased in the greatest quantities. These are existing commercial facts. No man can dispute them.

The Overland plants are the greatest of their kind in the world. We employ more men—use more labor-saving automatic machinery and buy our raw materials in greater quantities than any other manufacturer. Our output is 20,000 cars a year. It costs about as much for the 5,000-car factory to sell its output as it does for the factory making 20,000 cars, consequently the cost of each car of the 20,000-car factory is one-fourth that of the 5,000-car factory and the man who buys an Overland pockets the difference.

The Willys-Overland Company has no fixed indebtedness or bonds. It has no heavy interest dates to fear. The stock is all owned by its president—John N. Willys. He personally directs the entire organization.

Our enormous facilities, our mechanical investment of millions, our great purchasing power and efficient and economical selling organization makes it possible for us to produce the remarkable value that we offer in our new five-passenger "30" touring car at \$900. We are positive that no other manufacturer today can produce this car and sell it at this price, except at financial loss.

Write for a catalog B 27 describing this car. It will be worth your while. This year we have 9 body styles, including runabouts, roadsters, small and large touring cars, torpedoes and coupes. Horsepower runs from 25 to 45. Prices, \$850 to \$2000.

# The Willys-Overland Company Toledo, Ohio



# Five Passenger Touring Car 30 H.P. \$900

# Specifications

MODEL 59

The \$900 car is made in two body styles—five-passenger fore-door touring car, two-passenger torpedo roadster.

Wheel base-105 inches

Tread-56 inches

Motor—4 inches by 4½ inches. Cylinders cast separately. Lhead type, large sized valves, valve springs enclosed in aluminum housings, push rods lubricated, insuring a sweet running, silent, powerful motor

Carburetor-Model L. Schebler (The best Schebler makes)

Horsepower-30

Transmission—Selective three speeds and reverse, center control, F. & S. Annular Ball Bearings

Clutch-Cone

Ignition—Two independent systems, Splitdorf magneto and hattery, one set of plugs Brakes—Internal expanding, external contracting, on rear wheels

Springs—Semi-elliptic front, three-quarter elliptic rear, 134inch wide

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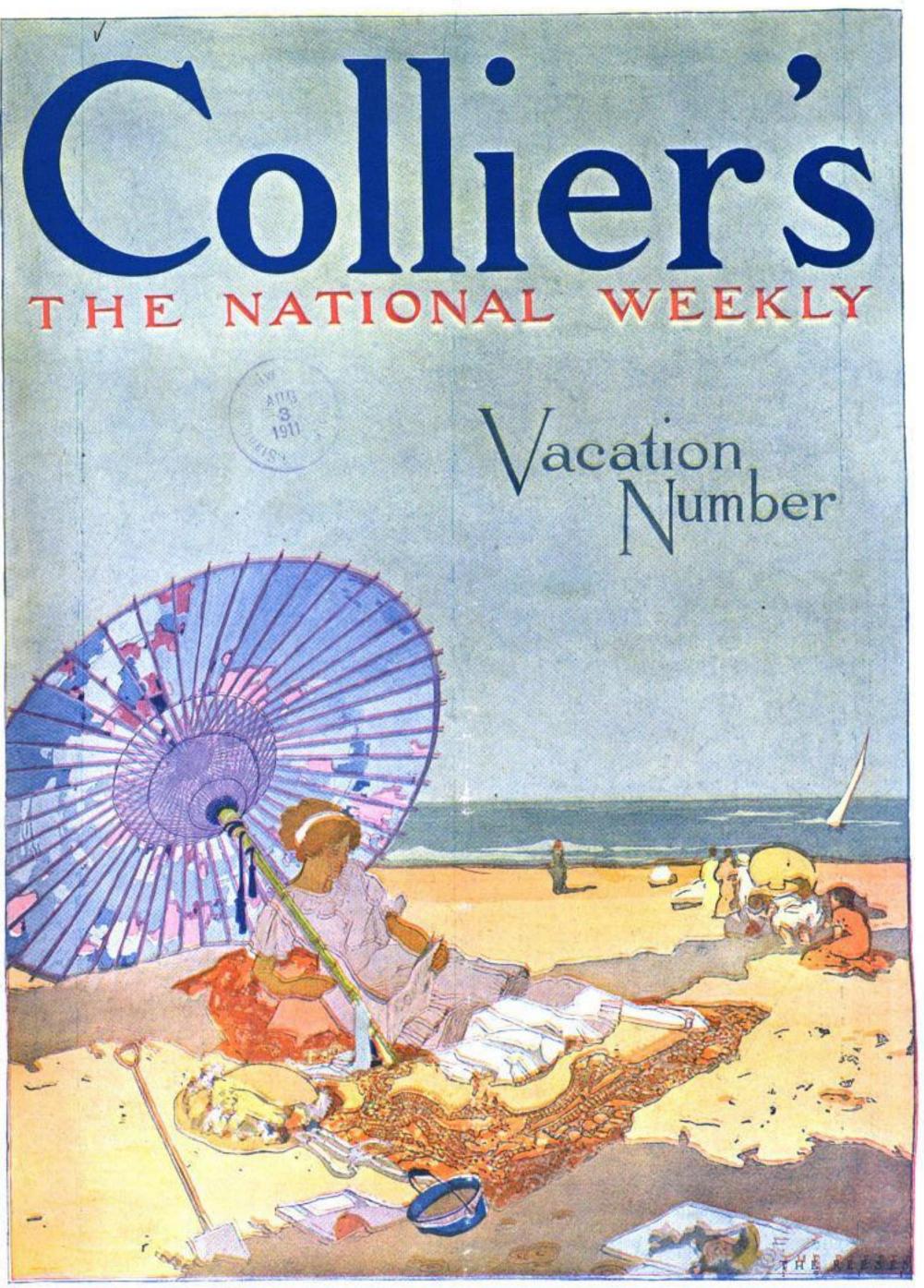
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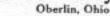
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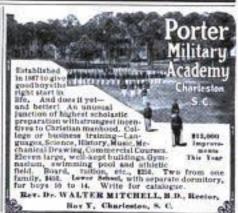
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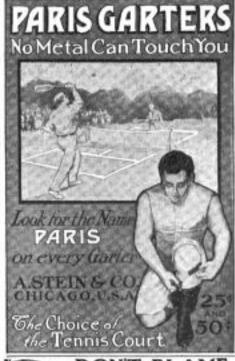
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# Collier's

# The National Weekly



Vol. xlvii, No. 20

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

August 5, 1911

#### The Insurgents

MONG POLITICAL QUESTIONS one of the most interesting is the future of the Insurgents. They have a definite place; no newspaper now thinks of tabulating a vote in the Senate without listing three groups: Democrats, Republicans, Insurgents. Is all of the Insurgents' history in the past! If it were, it would be glorious enough. No person, however well informed, can think to-day of the name of any Democrat or group of Democrats who made an effective fight against the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill; every one can remember the fight that Dolliver, Cummins, and La Follette made. The service the Insurgents rendered in bringing about revolutionary changes in the Lower House-changes now proved practicable and good -must forever be admitted by the historians of the future. That most of the Insurgents went under a cloud because of their opposition to reciprocity is undeniable. (It should be recorded, by the way, that three Insurgent Senators, Poindexter of Washington, Works of California, and Brown of Nebraska, voted in favor of reciprocity; and that in the Lower House, the best of the group, including the two Kansans, MURDOCK and Madison, were on the same side.) Another test awaits the Insurgents. Within a few months the tariff fight, in which they first won their fame, will be up again; the Democrats will introduce a bill based on the idea of a tariff for revenue only; the Standpat Republicans will stick to high protection and argue that the Payne-Aldrich Act is perfect. What will the Insurgents do! In the Senate they will have the balance of power. When the Democrats are fully in power, ready to revise the tariff downward further than the Insurgents ever proposed, will there be any ground left for the Insurgents to stand on f We 'hink they are too powerful a group ever to be permanently eclipsed. Fifty years from now what statesman will be remembered in the way that CLAY and CALHOUN stand out from the figures who were their contemporaries! Omitting ROOSEVELT because he has the advantage of having been President, is there any doubt that La Follette will be remembered as the most conspicuous Senator of his time !

#### The Democratic Leader

OFFICIALLY, THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER of the Senate is Thomas S. Martin of Virginia; actually, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi is the Senator who dominates his party. He does it by virtue of scholarship, alertness, pugnacity, and the very important quality of excellence in rough-and-tumble debate. Bailey of Texas dreamed that he would be leader; the realization that his fellow Democrats distrust his motives and affiliations is what caused his sudden resignation last March, a hasty act which he was persuaded to undo, not by Democrats, but by the exertions of such Standpat Republicans as Vice-President Sherman. In four months of debate, Senator Williams has made Bailey's pretensions absurd. In the reciprocity vote, thirty-one Democrats followed Williams; those who followed Bailey were exactly two. The country is in debt to Mississippi for John Sharp Williams.

### One Detail of the Reciprocity Fight

DEFORE THE RECIPROCITY FIGHT passes completely into history, its victorious friends, in order to keep the record straight, ought to make one admission. Senator Bailey, Senator La Follette. and others who opposed the treaty charged repeatedly that the almost universal attitude of the newspapers was due to a selfish motive, the desire for free print paper. This is not accurate; but what is wholly true is this: The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, as an organization, advocated reciprocity in exactly the same manner and with the same methods that the cotton manufacturers and the woolen men used in advocating the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Indeed, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association practised deceit and bulldozing to a degree more odious than any other special interest that has appeared at Washington during recent tariff legislation. They had a paid official who, whatever his title, was in effect a lobbyist whose activities were extremely offensive. But we doubt whether this had any influence on the men throughout the country who actually write the newspapers; the thing that the newspaper writers reflected was a practically universal public opinion, a public opinion which never took the trouble to understand the treaty very clearly, and was too impatient to listen to the defects pointed out by Senator Cummins and Senator La Follette. The people are heartily tired of high protection; the Republican tariff has become intolerably hateful to them; in reciprocity they saw one supreme virtue—it was a first break in the protection wall—and for that merit they insisted it should pass promptly and were exasperated by those who counseled delay or amendment.

#### Who Pays the Bills?

THE WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION is offering to a list of papers throughout the West page plates containing the speech of Senator Sutherland of Utah against the Initiative and Referendum. Many newspapers which are not careful or scrupulous will accept this gift, because it means the saving of a very considerable amount of money—the cost of setting up a page of type. Equally, the broadcast distribution of these plates must cost many thousands of dollars. Who is paying the bill? It is perfectly proper that Senator Sutherland's speech should be widely circulated and read, but when the work of getting it into the newspapers is done by stealth and at great expense it is proper to inquire who is sufficiently interested to pay the bill. Senator Bourne is getting his views in favor of the Initiative and Referendum widely circulated, but there is no secrecy about the method by which it is being done.

#### The Present South

IN ONE MAIL the other day there came to this paper two significant messages. The first was a quotation from an editorial in the New Orleans "Item":

The negro is with us, without his consent or ours, by force of circumstances lying far behind us. As an ignorant, untrained, undisciplined, brutal element of our population, he has not been a success. Schooling, discipline, and encouragement in good tendencies may improve his condition and ours.

The other was a letter from the secretary of the Board of Trade of Little Rock, Arkansas, George R. Brown, an eager worker for the material and spiritual growth of his community and of the South generally:

Say something when you have a chance about the nequirement of real estate by the negroes. The negroes on the farm are improving steadily. Yesterday we had a call here from Dave Nelson, sixty-eight years old, who owns eighty acres of bottom land—cotton land—sixteen miles from Little Rock. He is worth about ten thousand dollars, and is a fine farmer; but the point I want to bring out is that this year he is bringing in his first year's crop of Elberta peaches in addition to cotton, and these peaches will average four bushels to the tree. Nelson is as black as the ace of spades, but is a good farmer and a good citizen.

These paragraphs should be enlightening to the few remaining reconstruction Northerners who think that the only way the negro can get kindness and justice and encouragement from his white neighbors is through Northern interference. As a matter of fact, the happiest period of the Southern negro's existence is the present, and it dates from the time when the North, upon the advice of such leaders of thought as ex-President Eliot of Harvard, determined to stop meddling, and concluded that the negro is the South's problem, to be solved in the South's own way. Few incidents in the recent transactions of Congress have been more ominously discouraging than the tendency to wave the bloody shirt displayed by such a Senator as Bristow of Kansas. When Heyburn of Idaho does it nobody pays much attention.

#### A New Plan for Army Promotions

THE "ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER," in reiterating the necessity of reorganizing our army, suggests that the army itself is to blame for many of the defects in our military legislation. The question of national defense has often been obscured by the never-ending effort to equalize promotions. If an attempt is made to secure a necessary increase of one of the arms, the other arms oppose it or demand unnecessary increase for themselves. The "Army and Navy Register" makes therefore the interesting suggestion that, for purposes of promotion, all officers be placed on a single list in the order of their original entry into the service as commissioned officers. When a vacancy occurs in any one arm of the service in a grade above that of second lientenant, it would be filled by the promotion of the senior officer in the next lower grade without reference to the arm in which that officer might be serving. The main advantage of this plan would be that the order of promotion would be unaffected by changes in organization. The senior, by length of service, would always retain his seniority. The obvious

9

objection is that some officers would have to go from one arm of the service to another—a cavalry captain, for example, could not readily perform the practical duties of a captain of field artillery. To this objection it is answered that in most such cases officers could be detailed as regimental quartermasters, on recruiting service or in duties which would not require undertaking anything impracticably new and unfamiliar. Even granting that a certain number of officers could not be so taken care of, it is urged that bringing the three arms together, and removing the cause of foolish rivalry, would prepare the way for a real mobile army and bring advantages that would far outweigh all disadvantages. Some of the most brilliant officers of our army have won distinction in a new arm after service in another. In foreign armies, where large masses of troops habitually maneuver together, all officers learn something of the relation of the three arms from ordinary observation and experience. With us, where troops are scattered in small units and combined operations are almost impracticable, such intelligent visiting between the three branches of the service would, so the writer in the "Army and Navy Register" thinks, serve a very useful tactical purpose.

Sensitive NTIL ITS BOARD OF MANAGERS requested his resignation several weeks ago, Mr. Jefferson Seligman was one of the most active enthusiasts in that faction of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which endeavors to forward the antivivisection cause. To persons who discussed the theme of animal experimentation with him Mr. Seligman stoutly insisted that not only was he totally unable to bear the thought of surgeons at work upon animals in their laboratories, but he was also filled with dread at the spectacle of flies coming to their death upon sticky fly-paper. The mice he catches in his residence, he said, he always turns loose upon the lawn from death-proof traps. In the matter of his proposed campaign against the use of "cruel and inhuman sticky fly-paper" the S. P. C. A. refused to follow Mr. Seligman. It is a pity that for the sake of its own prestige and good name the society is not equally reluctant to join those who meddle against vivisection.

#### Limiting the "Blue Sky" Artists

WHEN THE DAPPER SALESMAN of the Guaranteed Gold Bond Suspender Button Company or the Bankers' Diamond Peanut Shucking Corporation approaches a rich Kansas farmer these days and ofters him at fifty cents on the dollar treasury stock warranted to pay twenty per cent semiannually, he meets the inquiry: "Where's your license t'' Kansas has in its Bank Commissioner, J. N. Dolley, an officer whose idea of his duties extends beyond compiling voluminous biennial reports. He framed a bill, which the recent Legislature made a statute, known as the "blue sky" law, compelling every vender of shares of stock to get a permit from the State Banking Department, and to make a showing of the character of his investment. "Since the law went into effect a few weeks ago over three hundred applications have been made to sell stock," says the Commissioner, "and I have approved eighteen. The others had only "blue sky" to sell. The people of the State have been fleeced out of five or six million dollars a year by fake investment schemes, all promising high dividends, but proving worthless. I propose to stop some of it." Add to this statute a more severe censorship over advertising, and men and women with a little money, but no experience in handling it might have a chance to save something for old age. When a pedler of stock talks to you, ask him how much he keeps out of every dollar he takes from you and how much goes into the "business."

#### Women and Divorce

WESTERN WOMAN, writing us about some recent remarks on Reno and divorce, objects that too much stress is laid on woman's part in this disturbing industry, and asks if more should not be said about men who desert their wives. As it happens, an article discussing the runaway husband and measures taken to discipline him will presently appear in Collier's. Most of the "colonists" at such a place as Reno are womed, naturally, because of the two parties to a domestic disagreement it is generally the woman who can most easily go away. Their number does not necessarily imply that they are more to blame than their husbands, nor do the number of divorces to-day necessarily imply a decadence of our general morality. In 1870 for every 100,000 persons in the United States there were 29 divorces a year. Then until 1905 the yearly average for each five-year period was 32, 38, 44, 53, 73, and 82. In 1870 for every 1,000 marriages there were 29 divorces. In 1905 there were 85. That is to say, one marriage out of every twelve now ends in divorce. If divorce were an unmixed evil, these figures could suggest but one conclusion-some radical weakness in American life and a dangerous tendency toward the breakdown of the family. It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, that either conclusion is justified. To a great extent increased divorce is the result of the same social and economic changes which have so shifted the position of women as semidependent appendages of their husbands and the home as an economic unit. Conditions which the overworked but at least mentally occupied wife, in the old-fashioned home of our forefathers, might have endured become to-day, in the comparative idleness which has come with machinery, intolerable. Moreover, women are more independent economically, socially, and mentally. The husband's right to command is

slight. In common with the rest of the world women are more awake to injustice. The moral quality of marriages need not, therefore, have decreased in order to make possible the increase of divorce. The moral quality of the marriages may have remained the same while moral perceptions have been clarified. Strikes, graft exposures, and so on do not mean that politics and industry are worse than they used to be, but that people see more clearly and demand something better.

#### A Song to Order

ISSOURI'S MADE-TO-ORDER STATE SONG has fallen far I short of expectations. Among the editors there are "none to praise and very few to love." Though Governor Hadley's well-advertised prize of \$1,000 for words and music attracted 1,013 contestants, inspiration failed to enter. The committee awarded \$500 to Mrs. Lizzie Chambers Hull of St. Louis for the words of her entry, but rejected the accompanying music. Another \$500 is offered for notes to go with the verses. Meantime the literati of the State keep sputtering with indignation. They say that "My Maryland," the best of State songs, cost a publisher only \$25. But that was fifty odd years ago. Even "Dixie"-words and music complete-was good for only \$500, and in 1904, just before his death, the composer was making a living in a small town in Ohio by chopping wood and raising corn and chickens. In modern times a successful popular song is worth about \$10,000. Even judged by that inflated standard, Governor Hadley hardly got his money's worth:

Missouri fair, we bring to thee Hearts full of love and loyalty: Thou central star, thou brightest gem Of all the brilliant diadem-Missouri.

She came, a compromise, for peace; Her prayer is still that strife may cease; She mourned her blue, wept o'er her gray, When, side by side, in death they lay-

#### Сновия

Then lift your voice and join the throng That seedls her praise in joyful song. Till earth and sky reverberate Our own, our dear, our grand old State-Missouri.

Missouri.

Nor North, nor South, nor East, nor West, But part of each—of each the best. Come, homeless one, come to her call; Her arms are stretched to shelter all-

#### The Umpire's Day

CERTAIN OLD ADAGE must feel rather proud of itself this summer, now that even the umpire has his day. To Tacoma the credit! On July 9 the fans of that city celebrated Umpire's Day—the first official annual. Dozens of fans sent flowers; and the "forensic effort" of the presentation speech: "My friends, I delight to introduce our honored guest the ump-" literally was drowned in cheers. Intelligent readers scarcely need be advised what efiguette would be proper for such an event. An incident of the play typifies the spirit of the oceasion better than columns of interpreting description and comment. One:

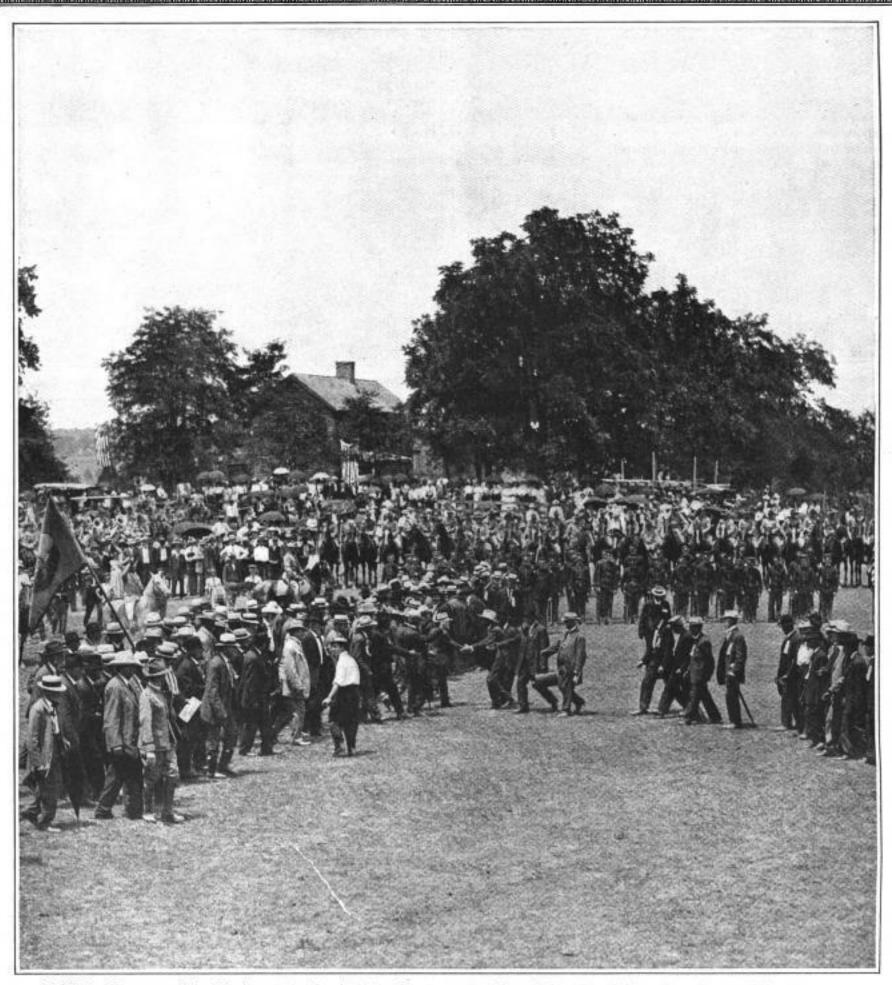
COLEMAN was called out on an air-tight decision at third base, but, as it was Umpire's Day, no one murmured or repined. Fans, who would have led a mob bent on tearing the umpire to shreds, cheered as though it were the hated opposition being

No comment on decisions was heard unless in such form as: "Why, certainly he is out if you say so," or: "That was a most satisfactory decision, Mr. Baumgarten," or: "Don't let the ball strike you; we don't want to lose you." At the end of what is advertised as the Most Royal Treatment of an Umpire in the History of Baseball, the umpire stood at the gate and distributed roses to the women. . . . Indeed, yes!-virtue had its reward. With the bases full in the sixth, Mr. BILL Fisher clouted the ball to a corner of the grounds where outfielders weren't stationed, scored two men, and the home team won 5-4. Generously, with a true gentleman's feeling for the proprieties, Mr. Fisher shunted the applause off onto the honored guest, Mr. Baumgarten.

#### The Swatter

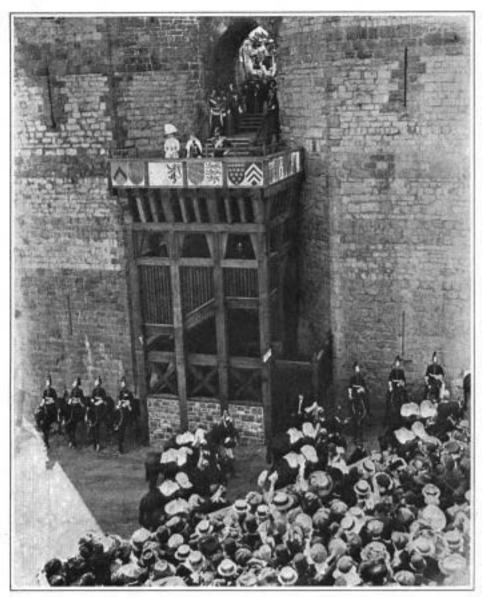
TLY HUNTING is without its literature, yet it is almost the only form of hunting that keeps the hunter amused in his own home. It is always available; the game is plentiful, and it is one of the few sports in which it is a virtue to be a game hog. Since the amount of strength required is small, the game is open to young and old and to members of both sexes. Poise is the matter of most importance, and any one who is proficient enough with a swatter to strike down a fly on a swinging window cord or tip one off the shade of the gas-light without shattering the mantle need feel no hesitation about going in for billiards. For success in wing-shot swatting an extraordinary sharpness of the eye is essential, for wing-shots only stun the game, and unless the hunter's sight can follow it to the floor to strike a second time with wonderful quickness the score is lost. Flies raised in a fly hunter's rooms become as wary as wise old crows, and when a house has been hunted for a few days a considerable amount of nature study enters into the sport. At the same time the eye must be trained to detect shams or much time may be wasted creeping up to swat a small rip in the cloth of the window seat. Don't swat flies near sharp edges of tables or chairs where a blow will bend the wires. Scare your prey into the open, follow its flight and bring it to earth in some more advantageous hunting grounds. And always remember, an animal clever enough to walk upside down on a ceiling is not to be despised for hunting purposes just because it doesn't weigh as much as a dock.

# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



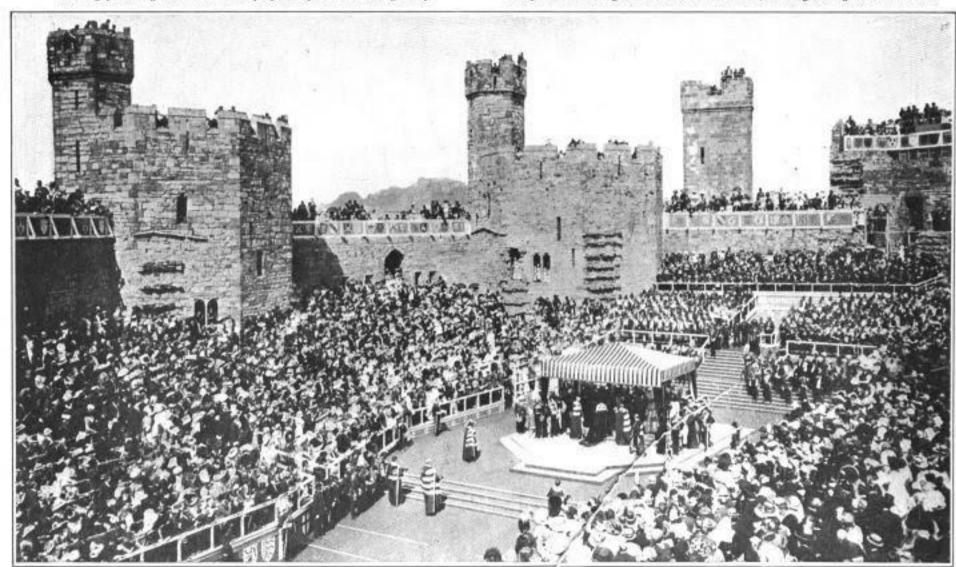
Civil War Veterans of the North and the South Shake Hands on the Field of Bull Run, Where They Fought Fifty Years Ago This dramatic incident marked the close of the Manassas jubilee reunion which was held July 17-22 at Manassas, Virginia. Three hundred and fifty ex-Confederate soldiers formed in double line facing north, and opposite them, a dozen yards away, stood two hundred Union veterans. At a signal both lines advanced with outstretched hands, and, after meeting, stood for some time recalling the incidents of the first important battle of the Civil War. Later the veterans were addressed by the President, who announced that arbitration treaties would be signed with England and France within ten days, and that he expected to announce shortly that three other nations had entered into the international agreement

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The King presenting the Prince to the people at Queen Eleanor's gateway

The procession leaving the dais after the investiture, the King holding the Prince's hand



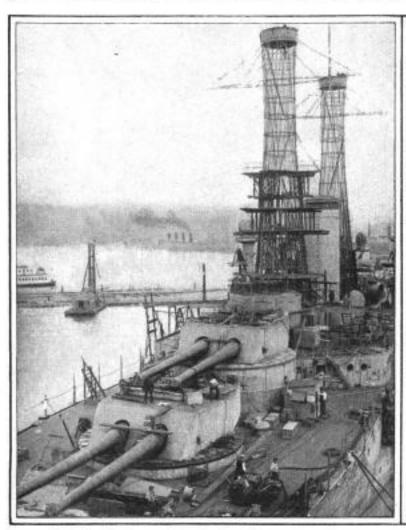
The King and Queen seated on the thrones on the dais awaiting the coming of the Prince

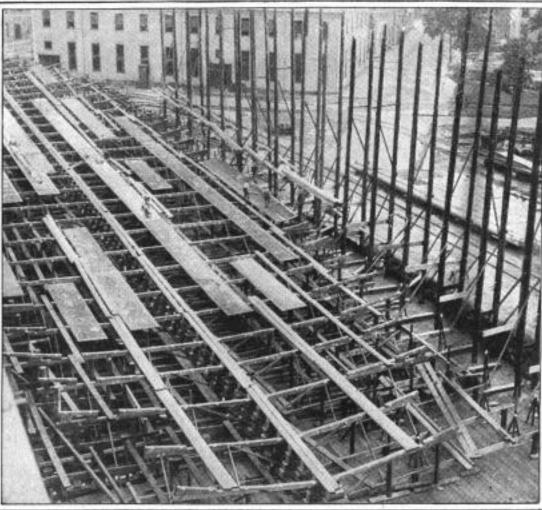
#### The Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle, Euilt in the Thirteenth Century by Edward I

The ancient castle at Carnarvon, Wales, was the scene of a quaint ceremony on July 13, when Edward Albert Christian, the eldest son of King George, was invested as Prince of Wales. As the Prince left the Eagle Tower of the castle and proceeded to the Chamberlain's Tower, there to await the coming of the King, the Welsh choir of 4,000 voices sang one verse of "God Save the King" in English and one verse of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" in Welsh. The King and Queen arrived at the castle half an hour after the Prince, and, taking their places on the thrones on the dais, the King commanded the Earl Marshal to direct the Garter King-of-Arms to summon the Prince of Wales to his presence. The Prince's procession was then formed, the lords bearing the regalia preceding the Prince. As the procession reached the dais the Garter King-of-Arms delivered the letters-patent to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who pre-ented them to the King. The Prince passing between the lords bearing the regalia approached the dais and made three separate obeisances and then, kneeling upor a cushion in front of the King, he was invested with the regalia of his office

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



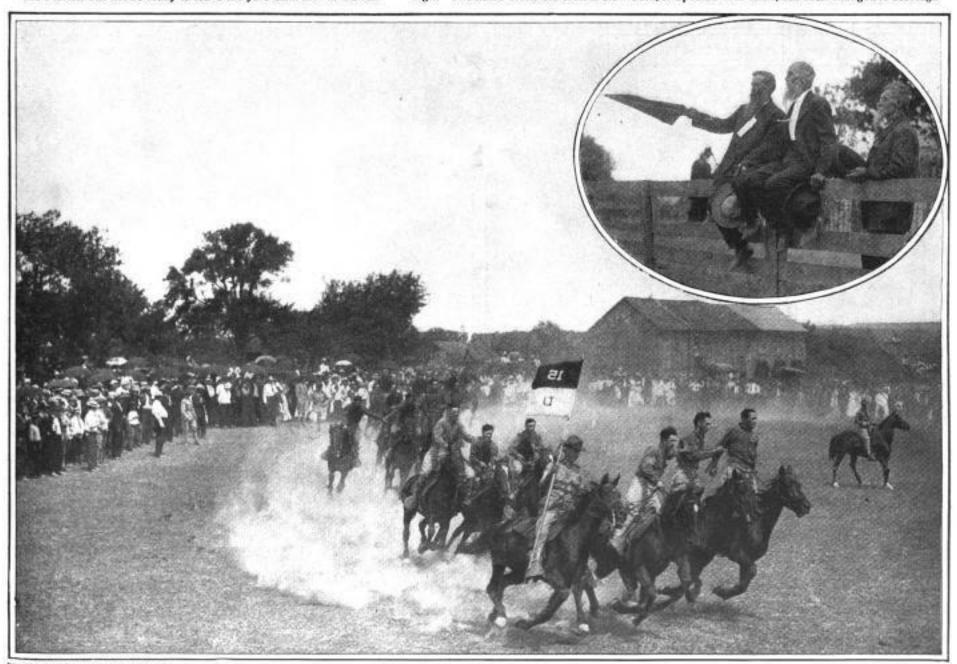




The New Florids, an All-Big-Gun Battleship, at Close Range
A view of the decks of the new giant hattleship showing the big
superimposed turrets, of which there are two forward and three
aft. Amidships there is a maze of smokestacks and searchlight
platforms rising under the slender shapes of the cage masts.
While her sister ship, the Utah, has already completed her trials,
the Florida will not be ready to leave the yard until late in the fall

Laying the Keel of the New York, Our Latest Dreadnought, in the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn

The novelty about the New York will be her tremendous battery of ten 14-inch rifles, the largest type of guns to be mounted in any ship. Up to the present she is the largest vessel planned for the navy. Her sister ship, the Texas, is building at Newport News, and, true to the traditions of navy-yards, the New York, built by the Government in her own yard, will cost about one million and a half dollars more than the contract-built Texas, although the two ships are identical in design. The name of the old cruiser New York, of Spanish War fame, has been changed to Saratoga



War Veterans of Fifty Years Ago Watch the Youngsters of To-Day

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DO



A view of the ruins of Golden City looking from the railway station. The largest death list was at Porcupine, where sixty-three are known to have perished



The first relief camp in South End

Refugees returning to South End

Carrying supplies and coffins from Golden City to South End

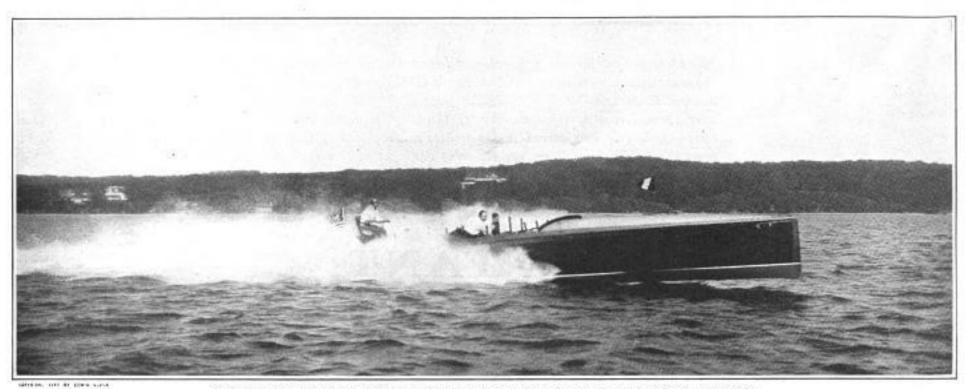


General view of South End after the fire

The Big Fire in the Porcupine District On July 12 bush fires, which, aided by the hot weather, had been smoldering for weeks, overwhelmed two new Ontario towns forty miles apart—Cochrane and Porcupine, with the gold mines and townlets surrounding Porcupine Lake. Although both disasters occurred on the same day, the two fires were quite distinct and widely separated. The greatest loss of life was at Porcupine, the known death list there being 63, with a possibility that it may reach 75 or 80. The fire which burned Porcupine and its sister towns, South Porcupine and Pottsville, ravaged the townships of Tisdale and Whitney, a district to miles square, filled with prospectors looking for gold. Some of those who got clear of the fire in Porcupine met death in Porcupine Lake, being kicked by struggling horses, capsized from canoes and gasoline launches, drowned standing up, or suffocated by the flames which leaped out a hundred feet over the lake. Those who took refuge in the mine-shafts found them death-traps, the shaft acting as a down-draft for fire and smoke. It was in this way that Manager Robert Weiss, with his wife and daughter and seventeen miners, met their fate in the West Dome. The same thing, in lesser degree, happened at the Big Dome, Philadelphia, Eldorado, Vipond, and United Porcupine mines. Although every powder and dynamite magazine in the neighborhood exploded, no deaths are reported from this cause

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



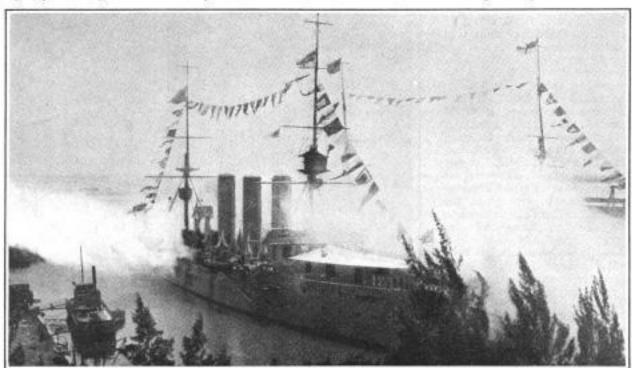


Dixie IV, a Probable American Defender in the International Races for the Harmsworth Trophy, August 24

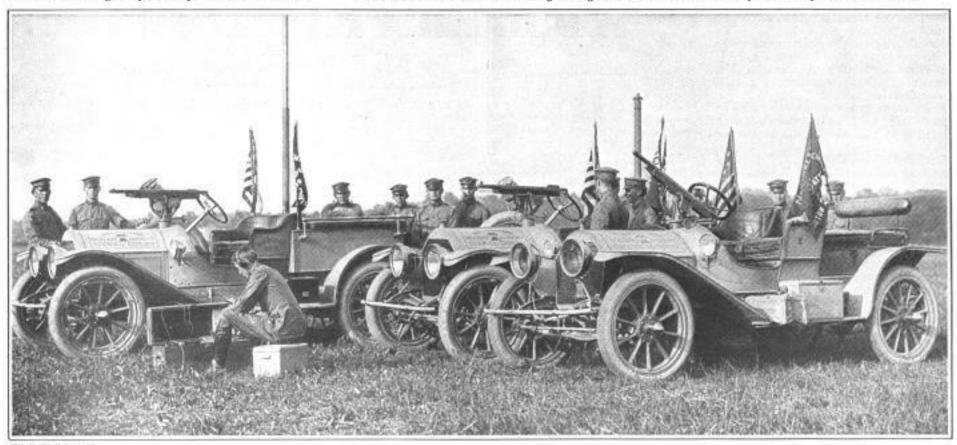
Dixie III, owned by F. K. Burnham, successfully defended the Harmsworth trophy on August 20, 1910, by defeating Pioneer. Dixie IV, a faster boat than her predecessor, is a 40-foot hydroplane and is fitted with two eight-cylinder engines of 260 horse-power each. It is claimed that she can attain a speed of 50 miles an hour

#### A New Chapter in History

A SHORT but impressive chapter was added to history on July 4, 1911, when, for the first time, British guns were fired in a national salute to our celebration of independence. The little port of Honolulu had the honor of being the scene of this remarkable event — the British cruisers Kent and Challenger, on their way from South American waters, were the actors in this international drama. The Kent, Captain Farquhar commanding, arrived at Honolulu on June 27; the Challenger, Captain Gaunt, following the next day. The two British cruisers berthed at one of the U. S. naval docks, directly opposite the Naval Station, and a receiving committee composed of the British consul and several U. S. Navy officials greeted the English officers. The Fourth dawned, and the grim, lead-colored English cruisers, facing the muzzles of the saluting guns at the U.S. Naval Station, were a-flutter with varicolored flags, the Stars and Stripes flying at the main of each cruiser. Crowds of people — whites, Kanskas, Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese — lined Allen Street outside the station. At eleven o'clock in the morning the bluejackets at the station commenced uncovering the saluting guns. At noon precisely the town whistle blew its three blasts announcing twelve o'clock, and the first gun was fired by the American tars at the Naval Station. On the heels of the first report the signals on the Kent were lowered, and the first gun every find the provided that the United Station is a national salute to the United fired by the British in a national salute to the United States's independence roared out its history-m king message. A second British gun, this time from the Challenger, did us honor. Report followed report, sixty-three guns being fired — twenty-one by the Americans and the remaining forty-two by the British cruisers



The British cruisers Kent and Challenger firing a salute in honor of the Independence Day of the United States



The Northwestern Military Academy Automobiles Fitted with Wireless Apparatus and Balloon-Destroying Guns at the Army Aviation School, College Park, Maryland

It was recently announced that the United States War Department officials had perfected a gun which will scatter projectiles that in turn will explode and scatter others. Experiments will be held at Sandy Hook which, it is expected, will prove that the danger of dropping projectiles or explosives from aeroplanes has been obviated

# VACATION DAYS



WASon

born in a rough-boarded camp.

It was our vaca-

tion, and we decided that it would

not do to let the looked-for lad

to spend there the last three

summer months before the baby

was expected would be good for

the mother, and the prenatal in-

fluences of the beautiful lake and the mountain scenery would

be wonderful on the young life

that was about ready to come

In fact, the doctor said that

spoil our first vacation outing.

Below are printed the two prize-winning letters and six others selected from the manuscripts submitted in Collier's third Vacation Contest announced in the issue of July 9, 1910. Over a thousand manuscripts were received, and a large number of them, while decidedly worth retaining, had to be returned to the writers through lack of space to print them. On page 27 we are renewing our offer of previous years



# CAMP DE L'ENFANT

By Wm. L. Stidger

the wooded our first boy, was

enced the life of the little

whether or no they influ-

shores of the American Lake, near lad, are some of the sweetest memories of our lives. Tacoma, Washington, that Buster. The smooth water, the moon path, the coel air, the

into the world. It was our first child, but not the first time that we had camped together. We had done that many times before in crowds in the preceding our marriage. years This time we were to camp alone.

The baby was to be born about the last of August. took our traps and journeyed to the lake about the first of June.

We felt like the pioneers must have felt in the days of the opening of the West, Trees crowded about our wooden home. The outside of our walls still re-

tained the bark of the large trees from which the boards were bewn. There were three rooms, one a kitchen, one a reading-room, and one a sleepingroom.

The sleeping-room was large and we had two cots

We kept the reading-room comfortably filled with magazines, with the addition of a volume or two of our favorite poets.

Every morning the little mother and I would arise with the sun and take long walks through the woods, returning in time for a bath and a hearty breakfast.

During the day that followed I would cut down trees for kindling wood, swim and row, while my wife would sit on a chair near by and watch me. I happen to be a strong man physically, having but recently stepped from the shell of an Eastern university boating crew.

My wife wanted the youngster to be large like his

She was a great believer in the influence before birth. She has always said, since the baby has turned out to be a vigorous youth, likely to hammer a football line with telling effect in later years, that the reason for it all was that in the Camp de L'Enfant she used to watch me wield the ax and stroke the water as I swam across from one side of the lake to the other, and shoot our heavy cance through the blue water in the evenings.

In the evenings after supper we used to take a

long canoe ride out on the lake.

During the last of July the moon was full and we used to drift along the path of the moonlight on the water, watching the great white mountains, far in the distance, and catching a whiff of the ocean now and then.

Those nights on the lake before the boy was born,



Camp de L'Enfant on the shore of a lake near Tacoma

clothes-presses. A gingham and two print dresses

(left-overs from the year before), underwear, toilet

articles, etc., were hurriedly transferred to a suit-

congratulated myself as I locked my suit-case.

morning and said how glad she was that Mrs. B-

"Item I, credit side—no expense for clothes," I

But when mother kissed me good-by the next

had invited me for the summer vacation, and then

added in that dear blessed way of hers: "Mother

can afford to be proud of a daughter who doesn't

let the absence of new frocks and things spoil her

good times," I felt mean and crooked and would

have confessed on the spot had not the brakeman swung my bag on the platform and looked impa-

The train started. I leaned from the window, waved, and smiled. I managed the wave success-

fully; the smile webbled at the corners. I hastily

shrank into the far end of the seat. The ifs and

If mother knew I had hired out as a dishwasher

mind was made up. For fear it wouldn't stay made under the fire of my family's "ifs" and "buts," I kept

the motif of the letter dark and be-

gan ransacking bureau drawers and

Y THE time I

case and traveling-bag.

tiently for me to follow.

buts entered the lists.

on the B-s' ranch!

had finished

mountains, the sweet smell of growing things, the seent of hay just cut in the Washington meadows, the silence, and the wonder of the child that was to be.

At last came Buster to the beautiful Camp de L'Enfant.

The doctor and nurse took a week's rest to be with us when it happened, and decided that they would advise that all summer babies be born in

When the new mother got strong enough she was allowed by the doctor to do what she could not do before the baby came, and that was to swim. So swimming was added to the influences aiding the return of her health and strength.

The open air did wonders for both baby and mother. Two weeks after baby was born the mother swam half-way across the lake, and before the Camp de-L'Enfant was closed for the summer the infant himself was given a douse now and then in the warm water during the day-

So was instituted the Camp of the Infant on the shores of the American Lake, near Tacoma, Washington.

It has continued for many years since.

The lad swims the lake with both mother and father now, and he is a sturdy child of the out-of-doors.

Of all our vacation times that was the best, and I, like the doctor and nurse, would advise that all summer babies be born in camp.

# A DOLLAR A DAY AND BOARD

# By M. Pelton White

reading our old neighbor's letter my

But we had always considered dishwashing respectable-for other people's girls. A dollar a day and

board-If my classmates found me out! But unless the money was forthcoming there'd be no classmates,

last year, and graduation from the university. If-"Cherry Center," shouted the brakeman, and the next instant the town with its station, one store, and five houses was under my nose. Mr. B-, broad-shouldered,

bronzed, and jolly, in shirt sleeves and overalls, stood on the platform, scanning the coach windows expectantly.

"I told Mary we could depend on your helping us out," he declared, giving my hand a hearty shake: then seized my baggage and led the way to the light spring wagon, already piled high with empty milk cans.

The bays were impatient to be off; and we were soon speeding along the valley road, the river, with fore-ts and hills beyond on one side; hop-fields, posture lands, and



The tiniest B-

now and then an old orchard on the other. Whether it was the sunshine, or the morning breeze, or black coffee and midnight oil, or just Mr. B---'s kindly manner, so like father's-perhaps because they went to school together when they were little chaps 'way back East-I can't say; but before I knew it the

whole story of father's struggle to stretch the ends of the financial string to the meetingpoint, since his loss of property during the big fire the previous year was out, and my handkerchief was nothing but a little wet wad.

Mr. B-- said a lot of things about my being brave and plucky. course they weren't true; but all the same they made an awfully comfortable feeling inside my

The B--- ranch, the scene of my twelve weeks' outing shirt-waist, and by the time we had driven the three miles and Mrs. B--- met us at the gaté, I was as fit as a new tire on a bubble wagon.

In the afternoon I was instructed as to my duties. The grind began at 5.30 the next morning. It consisted in waiting on table and dishwashing. Sounds easy? Perhaps; but I'm right here to tell you that the amount of that particular brand of work afforded me by Mr. and Mrs. B-, the three little B-'s, the cook, twenty milkers, and no few transients, saved Satan the trouble of hunting mischief for one pair of hands at least.

At the end of the first day I ached from the crown of my head to the blisters on the ends of my toes. Deep down in my heart there was a growing con-

OUR stories

viction that two days-three at most-of the same kind of exertion would mean a funeral; and I didn't give a care what rôle was assigned to me, either.

A sponge bath, alcohol rub down, and a glass of warm milk—Mrs. B—— brought it up as I was pulling the covers over my head (they deaden the sound

of sniffles)-and I knew nothing more till "the sun came peeping in at morn."

How gingerly I tested my legs and arms! Outside of a little stiffness and soreness there was nothing wrong with them. I postponed the date of the funeral, and shortly forgot it.

Most of my time was spent out of doors, for the dishwashing table was at one end of the big back porch, where I could enjoy sunshine in the early morning and shade and coolness during the heat of

Not until I had satisfied

the day. A long-legged stool in front of the dishpan saved my feet considerably. During the long days the older children showered me with cherries, apples, plums, and pears from the orchard; the tiniest Bshared his candy bags, even the cockatoo, perching sociably near, gossiped for my entertainment.

At the end of the twelve weeks' vacation I carried home tan and roses, ten pounds extra weight, a defunct tear generator, a farm-hand appetite, ninety dollars (my very own), and an astonishing aptitude for Greek roots. I fairly shouted the secret of my summer's occupation; but I've a growing suspicion that mother knew of Mrs. B— 's offer all the time. hopeful days I had selected diamond tiaras (from the sidewalk), carved cuckoo clocks, and hall mirrors, with chamois rampant.

I passed through the Rue Basses, noting the disappearance of certain charming but I suppose hopelessly unsanitary old houses of the eleventh and twelfth centuries and their replacement by clean stucco façades that made me indignant; reached the Place Bel Air where we used to take the bus for Petit Lancy. No more busses now, but plenty of trolley-cars supplied by a Cleveland firm. Then up to the Corraterie. Same little glove shops, same meerschaum pipe stores with amber necklaces in the window, same circulating musical library, where, as a conservatory student, I had an "abonnement."

Then with beating heart I climbed up toward the old town, searching a certain street debouching into the cathedral square, and a certain stairway which I used to climb three times a week to my lessons with a literary woman since known for her friendship with Frédéric Amiel.

There, in her study, I had learned to know Racine, Corneille, Toepffer—the French classicists and the Swiss romanticist.

There, together, we had read scenes from Molière, she taking Alceste, I Philaminte, with as much dramatic fervor as if we belonged to the Comédie Française. I can see her yet, making extravagant bows toward an armchair, saying: "Apres vous, Madame."

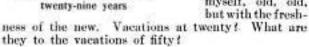
The zest of it penetrated my soul and sang in it for three decades. Was she yet living? Would she remember me?

I found the street, the door, the stairway, the bell, and—her. There were no preliminaries. Drawing me closer to the window and looking at me with near-sighted intentness, she cried:

"Ma chere enfant! on sont tes boucles!"
"My child! Thy curls!" The sweet "tutoyer" of
the old days! Gone was my white hair. Forgotten were the grown-up boys and girls I had left at home. I was nineteen again and ready to have my exercise book corrected. We bridged the years in an hour. My French came out of the dusty pigeonholes of my brain almost as good as new. We discussed books, world politics, old friends, and the dear dead, our early lessons, my life and hers, and the changes in Geneva. It was not the last experience of that kind. Other doors opened to me and tea-tables offered the fascinating little cakes of yore, the kind of which I always hoped to cat ten francs' worth when I had saved the money.

An elderly, stout lady in a tram-car proved to be a girl I had played duets with when we were both neither elderly nor stout. A stately gentleman, owning to a recent grandchild, grasped my hand warmly and began to talk about excursions up La Saleve or over the Col de la Faucille; ancient history all, but, oh, how vivid when two memories compare notes!

Through it all the old familiar language, the blessed revelation that friends of other days and different experiences had kept growing and were still sympathetic; even down to the unsalted butter and chicken salad with the bones in it: all was sweet, refreshing, and, like myself, old, old, but with the fresh-



# and just wanted me to decide for myself. A REPEATED VACATION

By Charlotte Reeve Conover

will all be from the experience of youth: of vacations where the blood in the veins is like the rising sap in trees and where every experience is wonderful and gilded. Mine will be warmed over embers. But I would not exchange.

I was stepping off a steamer at the quay in Geneva, just as I had stepped off another, on just such a hot July day, twenty-nine years before. It was the climax of a sudden resolution to see Switzerland once more, and the end of a journey undertaken in a

splendid spirit of unexpectedness. Coming from the lower end of the lake, I had been for hours peering from the bow of the boat through the hot summer mists for a first sight of my old home. First there appeared the mystical outline of huddled roofs and the glint of reflected

Here we used to take the bus for Petit Lancy sunlight in win-

dow-panes; then, overtopping them, the shadowy lift of the cathedral towers. But what was it that grew between them? Surely

not a bastard spire! Then I remembered a letter: "You will find our Geneva much changed since your schooldays here. They have made a Chicago of it; even the cathedral—but I await your own impressions." As the boat drew nearer I saw street upon street, block upon block of new hotels and apartment-houses, stretching on either bank beyond the confines of the city, as I had known it. New macadamized drives, new quays, a new jetty. It all chilled my heart. What if the Chicagoizing bad swept old friends out of sight with the old landmarks! I thought of dear, dim, dark old doorways, steep stairs, and cobblestoned streets where I used to go in and out as a girl; of the Madeleine where I played the organ; of tiled roofs, beyond which one caught glimpses of snowy mountain outlines cutting into the blue; of a certain pastrycook's shop where I consumed quantities of "little breads" at recess hours. And the friends! Ah! the friends! Was there one soul left to give me greeting after the

passing of a generation? I sent my trunk on to the hotel. Would I go there and rest during the heat of the day?

Would I unpack, wash my face, and put on a fresh shirt-waist?





I climbed up toward the old town

# WRESTLING WITH A RANCH

I was back in Geneva after

VACATION By Jessie Zane

has lasted a

never had one before, and I'm forty. Tragedy left me facing an abnormal world. No, I was, and admitted it, and said: "I'll get in tune." So I retreated to a ranch that seemed to

promise some profit. My city-bred and spoiled girls came weeping along. I built a barn and lived in a granary.

A gray caravan of hay wagons put my furniture at the place. Every driver but one, the man who bargained to move my goods, was drunk. It was midnight and the moon was full when they drove up to the shack; two o'clock when they left, but they had unpacked the piano and some one picked out "Cheyenne" before they squeezed it through the granary door.

I bought a team of Indian ponies. They were fractions, and their bucking, shying, and other accomplishments took many a kink out of my soul. I've lain, thrown

year. The proportion is just, for I on my back, under them, rearing and plunging, but God didn't let their feet come on me, and I've risen and conquered more than just ponies. I've been in the dark, lost on the prairie, but I gave them the rein and they found the road.

> I've wrangled with irate neighbors, had them threaten Indians, plunder, to overrun my place with herds of Texas steers. I've faced drought and shriveled in heat that cooks grease out of one-moisture had long departed. I've done all my chores, pruned fifteen hundred trees, curried horses, pitched hay, and raised chickens and my first garden. I've frozen in a blizzard, while the lightning cracked and cracked, and far south, ignoring and drifting through the fences, went the cringing cattle.

Then the cowboys found the stricken beasts in this storm that threatened death and brought them out in a pathetic herd, urging the poor, numbed beasts to follow the feed wagon.

Never did a man look so fine or mean so much. The beasts followed blindly, and the men, with frezen faces, crusted with ice, were on a par that day with the heroes of sagas.

I have lived big-fought with primal things. I feel whole. There aren't any numb places, and those girls have seen another world live and I have my of the landscape. I've had to come South to see violet heads meeting and crowding as far as I could The only things not blue were the mighty trunks of the pecan tree.

And the little blue and black-winged gulls circle and swoop unceasingly after the plow. Sweet-william, white and pink and of a delicious sweetness



old waist line and color back. I can sell the place at an increase over what I paid for it-ten dollars more an acre, and I've found myself.

I've gathered mistletoe, holly, and pecans. I've ridden under the stars and heard the coyotes laugh and seen a thousand cranes in my cornstalks. They teetered and sauntered there for two weeks.

I've gathered and eaten persimmons-oh, so many! The wild flowers held high carnival. Who said that our American flowers are lacking in color, variety, and perfume? Send them to Oklahoma. The dog-tooth violet becomes a veritable lily here, and while it sways its tinkling head, mauve is the color

unknown in the North, holds its swaying court, and larkspur is so thick and feathered that the line

Press where ye see my white plume shine amid the ranks of war—

is suggested. They are feathered knights—and the cardinal flower hangs over the creekside, and there are many Indians.

I only know of other vacations from hearsay. I never knew a year so good, I think—especially do I underscore the perils as good. I have not doubted, and the bigness and cold and heat and winds and wickedness have only italicized: Thus far and no farther. I go back to my work.

"-BUT THERE IS NO PEACE"

My team of accomplished ponies

Being an Excerpt from a Professional Humorist's Quest of a Vacation

# By A Newspaper Paragrapher

Wilen a joker's not engaged in his employment, Or maturing his facetious little jokes, His capacity for innocent enjoyment Is just as great as any other folks'. My sorrow I with difficulty smother When people feel that they have got to pun: Ah, take one consideration with another, A jester's life is not a happy one.

When the enterprising jester isn't jesting, When the poet isn't occupied in rime, He likes to do some ground-and-lofty resting, He loves to have a somber sort of time. When the japer of the paper isn't japing, The quip and crank are what he loves to shun, But-from the stubborn fact there's no escaping-The jester's life is not a happy one. -Gilbert, somewhat revised.

APLY, on the other side of Jordan, is there rest for the weary humorist. I use humorist without quotes. Humorist is slang for a serious-minded, industrious person who has to write a daily newspaper column of verse and paragraphs. It is colloquial for one who has had Things accepted by

magazines. It is patois for a reporter who can write stuff that the copy-reader will let alone. Humorist has grown to be a catholic term, like poet, poets and humorists are as rare as ever,

However, mangre my own opinion and that of other unbiased, well-informed critics, let us assume, for working purposes, that I am a humorist. Others assumed it, and thereby hangs a thousand-word tale.

Well, then, I am a newspaper humorist. It is not, in itself, a hard thing to be, but it is a bit of a grind to attempt to be funny day after day, and one sighs for surcease. This one did, anyway. Sighed aloud to the managing editor, who-though he could not exactly see why a man whose very job was one long laugh (now you know I am a humorist) should want a vacation-allowed me two weeks.

It was a great relief to go to sleep the first vacation night without thinking of to-morrow's grist, without the dread of not being able to think of anything-in short, to sleep. A daily humorist gets into the habit of looking for paragraphs in stones, verses in the running (or frozen) water pipes, and Stuff in everything. And so I welcomed the hintus. I read the papers that night and gloated over not having to think of a wanton wile over the indictment of the beef barons or the trial of Dr. Crippen. It was fine not to be compelled to evolve a wheeze on the weather or fashion a pleasantry on the new football rules.

I should have said that I went away. You see what paragraphing on unrelated subjects does to one's style and coherence. . . . Yes, I went away immediately to a summer resort where I knew one man. He had promised me a lot of golf and swimming. He met me at the station. He introduced me to the bus driver. "Hear you're a funny man," he said. "Well, you'd ought to come around an' see that youngster o' mine. Ye could pick up 'nough to fill y'r paper f'r a year. Kid's on'y six. W'y, las' week—don't you carry a note-book an' pencil?" I assured him I always trusted to my memory, for the training in mnemonies it gave me. "Well," he continued—I am trusting to my memory, which in this case is perfect—"remember, the boy's on'y six. Got 'nother goin' on four, 'bout 's cute 's th' older one. Never know what he's goin' t' say next. Well, las' week, 's I was sayin'—' and then the bus driver told me an old-oaken jokelet, a

moss-covered chestnut, so old that "Answers" and Tit-Bits" and the other English weeklies that say they can not understand our brand of humor had stopped stealing it from American papers ten years ago. No use quoting it. You would think I made up the incident. "If you use that in your paper," said the bus driver, "don't use my name. You can p'tend you made it up yourself."

Arrived at the hotel, an eager crowd awaited my coming. I say it boldly. My friend had done advance work for me. I would liven up things, he promised. Wait till they heard me get off a few, he had said. He introduced me to a dozen or so. All the various sexes were represented on that hotel piazza, despite what tradition says of summer resorts. Everybody tried to make me feel at home by being humorous. Seven punned on my name; three said: "Well, you'll find lots of funny things up here," and the others giggled in anticipation of the humorous masterpiece I was about to deliver. One man asked me whether I expected to stay long. I replied, as any millionaire, actor, orator, or other humorless person might have, that I expected to stay a week or two. Not Mark Twain at his best, not Simeon Ford before his most eager audience, ever got a bigger hand. They roared. (Honest,

After dinner they awaited me on the piazza, Bell-boys and waiters were pointing me out. I was introduced to the Younger Veranda Set. One young man took half an hour telling me a story of how he nearly met Marshall P. Wilder once. Another told me, word for word, six things that had appeared in my own department. One is torn by clashing emotions under such conditions. If one laughs, one feels a fool and a hypocrite for laughing at one's own things, be they never so merry; if he does not, one is thought an old Scrooge. And one can not come out and say: "I wrote those." Then somebody started limericks. Why couldn't they let me have my own sorrowful, lugubrious time? And when they said good night, he who had been the Life of the Party assured me that he guessed I would have a lot of new stuff when I got back.

On the links next morning play was impossible. People would come running up to me with cute sayings of little Alice, aged four, stories beginning: "It seems there was an Irishman and Pat—" and a gallery followed me to hear my comments on the game. Briefly-long training in paragraphing makes one's style disconnected, perhaps, but one does not grow verbose—golf at that place was no fun. Nothing at that place was any fun, in short. Take it on the word of a humorist.

On Sunday I was invited to a dinner at one of the adjoining cottages. In a weak moment I accepted. When I got there I found the Function was given in my honor, and that I was expected to entertain the guests. My entertaining average is .000. They know it now. When a buttered toastmaster called on me for a speech, I said that I could not make one, which was true, and I did not, which was terrible. The party was spoiled. hostess was offended. The host was insulted. My friend, who had press-agented me so enthusiastically. was hurt in the vanity. . . .

Because, when I left on the evening train to spend the rest of my vacation in town, he said to me: "The trouble with you, old man, is that you haven't any sense of humor.

# FOUR DAYS AT HOME

By A.W.

WAS late Saturday afternoon, there was desperately tired. I had just been informed by the benevolent men, whose money, or both, or neither. I felt as though there families were

out of town idling all the

long summer, that, as work was light, I could have three days in which to rest and recuperate for the heavy fall work; this they carefully computed, added to Sunday, would make four days, and they hoped to see me on Thursday in fine shape.

I was speechless with gratitude and amazement, for an illness in April had used up my two weeks' allotment for the year, also had wiped out my assets as to strength and money; when the vacation lists were made up, my name did not appear, and I was left to face the smothering heat of July and August doing double duty, with longer hours. My



My vacati n aer.e

heart ached more than my head, for I had planned to go home this year; but four dollars in my purse, and I was four days and four dollars, with home two thousand miles away, meant fly to save time, walk to save

> was no place to go and no facilities for going.

Walking aimlessly up the avenue, a florist's shop attracted my attention; there were no flowers in sight, only ferns, and it looked like a bit of country brought to town. It gave me an idea which I grasped; that was, to do some camping at home and make the best of things,

Figuratively speaking, I quit kicking and pricked up my cars. I ordered some of the ferns sent up, which with a roll of green crêpe paper would be my woods, and stopped at a little shop and bought a sheer lawn lavender kimono for forty-nine cents. which looked very cool and loungy. For rations, I or-dered bread, butter, cream. (Concluded on page 27)

# A VACATION AT WORK

By Hannah C. Weston

THIN the borders of this country there is a belief, grown up in the hearts of the uninitiated, that to receive one's living under the guidance of the Government-to be paid in coin which that Government has newly issued for you from its mint-

is to have solved finally the vexing and intricate problem of existence. This belief flourishes in its greatest luxuriance in the provinces. It varies directly with the distance. Those whose lives are passed within the central circle—those whose names are graven on "certified lists"-have lost this belief among others east aside in adolescence. But they have not lost their adhesion to that mass which, viewed molecularly, reveals the Government clerk.

It appears that we, at the time we received the message, were of the provinces provincial. The message called us to the capital. We replied af-firmatively. It was early summer. We discussed firmatively. It was early summer. it vaguely. Some one feared it might be uncomfortably warm. It seemed remote, but we were willing to consider it. We even bought, somewhat tentatively, thinner waists, tan shoes. But we said while we waited for the change: "We shall see the Monument."

When the train finally slid in, we emerged from the station areade into a glare of white sunshine, direct and blinding. The black shadows fell across the whiteness in vivid blocks. The eye refused one could feel the pupil contract, the forehead lower, the upper lashes converge toward the lower, in a sudden definite and involuntary trial for protection. The pavement yielded at each step. The heat beat up into your face. You put your hand up for a shield. It felt cool—the glove was damp from perspiration.

The next morning you joined that vast procession which moves daily toward the departments. Two cars pass you, black and bristling with those who eateh a precarious footing on running-board and platform. You are new and wait with calmness for one less crowded. Later you learn to fidget. The next car stops. You are surprised to find it almost empty. In a week you have learned this means you are late. The car bobs briskly down the silent street. The houses turn blank eyes upon the passers. Vestibules are closed here and there by doors of rough boards. Windows present rectangles of newspaper turning yellow beneath the glass. The grass, however, is vivid green. The trees arch down the long, sunny streets. You look down the car-track ahead. The heated air rises and dances above the straight line of the central underground trolley. You suddenly remember that you are going to work.
"What time is it, please?" some one asks in the
seat behind. "Ten minutes before nine," the conductor says in a tone which implies that he is asked this question always as we turn this corner. The questioner (a tiny old lady with white hair) folds her hands nervously. She has been "in office" seventeen years and has been late only four times. It is her epitome.

The work appears simple. You have time to make acquaintance in your office. There are sev-eral women of different types. The men are less numerous and efface themselves hurriedly as the gong sounds the lunch hour. You open the paper bag which the landlady pressed into your hand that morning. You had been dubious then, but had been reassured by finding that everybody on the car carried one also. The bag contains two sandwiches, one plum, one small gem cake. It contains this same menu every day. It is the lunch of every Government clerk who fears he can not, in the halfhour allowed for lunch, make his order heard at those small and crowded lunch-rooms which fringe the departments.

The gong rings at half-past four. There has been a shower in the afternoon, and the sidewalks are still warm and wet. Little curls of steam rise lan-guidly as you leave the building. You feel wilted, guidly as you leave subdued—a little uncertain. How does one spend the evening-time in Washington?

There is perhaps no other city where the unit merges into the mass so quickly and with so little discomfort. Almost before any plans can be made, there are plans made for you. And the time "after

office" constitutes the vacation.

Perhaps some day there will be found one who loves the Potomae and who reveres the written word. From him should come the tribute to that quiet and restful water. The boathouse is a casual affair, the wharf sketchy enough for apprehension. But after the canoe is well out on the gently convex surface of the water, with the western light flashing directly under the lowered lids and a tentative breeze smoothing past, the trivial affairs that weary and heat the day are left behind. It is vacation-time on the river and in the leart.

The evening drifts gently down. The sky puts off its scarlet and deepens into darker blue. The banks loom black above you. On the opposite bluff the black lace-work of the trees is

Presently the sun is gone.

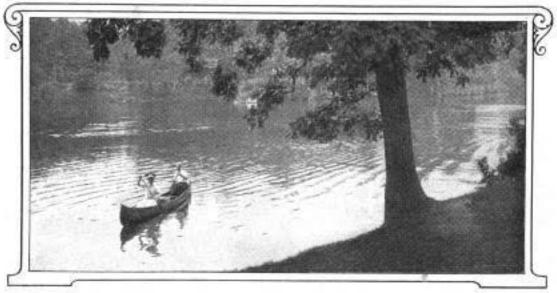
illuminated now and then by the trolleys-too far away to hear-etherealized into flashing beauty. The stars come out slowly, almost shyly. You are provincial, but the beavens are not for any one province. You recognize these friendly lights.

Suddenly, almost at your side, you hear the low murmur of voices. Another boat slides dimly past

-is gone. A laugh floats up. While you endeavor to remember something of the woman who laughed like that back in the provinces and while you are busy with recollection, you hear a subtle difference in the gentle articulation of the paddle. There is a long-drawn sigh instead of the easy breathing which marked the leisurely progress of the last half hour. Before you can inquire, there is an elastic touch and rebound of the gunwale. You put your hand out in the darkness and feel the wet carpeted edge of the wharf. You lift your head and look down the unburried march of the river. You see the lights of the bridges, the darker mass of island toward the channel, and, far away, gray and calm and cool, the pale shaft of the Monument.

It is something to be provincial and to see things

thus for the first time.



Suddenly you hear the low murmur of voices, and another boat slides past and is gone

# CHANGING WORKSHOPS

By William C.Wilson



HE most tiresome thing in the world is rest; that is, rest in the shallowest interpretation of the word. Try it. See how long you can sit or lie perfectly quiet and still, physically and mentally, before you get the fidgets. It will not take long to make

the experiment, but the time will be wasted, take my word for it.

The most restful thing in the world, particularly for people who deserve a rest, is just to tackle a different kind of work; but I do not want my sermon to be all text, so I will go ahead and tell about the very best vacation I ever had.

I was a green clerk in a new office, and my duties were to see that the orders secured by the sales department were properly filled by the mills. The job was no light one. In the first place, your mill man has no exalted opinion of the office man. The man at the operating end of the business sees in himself the Doer of Things and the Getter of Results; and it is powdered glass and carpet-tacks to his manly pride to be hurried by a highly manicured dude who sits in an office with his feet on a mahogany desk, wearing a boiled shirt, and smoking a twenty-five-cent cigar. Office men always wear boiled shirts and smoke twenty-five-cent cigars—if you do not believe it, ask a mill man. On the other hand, the average salesman loves his customers with a feverish love, and it is a personal insult to him if each of them does not have his ordefilled on the same day it is received. The Devil and the Deep Sea look like cheerful alternatives to the poor duffer who stands between the sales department and the mill.

Therefore, when my vacation time arrived, I did not need to consult any tourist agencies. I purchased a neat suit of overalls, hiked for our biggest mill, and struck the superintendent for a job. Told him I wanted to see the wheels go 'round and find out just what the mill had to do before a shipment could be made. He smiled a smile that began by being cynical and wound up by being malicious. Then he called in the loading foreman and told him to lose himself for a couple of weeks while I held down his job. The loading foreman's job! Gee! I nearly died in my tracks. Why, the loading foreman had charge of loading all the cars, and was boss of over sixty hunkies, with power to hire and With a voice like a dying rabbit, I thanked the superintendent for his kindness, and tottered out after the foreman, to learn all he knew about his job before the noon whistle blew.

It was fine business, that vacation job of mine. All I had to do was to see that all the cars were properly loaded, and that the hunkies did as nearly

sonably be expected of such. And I had from seven in the morning until six at night in which to do it. If the cars were not forthcoming as ordered, it was a case of hustle down to the "dog-house," where Three-fingered Bill and his switching erew hung out, and jolly or plead (or pass out elaborately banded nickel cigars) in order to get the cars switched in. The hunkies also did the best they could to keep life from being dull. Even barring the natural tendency to play horse with a new and untried boss, their racial tendencies and prejudices made each day an interesting one. For instance, each crew had to be composed of men of only one nationality. If a Rumanian was carelessly set to work in a crew of Hungarians, the things that would happen to him could only compare, in generally distressing effects, with what would happen to a Hungarian who was put to work in a Rumanian gang. One day I accidentally organized an extra gang of about equal numbers

of Austrians and Hungarians. Result, one race

riot, with victory perching on the banners of

a day's work as might rea-

It was a thoroughly strenuous two weeks; working in the open air all day; doing things with one's arms and legs, as well as with head and fingers; handling men and materials, instead of figures and pieces of paper. Every minute was full of things to be done, and actual, concrete problems to be solved. Decisions had to be reached quickly; and mistakes could not be corrected by changing an entry or dictating a letter. The work was hard, but it bred a man's-size appetite. I was busy all day, but at night I was ready and anxious for bed before one after-dinner pipe had been finished. Everything was so different from the routine to which I had been accustomed that the work was fun-and the fun was increased many times by the satisfact of tackling a strange proposition and making

When I returned to my desk in the office, my work there was infinitely more interesting and profitable than it had been. It meant something. Shortly after I had resumed my regular work, I called up the shipping-clerk of another of the mills to ask him to work his men overtime and get out a special rush order. He replied that he would have to pay the men time and a half for their overtime, and that would make the work too costly. "Friend," said I, "I was holding down the loading foreman's job at South Mills last week, and I know that those Hungarians of yours will be only too glad to work overtime at straight-time rates." "You young monkey," said the shipping-clerk. "How big a car does he want? What's the route?" My vacation had begun to pay dividends.

# His Idol's Eye

By RALPH BERGENGREN

Exes—There is light enough, they say, in the East, but eyes are as necessary as light, and therefore Dr. Dodder, who has been successful in setting artificial eyes, has taken passage from New York for Boston, on a professional visit, provided with all the varieties of blue, black, gray, and hazel eyes, which he will set with much skill, and greatly to the satisfaction of patients.—Boston Chronicle and Patriot, March 13, 1830,

HE ocean heaved slowly in long, oily, monotonous blue-green swells. Now it lifted a small boat to the summit of a mountain from which two solitary voyagers could look anxiously in every direction to a landless and sailless horizon. Again it slid them down, down, down, down into a lovely translucent green valley, from which they instinctively raised their eyes heavenward and wondered whether they would ever come up again.

Fortunately it was a fairly warm morning; and fortunately, too, the occupants of this infinitely lonely little craft were father and daughter. The rigging of a small but portly sail, which, under happier circumstances, could have been no other than the gentleman's frilled shirt, had therefore been accomplished without serious discomfort to one passenger or undue shock to the other. A fair wind, brisk remnant of the historic March gale

of 1830, bellied the frilled shirt and held the little vessel due east at about six or eight knots. Besides her passengers, she carried a keg of water, a hamper of provisions, a plump carpet-bag, and a small, brassbound chest marked "Dr. D. Dodder" on the ends, and "This Side Up, Handle With Care," on the top.

"Yes, sir!" He ground his teeth, drew his black frock coat closer over his hygienic red flannel undergarment, and set his tall hat at an angle better calculated to withstand a wind that kept his long, gray Dundreary whiskers in constant graceful motion. "I'll teach 'em! I'll sue the owners of that accursed vessel for not transporting us according to contract! And the captain for putting us adrift! And the crew for attempted assassination! Here am I, somewhere in mid-ocean at"—he took out his watch, looked at it inquiringly, and hurled it violently and impulsively overboard—"Here am I, somewhere on the broad bosom of the Atlantic—which I wish to Heaven would discontinue these confounded breathing exercises!—with a professional visit announced in all the Boston newspapers and our rooms taken at the Tremont House. And headed for Europe!"

To this acid, but not unnatural, utterance Dorothy Dodder made no immediate answer. She opened the hamper, took out two large round crackers and two small once-dried prunes and laid them in a row on the chest to dry for luncheon. She was a slight, ethereal creature with large blue eyes and a vivacious manner, even in bandling a damp dried prune. Her father had often called her his comfort, and she doubtless felt that now if ever was the time to be comforting.

"Isn't it beautiful," she cried enthusiastically, "and doesn't it make you think of the beginning of Byron's lovely peem about the Corsair?

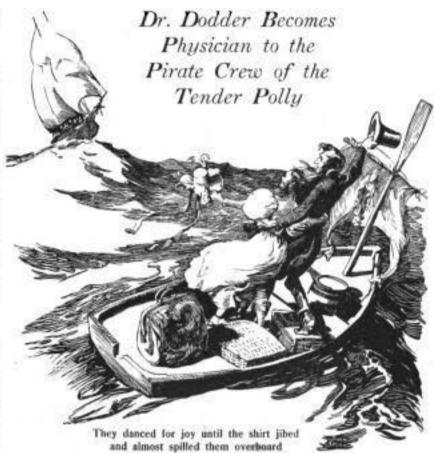
O're the glad waters of the dark blue sea, Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free, Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam, Survey our empire and behold our home!

BUT Dr. Dodder surveyed their empire with disgust and beheld their home with extreme disapproval. Evidently he would have preferred to be at his club.

"And wouldn't it be just lovely," added Dorothy, "if we were rescued by Conrad and his corsairs!"

"Conrad and his corsairs," said the doctor testily, "are dead—and, for my part, I'm very glad of it. We live in the enlightened nineteenth century. Our Eye, so far from being evil, is a positive boon to humanity. In the words of the circular—and you, my dear daughter, are a living proof that I do not exaggerate—one can do everything but see with it. Leaving the chest open was undoubtedly a mistake. But that any connection could be made between our chest and a storm at sea—"

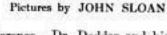
"But I'm sure the poor captain was sorry." said Dorothy. "He really had to choose between putting us adrift and being put adrift with us." Then they fell silent; and only when luncheon was at last dried



and devoured did they again turn their anxious eyes to the distant horizon.

They looked—and danced for joy in their little boat until the shirt jibed and brought them to their senses by almost spilling them overboard. Hardly more than a mile away a small, rakish-looking schooner, heading directly toward their own path and staggering under every possible stitch of canvas, ripped the blue-green swells at a speed, even at that distance, keenly suggestive of some heart-breaking and apprehensive anxiety. They lost her every time they went down into the hollow of a swell; they could have wept for joy to find her nearer every time they returned to a summit. They could even see the helmsman's red beard—to which the curling smoke of a hidden pipe lent the curious effect of literally flaming whiskers—and note the curiosity with which five fierce faces peered at them in a row over the bulwarks.

BUT except for this natural curiosity the strange vessel heartlessly paid no attention to the wild and imploring gestures of the two castaways. She was evidently in a great hurry and not going to stop for anything. The six men waved their hands goodnaturedly—and the black schooner crossed the path of the smaller boat with a cruel and mortifying



indifference. Dr. Dodder and his daughter saw the high stern directly above them, and their stanch little craft bobbed like a cork in the wake it left behind it.

"Stop!" cried the doctor. "Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop!"

"Stop: Stop: Stop:
"Stop!" shrilled Dorothy. "Please stop!"
"Stop—dammit!" shouted her father indignantly. "For the love of humanity! I
am Dr. Dodder."

At that name, exactly as if they knew him, the black schooner came about and bore toward them.

"Doctor?" bellowed the man at the wheel, "Did I hear ye say 'doctor'?"

"You did," replied the man in the small boat, raising his tall hat politely. "I am Dr. Dodder."

"Then ye're jest th' feller as we're a-lookin' for," cried the red-whiskered man delightedly. One after another, the owners of the five fierce faces threw up their hands and uttered profane expressions of self-congratulation.

I F THE five fierce faces had made Dr. Dodder and his dear daughter somewhat apprehensive at a distance closer inspection was hardly more reassuring. Earcheaded and barefooted, each wore the full-dress uniform (either too large or too small for him) of a British naval officer—yet, little as he knew about the British

navy, Dr. Dodder was aware that admirals did not steer their own vessels, nor a post-captain in that splendid service wear a brass ring in his nose. There were really seven of them, for a tall, graceful fellow near the galley, his brass-buttoned waistcoat protected by a blue gingham apron, industriously beat something, presumably one or more luckless eggs, in a large tin wash-basin. Doubtless his long, handsome yellow mustaches had interfered with this cruel employment, for he had tied the ends together above his head with a piece of tarred rope.

Dorothy Dodder followed her father. Her two bright eyes rose over the bulwarks and met the suddenly enraptured gaze of the man with the washbasin. Still with his eyes on hers, he set down the wash-basin, tore off his disfiguring apron, and approached rapidly, untying his yellow mustaches with one hand, while, with the other, he gallantly waved the egg-beater. Quick as he was, however, twelve willing hands had assisted Dorothy to the deck; and the best he could do was to dive into the cabin and come up with a nice red rocking-chair. He placed the chair in the shadow of the sail, motioned her to it with a graceful wave of the egg-beater, and the others, who had not thought of this happy attention, regarded him with mingled contempt and admiration.

The admiral picked up the doctor's carpet-bag, "Now as we're all aboard an' cozy-like," he said cheerily, "th' sooner ye see th' patient, doctor, th' sooner ye'll be able to begin a-treatin' of him."

"An' why they calls 'em patients," said the postcaptain with the nose ring, "beats mc! Listen at pore ole Bald Head now, messmates, an' tell me ef that sounds like wet ye'd rightly call patient?" Really there was no need of listening. From the

cabin issued a continuous, lively, whistling noise, followed an instant later by the erash of crockery against woodwork and the sudden appearance, like a jack-in-thebox, of a round, indignant face in the cabin hatchway.

"'E won't tike 'is bloomin' gruel," exclaimed the face anxiously, peering at them through a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles whose ends disappeared earward over a pair of neat black side-whiskers. "H'I tries to pour h'it down 'im with th' bloomin' funnel, an' 'e grabs th' dish an' tries to murder of me with h'it. Wot 'e's a-tryin' to say, h'I don't make h'out, an', nore h'I don't want to "L'I've as tough a

wot's more, h'I don't want to. H'I'm as tough a man as most, messmates, but there's some things h'as h'I don't like to 'ear spoken."

"Wot th' pore feller's a-whistlin' for," said the admiral, "be a doctor—an' here's this Doc Dudder—"

"DODDER," interrupted the doctor. "D-O-D. Dod. D-E-R. der—Dodder. My dest daughter, Miss Dorothy Dodder"—he made a gesture of introduction, and his dear daughter, sitting in the nice red rocking-chair and conversing gratefully with the gallant fellow who





Yellow Mustaches took one more look at himself in the pocket mirror

had thought to get it for her, bowed so absently that the others immediately turned their backs on her. "But I fear, admiral, that you are laboring under a misapprehension-

"Dudder'll do," said the admiral, and turned toward cabin. pint is as ye cures th' patient or we drops ye over-board." One after another, his fierce companions glanced toward the rocking-chair. But Dorothy and Yellow Mustaches were too busy with each other to be interrupted — and

there was nothing for it but to put their hands in their pockets, shuffle their feet, and whistle their indifference to women as they followed the admiral.

Sunlight mildly illuminated the cabin. The doctor made out a swinging table, a few more nice red rocking-chairs, a cupboard in the far corner, and a double row of berths along the sides. From one of

these berths the doleful whistling noise continued with undiminished ferocity; as the doctor drew nearer, he saw that it was occupied by a stout, powerful man whose dishonest face had expanded until his lips were pursed in a perpetual pout, and every effort at articulation ended in a prolonged whistle. What his normal appearance might be the doctor could not determine. His nose, always small and knobby, had almost disappeared between two fat cheeks that seemed romantically determined to kiss each other across the bridge of it; and the baldness of his yellow head, if it had only been provided with a curly stem, would have given him a pitiable resemblance to a pear with the toothache. Even Dr. Dodder, remembering a youthful experience, recognized that the poor fellow was suffering with the mumps.

"H ERE'S th' doctor," said the admiral in that tone of mingled pride and relief with which the person who has run for the physician always introduces him into the bosom of an afflicted family. "Picked him right up off th' Atlantic, Bald Head, 's if Almighty Providence put him there jest to save carryin' of ye in to New York. How do ye feel now, ole feller?" And as the patient still kept on whistling, Red Whisker got a sheet of paper and a pen-

eil from the cupboard and handed them to him. The sick man scribbled painfully and industriously. He was evidently one of those whose best composition is accomplished only when they are able to form their words with their lips before committing them to paper. Strange expressions passed in succession over his swollen but still indomitable countenance-expressions so weird, unimaginable, and yet reminiscently childish that even the admiral could not restrain a giggle. But the invalid looked up from his writing, and his eyes glared so venomously over his fat cheeks that the observers promptly restrained their emotions and gazed thoughtfully at the ceiling.

"Dam bad," he wrote, "I can not curse and dam as I would, but I say dam and dam and dam, and dam, etc. I am sick her and sick her. And I am mad too. Who would not be? What do you think of a nurse who feeds you out meal grew ell through a fun ell when you have had all you want to eat and will not stop? Who wants his dam grew ell in his eye and down his neck? I wish I had broke his head as well as the bowl. You who are well and up may think I am fun he but I am not. When I am dead and all bones you will be sad. You will not gig ell then. I feel all face and no mouth and no eyes or nose to speak of. O! dam! O! hay ds!

"That's th' way th' pore feller feels, doc," said the admiral sympathetically. "An' now th' conundrum I'm a-askin' is wot ye'll do to make him look an' act an' speak like a self-respectin' pirut?"

THE word was out, but Dr. David Dodder was hardly surprised at it. The appearance of these men, their lack of discipline, the uniforms that could only have been obtained by horrid massacre of their original wearers, had all prepared him to realize that he had fallen into the clutches of a profession that had almost become obsolete. Twice in twenty-four hours had he disgustingly penetrated

into those corners of the enlightened nineteenth century that were still unilluminated-he had, in short, been put adrift by one anachronism only to be picked up by another. Any way he looked at it the situation precluded the idea of explaining that, although provided with all the varieties of blue, black, gray, and hazel eyes, and able to set them with much skill and to the satisfaction of patients, his medical title was purely decorative when it came to doing anything else. And Dorothy, Dorothy, his dear daughter, who had so romantically imagined that it would be lovely to be rescued by Conrad and his corsairs! Even as he thought of her, her dear familiar laugh rippled down from the deck and her father had no difficulty in knowing what was happening to Yellow Mustaches. But did she realize with whom, with what, she was innocently indulging her natural feminine delight in provoking admiration? And if she did realize it-?

"Stick out your tongue, Dorothy," said the doctor in a tone of authority.

THE patient, although evidently surprised, made a desperate effort. His eyes disappeared; his whole body shuddered; brave and sick as he was, he would obey the doctor, though obedience killed him -and around his berth his villainous companions watched the struggle with an intense and awful

"Looks jest like a baby a-blowin' bubbles, bless him!" murmured the man with the nose ring wonderingly.

"The tip is sufficient," said the doctor gravely. "A severe case of epluribusunum complicated with

'It's all right now, ' said the voice; "he's asleep agin"

veritas. We shall need drugs," he added impressively turning to Red Whisker. "The sooner we can get ashore, admiral, to a drug store-

"We've got th' drug store," returned the pirate with a delighted air of conviction. "A hull chest on 'em, doctor, an' th' best goin', cos they was put up for a British war vessel. Wot we needed were th' able man as could spot th' pore feller's ailment an' pick out th' kind o' medicine as goes with it."

IN THE hold of the Tender Polly eight hammocks -two empty and six full of pirates-swung in unison with the motion of that seaworthy but abominable vessel. The air was chilly, and the six occupants of the hammocks had wound themselves up in their blankets until they had much the look of a small collection of warped and wicked mummies: but four evil heads projected sociably, and in the dim light of the swinging lantern four evil cigars glowed and faded like enormous fireflies. It was the second night after the arrival of Dr. Dodder and his dear daughter on the afflicted vessel, and the third that the crew had swung their hammocks in the hold, for the restlessness of the patient had already made sleep impossible in the cabin. The Dodders, with the help of a modest curtain, now shared that cozy apartment with the ailing pirate.

"Wot I don't like about it," said one of the warped and wicked mummies, blowing smoke sleepily through his bushy red whiskers, "be th' way th' feemale gal is a-carryin' on with Yaller Mustaches. It's on-

"Like a annerconder," agreed another, and swung drowsily at an angle that n ade the lantern light play prettily on his proud bras nose ring. "Like a she annerconder a-charmin' of a pore leetle he bunny

"An' wot beats me," said a third, doubtfully wagging his neat black side-whiskers, "is wot she sees in 'im or wot 'e sees in 'er."

"Eet ees zee passion of loaf," declared a fourth dreamily. "I know-a zat Loaf! Oh, yess!"

The two remaining mummies said nothing, doubtless because they were already sound asleep.

"An' jest listen at him now," added Red Whisker.
"Cuss me, messmates, ef th' silly creetur ain't a-serenadin' of her!"

EVEN with the hatch closed the voice of a vocal-izer reached them; and well they knew it could be no other than their handsome companion. One might have imagined (to adopt a modern figure) that his love reposed in the top of a skyscraper and that Yellow Mustaches was wistfully addressing her from the subway. Loving to sing as he did, his vile but human comrades often wondered where he got the words of his ditties.

Th' man in th' moon's a-looking down,

he now sang with his usual fine courage.

All o' th' world is Slumber Town. Like as if in a hammock she were While I rocks it an' sings to her. Sweecet-lee sleecep! Sweecet-lee sleecep! While th' hours o' darkness creecep An' only pluck from th' Dream-Apple tree One leetle dream—a dream o' me. Sweececececet—lecece sleecececep!

"Funny thing, too," muttered Nose Ring lan-nidly. "Askin' of a feemale gal to go to sleep guidly. while he's a-singin' to her!"

Over her lattice th' roses bloom,

continued Yellow Mustaches descriptively,

Scent o' th' jasmine fills th' room. Coopids are slidin' th' moonbeams thin, Jest to peck where she sleeps within. Succeet—lee sleevep! Succeet—lee sleevep! While th' hours o' darkness—

UNLIKE most serenaders, Yellow Mustaches sat on the roof of his lady's castle-had she peered through the port-hole Dorothy Dodder would have seen his affectionate heels dangling outside her casement -and never before, which is saying a good deal, had he sung so long without stopping. Doubtless he repeated himself, for the handsome fellow's knowledge that he was at last unquestionably in love spurred him to unwonted exertions. Often as he had been in love before, he had never felt the same symptoms as during the past twenty-four hours-a general sense of illness, a slight stiffness of the neck, and a sharp pain in his ears that he could explain only by the phrase "sick of love," which he had once heard and always vividly remembered. Combined with more familiar emotions awakened by Dorothy, these symptoms proved his condition; and even as he sang he thought of matrimony (which was another new symptom) and rubbed his ear gently.

But Dorothy was already in healthy slumber before he started—and when Dorothy Dodder went to sleep that was the end of

Before Yellow Mustaches had reached the seventeenth verse, sleep ruled the hold. Everybody (for the pirates were used to him) sweecetly, sweecetly slept except the singer, the man at the wheel, and Dr. Dodder. And the more Dr. Dodder tried to sleep the less he was able. Even without an infatuated pirate on top of his cabin, Dr. Dodder had enough to keep him wakeful—his daughter, his chest, and his convalescent patient. He knew Dorothy well enough to realize that if she made up her mind to become a pirate's bride--and it now seemed to him

as if she was tending in that unconventional direction -nothing could prevent her except violent action on the part of the chosen The chest pirate. worried him because he had observed an almost wolfish curiosity about it on the part of his hosts and knew by recent experience the effect of its contents, blue, black, gray, and hazel, on other ignorant and superstitious seamen. Bald Head worried him because he was getting well, for the medicine chest, although none of these brave but illiterate men had been able to use it, contained a book in which the treatment of all (Continued on page 28)



A solitary eye gazed thoughtfully up at him

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The chambermaid, the bell-boy, and even the guests; the butler at your friend's house, the chorus girl on Broadway, may all be doing detective work

# Detectives and Detective Work

The First of a Series of Four Articles on Secret Police Work

DETECTIVE, according to the dictionaries, is one "whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is desired, particularly wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them." A private detective, by the same authority, is one "engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him." The definition emphasizes the official character of detectives in general as contrasted with those whose services may be enlisted for hire by the individual citizen, but the distinction is of little importance, since it is based arbitrarily upon the character of the employer (whether the State or a private client) instead of upon the nature of the employment itself, which is the only thing which is likely to interest us about detectives at all.

The sanctified tradition that a detective was an agile person with a variety of side whiskers no longer obtains even in light literature, and the most imaginative of us is frankly aware of the fact that a detective is just a common man earning (or pre- tending to earn) a common living by common and obvious means. Yet in spite of ourselves we are accustomed to attribute superhuman acuteness and a lightning-like rapidity of intellect to this vague and romantic class of fellow citizens. The ordinary work of a detective, however, requires neither of these qualities. Honesty and obedience are his chief requirements, and if he have intelligence as well, so much the better, provided it be of the variety known as horse sense. A genuine candidate for the job of Sherlock Holmes would find little competition. In the first place, the usual work of a detective does not demand any extraordinary powers of deduction at all.

Leaving out of consideration those who are merely private policemen (often in uniform), and principally engaged in patroling residential streets, preserving order at fairs, race-tracks, and political meetings, or in breaking strikes and preventing riots, the largest part of the work for which detectives are employed is not in the detection of crime and criminals, but in simply watching people, following them and reporting as accurately as possible their movements. These functions are known in the vernacular as spotting, locating, and trailing. It requires patience, some powers of observation, and occasionally a little ingenuity. The real detective under such circumstances is the man to whom they hand in their reports. Yet much of the most dra-matic and valuable work that is done involves no acuteness at all, but simply a willingness to act as a spy and to brave the dangers of being found out,

#### The Specialists

THERE is nothing more thrilling in the pages of modern history than the story of the man (James McPartland) who uncovered the conspiracies of the Molly McGuires. But the work of this man was that of a spy pure and simple.

Another highly specialized class of detectives is that engaged in police and banking work who by experience (or even origin) have a wide and intimate acquaintance with criminals of various sorts, and by their familiarity with the latters' whereabouts, associates, work, and methods are able to recognize and run down the perpetrators of particular crimes.

Thus, for example, there are men in the detective

# By ARTHUR TRAIN I.—Police and Detectives

bureau of New York City who know by name, and perhaps have a speaking acquaintance with, a large number of the pickpockets and burglars of the East Side. They know their haunts and their ties of friendship or marriage. When any particular job is pulled off they have a pretty shrewd idea of who is responsible for it and lay their plans accordingly. If necessary, they run in the whole bunch and put each of them through a course of interrogation, accusation, and brow-beating until some one breaks down or makes a slip that involves him in a tangle. These men are special policemen whose knowledge makes them detectives by courtesy. But their work does not involve any particular superiority or quickness of intellect-the quality which we are wont to associate with the detection of crime.

#### The Real Detective

N OW, if the ordinary householder finds that his wife's necklace has mysteriously disappeared, his first impulse is to send for a detective of some sort or other. In general, he might just as well send for his mother-in-law. Of course, the police can and will watch the pawnshops for the missing baubles, but no crook who is not a fool is going to pawn a whole necklace on the Bowery the very next day after it has been "lifted." Or he can enlist a private detective who will question the servants and perhaps go through their trunks, if they will let him. Either sort will probably line up the inmates of the house for general scrutiny and try to bully them sepa-rately into a confession. This may save the master a disagreeable experience, but it is the simplest sort of police work and is done vicariously for the taxpayer, just as the public garbage man relieves you from the burden of taking out the ashes yourself, because he is paid for it, not on account of your own incapacity or his superiority. Which, speaking of garbage, reminds the writer of a disconnected personal experience in which he endeavored to enlist the services of one of these latter specialists for the purpose of carrying a trunk on his wagon to the steamboat wharf.

"I'm sorry, sir," replied the gentleman in question, "I ain't used to handling trunks. They ain't in my line. But [proudly] when it comes to swill,

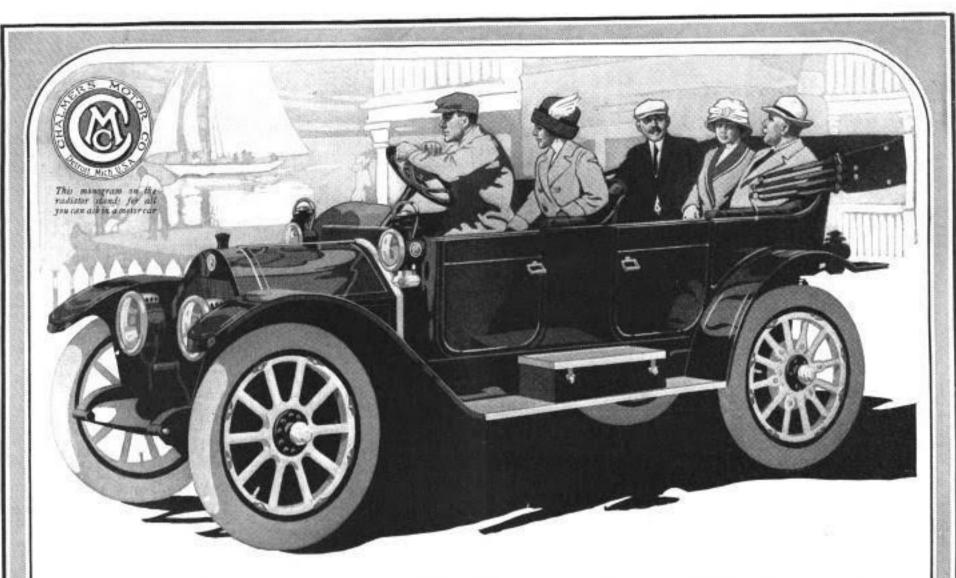
The real detective is the one who, taking up the solution of a crime or other mystery, brings to bear upon it unusual powers of observation and deduction and an exceptional resourcefulness in acting upon his conclusions. Frankly, I have known very few such, although for some ten years I have made use of a large number of so-called detectives in both public and private matters. As I recall the long line of cases where these men have rendered service of great value, almost every one resolves itself into a successful piece of mere spying or trailing. Little ingenuity or powers of reason were required. Of course, there are a thousand tricks that an experienced man acquires as a r after of course, but which at first sight seem almost like inspiration. I shall not forget my delight when Jesse Blocher, who had been trailing Charles F.ster Dodge through the South (when the latter was wanted as the chief witness against Abe Hummel on the charge of subornation of perjury of which he was finally convicted), told me how he instantly located his man, without disclosing his own identity, by unostentatiously leaving a note addressed to Dodge in a bright red envelope upon the office counter of the Hotel St. Charles in New Orleans, where he knew his quarry to be staying. A few moments later the clerk saw it, picked it up, and, as a matter of course, thrust it promptly into box No. 420, thus involuntarily hanging, as it were, a red lantern on Dodge's door.

#### Brains No Requisite

THERE is no more reason to look for superiority of intelligence or mental alertness among detectives of the ordinary class than there is to expect it from clerks, stationary engineers, plumbers, or firemen. While comparisons are invidious, I should be inclined to say that the ordinary chauffeur was probably a brighter man than the average detective. This is not to be taken in derogation of the latter, but as a compliment to the former. There is more reason why he should be. There are a great many detectives of ambiguous training. I remember in a celebrated case discovering that of the more important detectives employed by a well-known private Anti-Criminal Society in New York, one had been a street vender of frankfurters (otherwise yelept hot dogs), and another the keeper of a bird store, which last perhaps qualified him for the pursuit and capture of human game. There is a popular fiction that lawyers are shrewd and capable, similar to the prevailing one that detectives are astute and cunning in their methods. But, as the head of one of the biggest agencies in the country remarked to me the other day, when discussing the desirability of retaining local counsel in a distant city: "By thunder! You know how hard it is to find a lawyer that isn't a dead one." I feel confident that he did not mean this in the sense that there was no good lawyer except a dead lawyer. What my detective friend probably had in mind was that it was difficult to find a lawyer who brought to bear on a new problem any originality of thought or action. It is even harder to find a detective who is not in this sense a dead one. I have the feeling, being a law-yer myself, that (for educational reasons, probably) it is harder to find a live detective than a live lawyer. There are a few of both, however, if you know where to look for them. But it is easy to fall into the hands of the Philistines.

### The Able and the Incapable

THE fundamental reason why it is so hard to form any just opinion of detectives in general is that (except by their fruits) there is little opportunity to discriminate between the able and the incapable. Now the more difficult and complicated his task the less likely is the sleuth (honest or otherwise) to succeed. The chances are a good deal more than even that he will never solve the mystery for which he is engaged. Thus at the end of three months you will have only his reports and his bill-which are poor comfort, to say the least. And yet be may have really worked eighteen hours per day in your service. But a dishonest detective has only to disappear (and take his ease for the same period) and send you his reports and his bill-and you will have only his word for how much work he has done and how much money he has spent. You are absolutely in his



# This New, Big, Self-starting Chalmers "Thirty-six"—\$1800

THINK of a new, high powered Chalmers car with a Self-starter as regular equipment—for \$1800! No more cranking, no more bother. Just push a button on the dash with your foot, and away goes your motor.

That isn't all. This car has a long stroke motor (4 ¼ x 5 ¼ , developing 36 to 40 h.p.); four forward speed transmission; Bosch dual ignition; 36-inch by 4-inch tires; Continental demountable rims; Mercedes type honeycomb radiator; dash adjustment for carburetor.

Purthermore this car has bigness, strength, proved durability, beauty, fine finish, comfort. Still further, it is a *Chalmers* car. On the radiator is the famous blue and white monogram.

And the price, including all these unusual features of value, is \$1800.

A man from the back country, at the circus for the first time, viewed in amazement the giraffe, After looking the animal over for some time and inquiring if it had a name, he turned shruggingly away saying, "There ain't no such animal."

Many motorists, hearing of the Chalmers "Thirtysix" for the first time, then learning the price, have felt much the same way.

But they are wrong. There really is such a car as the Chaimers "Thirty-six," with the features named above for \$1800.

You can see this car now at our dealer's store near you. And it will look better to you there than it does in this advertisement. See it. Ride in it. Place your order as early as you can because there is sure to be an over-demand.

#### A Car for the Many

This is an ideal car realized. A car perfectly adapted to the needs of the average user. The long stroke motor gives all the power and speed you can want, without useless burning of gasoline. The four forward speed transmission gives perfect flexibility for hills, sand, traffic and straightaway. Big tires, 36-inch by 4-inch, give riding ease and insure low tire upkeep bills.

The "Thirty-six" is heavy where weight means maximum strength, but there is no useless weight. We claim that this car is lighter than any other car of the same power, roominess and strength, and that it is stronger than any other car of the same weight.

This car overcomes the inconveniences of all preceding cars. The Chalmers Self-starter, air pressure type, does away with the trouble of cranking. Big tires and Continental Demountable rims rob punctures of their terrors.

## Given Severe Tests

While the "Thirty-six" has every up-to-theminute improvement, still there is not a single untried principle or part in its makeup. In November, 1910, we started three of these cars on the road to test them—one in the mountains of Pennsylvania, one in the sands and heat of Florida, and one in the varied conditions of the Middle West. They were run an average of 10,000 miles each before we O. K.'d the model for manufacture.

Here is a big car—big radiator—big hood—big wheels and tires—big body with big roomy seats big, strong frame—big axles—big all over, and yet it isn't a cumbersome, costly upkeep car.

Not only has this car all of these unusual features of construction and convenience, but with them it has beauty. It is a fine car.

#### Compare With Many Cars

There are bigger cars than the "Thirty-six" and smaller ones. Cars of more power and of less. Heavier cars, lighter cars. There are higher priced cars and lower priced cars. And yet we ask you to consider this car on the basis that it is the most nearly ideal car, for the average user, of all that are made.

Take the size, the power, the conveniences, the construction, the comfort, the beauty and the price into consideration in comparison with the same features on all other cars, and see if you do not conclude that in the Chalmers "Thirty-six" we have come most nearly to realizing the ideal car for the greatest number of people.

#### A Vote of Confidence

Public announcement of this car was first made on July 6th. Prior to that date, dealers had signed contracts for all we can make. They were anxious to sign up for twice the number, but we had to allot just so many to each territory. Since our announcement appeared, the Sales Department has received requests from more than two hundred other dealers, asking for the privilege of handling the Chalmers line in their section.

We asked dealers this year for exclusive representation for Chalmers cars in their price classes. Not one dealer was unwilling to grant this request, dozens of them giving up other lines in order to hold the Chalmers. The vote of confidence which experienced dealers have given this new Chalmers car is one of the best possible guides for the individual buyer.

#### 847 Orders Already

At the time this advertisement is written, no dealers have "Thirty-six" cars to show, yet we have on our books orders for immediate shipment of 847 cars.

Hundreds of people said, "It is a Chalmers and it is guaranteed. That's enough for me"—and they placed orders.

## "30" Fully Equipped, \$1500

The Chalmers "30" and Chalmers "Forty" are continued for 1912 and offer greater values than ever before because of the improved methods of manufacture and added equipment. The "30" sells for \$1500, including magneto, gas lamps, Prest-O-Lite tank, Chalmers mobair top, and automatic windshield. Last year this car so equipped brought \$1750. The "Forty" sells for \$2750, including the same complete equipment.

More than a year ago, as the heading of an advertisement, we used an expression which was frequently heard in automobile trade circles: "This is Another Chalmers Year." It was true then, and we repeat it now, for it is more apparently true now than in any other year. "This is another Chalmers year."

1912 catalog will be mailed on request.

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.



# Tarvia In Traverse City

solved by the development of tarviated macadam. This differs from ordinary macadam in that the voids of the roadway are filled with a matrix of Tarvia, a tough waterproof coal tar product.

Tarviated macadam costs but little more than ordinary macadam, and costs no more in the end because the Tarvia treatment reduces maintenance expense. Its plasticity makes it ex-ceedingly quiet. Automobile traffic does not damage the surface, but, in fact, makes it smoother.

THE problem of finding an inex-pensive, clean, dustless paving for streets of small cities has been most economical solution of the paving problem.

> On February 7, 1911, Mr. E. Wilhelm, The Mayor, wrote as follows:

"We have used Turvia in paving a number of our streets, with very satisfactory results. When prop-erly laid, a smooth, clastic surface is produced and I believe that it is equally as durable as some of the more expensive kinds."

Booklets regarding Tarvia will be sent free on request. Every property owner who suffers from the dust nuisance or from high road taxes, Traverse City, Michigan, one of should know about this new type of whose streets is illustrated above, is roadway.

#### BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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SEALPACKERCHIEF, 136th Street, New York

power-unless you hire another detective to watch Aim. Consequently there is no class in the world where the temptation to dishonesty is greater than among detectives—not even among plumbers, cale-men, butchers, and lawyers. (God knows the peril of all of these!) This, too, is, I fancy, the reason that the evidence of the police detective is received with so much suspicion by jurymen—they know that the only way for him to retain his position is by making a record and getting convictions, and hence they are always looking for jobs and frame-ups. If a police detective doesn't make arrests and send a man to jail every once in a while there is no conclusive way for his superiors to be sure he isn't loading.

#### The Agencies

THERE are a very large number of pera sons who go into the detective business for the same reason that others enter the ministry-they can't make a living at anything else. Provided he has squint eyes and a dark complexion, almost anybody feels that he is qualified to unravel the tangled threads of crime. The first resource of the superannuated or discharged police detective is to start an agency. Of course, he may be first-class in spite of these disqualifications, but the presumption in the first instance is that he is no longer alert or effective, and in the second that in one way or another he is not honest. Agencies recruited from deposed and other ex-policemen usually have all the faults of the police without any of their virtues. There are many small agencies which do reliable work, and there are a number of private detectives in all the big cities who work single-handed and achieve excellent results. However, if he expects to accomplish anything by hiring detectives, the layman or lawyer must first make sure of his agency or his man.

One other feature of the detective business should not be overlooked. In addition to charging for services not actually rendered and expenses not actually incurred, there is in many cases a strong temptation to betray the interests of the employer. A private detective may, and usually does, become possessed of informa-tion even more valuable to the person who is being watched than to the person to whom he owes his allegiance. Unreliable rascals constantly sell out to the other side and play both ends against the mid-dle. In this they resemble some of the famous diplomatic agents of history. And police detectives employed to run down criminals and protect society have been known instead to act as stalls for bank burglars and (for a consideration) to assist them to dispose of their booty and protect them from arrest and capture. It has repeatedly happened that reliable pri-vate detectives have discovered that the police employed upon the same case have in reality been tipping off the criminals as to what was being done, and coaching them as to their conduct. Of course the natural jealousy existing between official and unofficial agents of the law leads to a good many unfounded accusations of this character, but, on the other hand, the fact that much of the most effective police work is done by employing professional criminals to secure information and act as stoolpigeons often results in a definite understanding that the latter shall be them-selves protected in the quiet enjoyment of their labors. The relations of the regu-lar police to crime, however, and the general subject of police graft have little place in an article of this character.

## To Hire or Not to Hire

THE first question that usually arises is whether a detective shall or shall not whether a detective shall or shall not be employed at all in any particular case. Usually the most important thing is to find out what the real character, past, and associations of some particular individual may be. Well-established detective agen-cies with offices throughout the country are naturally in a better position to acquire such information quickly than the private individual or lawyer, since they are on the spot and have an organized staff containing the right sort of men for the work. If the information lies in your own city you can probably hire some one to get it or ferret it out yourself quite as well, and much more cheaply, than by employing their services. The leads are few and generally simple. The subject's past employ-ers and business associates, his landlords and landladies, his friends and enemies. and his milkman must be run down and interrogated. Perhaps his personal move-ments must be watched. Any intelligent fellow who is out of a job will do this for you for about \$5 per day and expenses. The agencies usually charge from \$6 to \$8 (and up), and prefer two men to one, as a matter of convenience and to make sure that the subject is fully covered. If the suspect is on the move and trains or steamships must be met, you have practically no choice but to employ a national

agency. They only have the proper plant and equipment for the work. In an emergency, organization counts more than anything else. Where time is of the essence, the individual has no opportunity to hire his own men or start an organization of his own. But if the matter is one where there is plenty of leisure to act, you can usually do your own detective work better and cheaper than any one else.

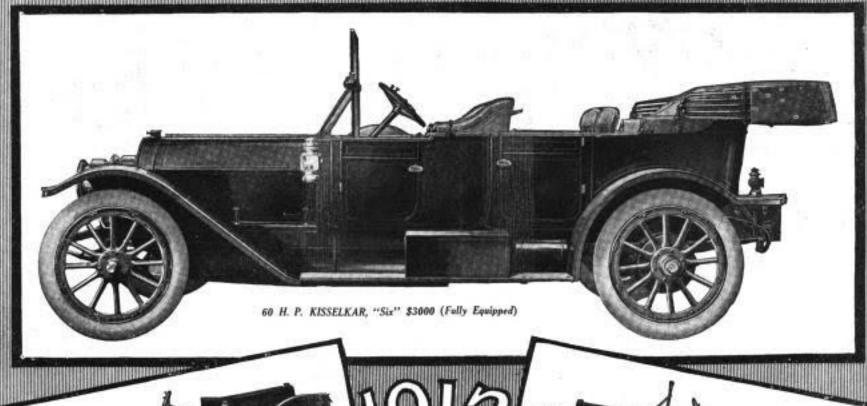
Regarding the work of the detective as a spy (which probably constitutes seventyfive per cent of his employment to-day), few persons realize how widely such serv-ices are being utilized. The insignificant old Irish woman who stumbles against you in the department store is possibly watching with her cloudy but eagle eye for shoplifters. The tired-looking man on the street-car may, in fact, be a professional "spotter." The stout youth with the piece ner who is examining the wedding presents is perhaps a central office man.
All this you know or may suspect. But
you are not so likely to be aware that the floor-walker himself is the agent of a rival concern placed in the department store to keep track, not only of prices but of whether or not the wholesalers are living up to their agreements in regard to the furnishing of particular kinds of goods only to one house; or that the conductor on the car is a paid detective of the company, whose principal duty is not to collect fares but to report the doings of the unions; or that the gentleman who is ac-cidentally introduced to you at the wedding breakfast is employed by a board of directors to get a line on your host's busi-ness associates and social companions.

#### Confederates on the Pay-Rolls

N the great struggle between capital and ■ labor, each side has expended large sums of money in employing confederates to secure secret information as to the plans and doings of the enemy. Almost every labor union has its Judas, and many a secretary to a capitalist is in the secret employment of a labor union. The rail-roads must be kept informed of what is going on, and, if necessary, they import a man from another part of the country to join the local organization. Often such men, on account of their force and intelligence, are elected to high office in the pence, are elected to high office in the brotherhoods whose secrets they are hired to betray. Practically every big manu-facturing plant in the United States has on its pay-rolls men acting as engineers, foremen, or laborers who are drawing from \$80 to \$100 per month as detectives either (1) to keep their employers informed as to the workings of the labor unions, (2) to report to the directors the actual conduct of the business by its salaried officers, superintendents, and over-seers, or (3) to ascertain and report to outside competing concerns the methods and processes made use of, the materials utilized, and the exact cost of production.

There are detectives among the cham-

bermaids and bellboys in the hotels, and also among the guests; there are detectives on the passenger lists and in the cardrooms of the Atlantic liners; the colored porter on the private car, the butler at your friend's house, the chorus girl on Broadway, the clerk in the law office, the employee in the commercial agency, may all be drawing pay in the interest of some one else, who may be either a transporta-tion company, a stock-broker, a rival financier, a yellow newspaper, an injured or even an erring wife, a grievance committee, or a competing concern; and the duties of these persons may and will range from the theft of mailing-lists, books and pa-pers, and (in the case of the newspaper) of private letters, up to genuine detective work requiring some real ability. Apart from the hired thieves above referred to, some yellow journals employ men to work upon the various "mystery stories" that from time to time arouse the attention of the public who often accomplish as good results as the police. I should, however, place one limitation upon this general statement, which is that, as the object of the newspaper is usually quite as much to keep the story alive as to solve the mystery, the papers are apt to find startling significance in details of slight importance. While we are speaking of newspapers, it may not be out of place to sug-gest that their activity is such that there are few general evils left undisclosed and few prominent men, the privacy of whose lives is not known in the editorial rooms. When lurid tales are told of the secret doings of Mr. So and So and the Hon. This and That, you may rest assured that the greater the desirability of those yarns as copy for the big dailies, the less likely they are to have any foundation in fact. The eye of the city editor is in every place discerning the evil if not the good. deed, it is almost unnecessary for the papers to hire spies, since self-constituted ones are ready at any moment to bargain with them for stolen goods and ruined reputations.





# KISSELKAR

Features that are different—that mean greater motoring pleasure, as well as economy in purchase price and operation—1912 models ready

THE most you can pay for any open body KisselKar, completely equipped, is \$3000.

Yet, even if you have had in mind paying as much as four or five thousand dollars for a car, first see the KisselKar—ride in a KisselKar—inquire about a KisselKar.

You will find in the KisselKar all the attractiveness of design, all the comfort, silence, refinements, roominess, and luxury essential to a superior car, and 100% motoring pleasure.

6 cyl. 60 H. P. \$3000 4 " 50 H. P. \$2350 4 " 40 H. P. \$1850 4 " 30 H. P. \$1500

Except the "Thirty," which is equipped "regular," all KloselKar prices include full equipment, large, to per glass droots, raths, shock absorbers, speedsone in, and all the other accessites essential to a perfectly equipped car, Nothing to buy separately.

# KisselKar Trucks

KisselKar Tracks have made seconds for fuel secondary and dependability. It has given 3 time, 1% to 2 not Tracks. Delivery Wagons, Arthur lances, Fire Chemicals, Deministres, etc., all have secure 3 conserver and nitrogh to handle excess loads in energency. The KisselKar book on the differential of brane days duty tracks makes them dependable on made that would stall a track without it.

## The 60 H. P. "Six" (cally sales) \$3000

You may have had in mind paying as much as three thousand or more for a four cylinder car, but why a "Four" when the roomier, higher powered, more aristocratic KisselKar "Six" sells for approximately the same price, and the easy riding and general supremacy of a "Six" are undisputed. The KisselKar "Six" is the unique value in the history of the entire industry. It is built with the straight line, fore-door effect, has 132 in. wheel base, 37x5 in. tires and in both the seven passenger Touring body, or four and five passenger Semitouring body is generously commodious in both forward and rear compartments. In every specification and appointment it belongs to the superior type of automobile,

### Semi-Touring Body

This is a body unique with the Kissel-Kar line. It is a modification of the Touring body and an elaboration of the standard Baby Tonneau body, combining the advantages of both. It effects tire and fuel economy, which is the object of the Baby Tonneau, but it is liberally roomy instead of "pinched for room" in the forward compartment. Exceedingly roomy for four passengers, not overcrowded for five, light and handy to drive. It is the most ideal type of body yet developed for combined pleasure and business service. The Semi-Racer is not a racing car in any sense, but a two passenger business runabout built on snappy, semi-racer lines.

#### Comfort-Appearance

The prepossessing appearance and distinction of 1912 KisselKars are shared only by a few of the costlier cars. The extra liberal wheel base, big wheels, big tires and special spring resiliency characteristic of every KisselKar afford a buoyant riding quality so rare that it belongs to the KisselKar almost exclusively.

## WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PORTFOLIO

The 1912 KisselKar Portfolio completely illustrates and describes the entire 1912 KisselKar pleasure models and commercial cars and trucks. It is one of the most comprehensive automobile books ever published. It will give you a new standard by which to judge automobile values. It is Free of course. Write for it, but the main thing is to are a KisselKar—rule in it—inquire about it.

Branches in leading cities throughout the United States

KISSEL MOTOR CAR COMPANY HARTFORD, WIS.



#### The Small Investor

UNDER the above heading the St. Louis "Star" commented the other day on the suggestion, made on this page in the issue of July 1 by E. C. Simmons, that a better understanding of corporations will follow more general investment in their securities. This suggestion the "Star" enlarges:

"Such investment would be a good business move, without regard to the matter of its psychological effect. Savings-banks are not intended as places for permanent investment, but as accumulators. It is always desirable, when a savings account reaches a good figure, to place the money safely in some place where it would have

salely in some place where it would have greater earning power. Good bonds sup-ply this investment. "Undoubtedly, a general movement of that kind would result in a changed men-tal attitude. . . The holding of Govern-ment bonds by the people of France is said to be one of the strongest approach to the to be one of the strongest supports to the Government. National savings banks have the same effect. This is one of the strongest arguments advanced to support our new postal savings-bank system.

"Mr. Simmons suggests that large corporations issuing bonds issue them in sums as small as \$100, to make investment of small savings accounts in them practicable. This would be desirable, not alone because of any effect such investment might have on the general mental attitude of the people toward corpora-tions, but because such an investment would be a good one for the small investors themselves.

#### To Yield About 5 Per Cent

SECURITIES named below are offered for sale in current circulars issued by reputable, established houses. Any banker anywhere in the country can put an incentor in touch with them: To Yield 4.80 Chicago Rys. Co. 1st mort. gold 5s, due 1927 St. Louis Southwestern 1st gold 5s, due 1940... Chicago Great Western 1st gold 4s. 4.75 M., K. & T. RR. Co. 1st & ref. gold 4s, due 2004. City of Salt Lake 6% special tax coupon warrants, serial maturity over ten years . . Jones & Laughlin Steel (o. 1st gold 5s, due 1939 (free of tax in Pennsylvania) ... Houston, Tex., Belt & Terminal 1st 5s, due 1937 Western States Gas & Electric Co. 1st & ref. 5s. due 1941 Ky. Traction & Terminal Co. 1st & 5.35 ref. 5s, due 1951..... Union Oil Co. 1st sinking fund 5s, due 1931 Columbia (S. C.) Ry., Gas & Electrie Co. 1st gold 5s, due 1936. Waco (Tex.) St. Ry. 1st 6s, due 1916 6.00 Montgomery (Ala.) Street imp. 5s, Oklahoma City Imp. 5s, due 1935... Chi., R. L. & Pac. (old) Co. 1st 41/2s, 4.70 due 1941 ... Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s. due 1959. Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, due 1928... Des Moines Electric Co. 1st 5s, due 5.18 1938.....

#### Bonds vs. Savings-Bank

N enthusiast about \$100 bonds has compiled a table showing the difference, in from one to twenty years, in the resources of one who saves from one to

ten dollars a week and puts the savings into 6 per cent \$100 bonds and one who goes to the savings-bank paying 3 per cent. Here is the comparison for the one who saves \$5 and \$10 a week:

Number of Years	\$5 a Week Saved	\$10 a Week Saved
1-3% savings	\$264.24	\$528.48
6% bonds	265.74	531.48
2-3% savings	536.47	1,072.93
6% bonds	546.44	1,095.64
3-3% savings	816.92	1,633.84
6% bonds	842,81	1,691,96
5-3% savings	1,403.51	2,825.83
6% bonds	1,493.69	2,998.74
8-3% savings	2,351.58	4,723.94
6% bonds	2,626.91	5,271.05
10-3% savings	3,032,34	6,086,55
6% bonds	3,505.30	7,025.91
15-3% savings	4,922.66	9,870.67
6% bonds	6,208.20	12,440.13
20-3% savings	7.116.46	14,262.37
6% bonds	9,839.12	19,717.06

#### Securities for Nebraska

THE First National Bank of York, Nebraska, is to organize a trust company with the main purpose of selling standard securities throughout the State. The bank believes that the time is at hand when the people of Nebraska and of other Western States will incline to investments with a fixed income, combined with safety, rather than to speculative investments in unimproved land, mining stocks, and wild-cat schemes which have attracted their money to a great extent heretofore. Letters, circulars, and personal solicitation, explaining the desirability of buying good standard securities, which will insure safety of principal and a certain reasonable income from the money invested, will be the means used to interstain tensors. est investors.

More of this sort of pioneering ought to be done by the banks.

#### Wildcat Bonds

PESSIMISTIC gentleman, who does not sign his name to his criticism "The Average Man's Money" department, asks this pertinent question:
"Don't you know that we are coming into

an era of bond swindling the like of which has not been seen since the mining swindle era?" He adds: "The suckers will not buy stocks any more, and they are to be sold bonds, and you are helping the game along."

As to the question: It is quite true that the wildcat promoters are very largely substituting bonds for stocks, because the publie is becoming suspicious of stocks, and that these "bonds" are no better than stocks when the enterprise upon which they are issued is conceived in guile. On this page, however, bonds are understood to be mortgage obligations of companies with real assets sufficient to meet the in-

debtedness. Stocks, as has been repeatedly pointed out here, merely represent the equity of the owners in the assets of a company after bondholders, or holders of the mortgage obligations, are paid. Of course, if there is no bond issue, the stockholders have first call on the company's assets.

#### A Victim Asks Questions

HERE is a copy of a letter sent re-cently by a West Virginia man to the Sterling Debenture Corporation. It is a model of its kind. It should be widely copied by investors who are asked to re-main on the "sucker list" indefinitely:

"I am in receipt of your circular letter of recent date in which you try to induce me to invest some money in the stock of Enton & Gettinger—which stock, of course, you sell. I am very sorry to say that I did buy some Telegraphone stock from you at \$10 per share, which I could just as well have bought for \$1.50, I expect, and been better off without it then. Since the purchase of the Telegraphone stock you have tried to induce me to buy strick of the Telepost, Oxford Linen Mills, and a lot of other stock of like character and standing. I guess I must be less of a fool than I was because I have not bought anything

more from you.

"Now is Telegraphone worth anything?
If so, where can I sell it and for what price? The price that I would get for it would, no doubt, be less than the \$2.50 or thereabouts that you paid for it when you underwrote it.

"Is the Telegraphone Company doing any good? If so, what and how much? I mean for the stockholders—not stock joibers. If you can not give me reliable answers to the above questions who would you recommend me to? The Postmaster-

"Awaiting your prompt reply, I am.
"Very truly yours, A. B. H."

#### N. W. Halsey, Investment Banker

C. The venturesome,

the superficial, the in-

experienced, or those

who, for the sake of

large profits, are willing

to take chances, are

foredoomed to failure

if they essay the diffi-

cult pursuit of invest-

ment banking.-From

a Halsey bond circular.

By an Associate

N. W. HALSEY, founder and W. HALSEY, founder and senior partner of the bond firm of N. W. Halsey & Co. of New York, Philadelphia, Chieago, and San Francisco, died on July 1 at the early age of fifty-four. Few men in the field of conservative investment had so perfeet a training or so wide an experience with municipal, railroad, and public util-ity bonds. He was an ex-

pert in the valuation of such securities, and his career was marked by constructive work of a high order, tempered with rare conservatism.

Mr. Halsey practised law in Chicago until 1885, when became associated with N. W. Harris & Co., and for about ten years was that firm's resident managing partner at the Wall Street office. After a time he withdrew to organize the firm of N. W. Halsey & Co., which grew so rapidly that in a comparatively short time his organization covered the bond markets of the country. He was a keen judge of men and built around him an organization of marked efficiency.

Mr. Halsey (while with N. W. Harris & Co.) was one of the first bond merchants successfully to introduce, on a permanent basis, Western municipal bonds into the He was among t e first to enter ously to the needs of individual investors. the first to send out bond salesmen on the road to call on buyers, and the first to advertise extensively along educational lines. Some of these things at the time of their inception were criticized by the ethical bankers, but his progressiveness, notwith-

standing, was well rewarded. Since that time other dealers have adopted his methods until to-day the traveling bond salesman is no longer a novelty, and the small investor can obtain as good service as the more important buyer. Mr. Halsey's support of the movement for educating the public concerning the principles of sound investment was loyal and enthusiastic-his support lent to the movement the needed momentum, and has been of far-reaching importance to the investing public. The constructive influence for the good of the investing public re-sulting from the editorial work of such high-class publications as COLLIER's he believed in thoroughly. He wanted to give as wide publicity as possible to the principles of sound investment.

His organization inspired confidence in the minds of investors, a confidence that was

the wonder of some other dealers, and which was based primarily on the conservativeness of his recom-mendations. It was a true statement of fact that from the day his firm was organ-ized to the day of his death no client had lost a dollar through default of bonds recommended by him. It is said of him that he would never recommend to any one the purchase of a security in which be did not have absolute faith; more than that, his faith was invariably based on careful analysis of information which he had reason to regard as reli-able. The purchases by his own firm, particularly of public utility bonds regarding which accurate informa-

tion is difficult to secure, were based on investigations of experts retained for the purpose. If he decided a bond was not safe or could not be made safe he would not consider its purchase.

At the time of the Galveston flood Mr. Halsey was made chairman of the Bondholders' Committee. The work of this com-mittee protected the bondholders, and was a large influence in the rebuilding of Galveston along lines which it is believed makes a repetition of the former disaster impossible, and has given to the city a credit she never before enjoyed.

Mr. Halsey's faith in California has meant much to that State. Some of California's most important public service corporations, in behalf of which his organization marketed many million dollars' worth of bonds, during the past ten years, owe their prosperity, in large measure, to his counsel and banking facilities.

Mr. Halsey personified all that "The Average Man's Money" page of Collica's

#### The Way of a Promoter

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY":

SIR-I am immune now from the sting of the promoter. The reason is the recollection of the first investment I ever made in stocks. I was living in a town down in Illinois. A German named Hardemeyer was living there at the time; he had worked in one of the factories, and went to church occasionally. He made friends with the pastor, and greatly interested him in a new and secret method for converting iron or bessemer into fine tool steel by a cheap and quick process. The preacher interested a few of us and we formed a stock company, small but select. The board of directors and—also, I think all the stockholders we had at that time comprised a preacher, a lawyer, a dentist, a court stenographer, and the inventor himself. We were all prospective millionaires; Andrew Carnegie would have nothing on us-in a short time. Our inventor would not patent his process, but he wrote it out in full and it was deposited in a, vault.

when it came to the test, we burned up a lot of fuel oil, but didn't get anywhere. Our steel didn't seem to pan out right, somehow! Too much carbon, or too little-I forget which.

Some of the men in the company finally interested some men over in an Indiana town, which was more than we could do in our town, and so Illinois lost the great steel industry. Indiana, however, didn't seem to agree with our company any better than Illinois, and it went from bad to worse. Then one day the inventor turned up missing, and the fat was in the fire. I believe we were all fairly intelligent and educated men, but we fell for it-like a lot of ignorant easy marks. I wonder if there have been any more similar steel companies organized in any other sections of the country

Chicago, III.

### Four Days at Home

(Concluded from page 18)

eggs, chipped beef, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, peaches, cantaloup, coffee, tea, and five cents' worth of ice to be delivered every day.

I live in a semistudio, the entire top floor of an old-fashioned square house, with windows on every side, breezes straying in from one direction or another at all times from the ocean, East River, or the Hudson. The dining-room is done in wood colors, and into this I dragged a big green Morris chair, willow rocker, and bamboo stool. The den adjoining is done in green already, so in the dining-room I bung some old, cool, green curtains, covered all the gas-jets and drop light with green crêpe paper; also covering the fern pots, which were placed on low shelves in the two windows overlooking the park.

All of the other rooms were closed and darkened, not to be entered for four days. When eamping people do not have pianos, fancy-work, mending, dusting, and so on. to do, and there were great temptations in those shut-off rooms.

By ten o'clock all arrangements were completed, even to the card on the door: "Gone Camping"; then a plunge into a sample of the Atlantic Ocean made from common water and sea salt, and I was ready to begin doing nothing.

THOSE who have all of their time, or the whole summer out of every year, to do as they please, go where they like, sleep, work, or rest, and have the means by which they can get away from friends and forget enemies, have no idea what it means to have only four days out of the three hundred and sixty-five, and be compelled to spend those where you had spent the other three hundred and sixty-one. Moreover, have to lock your door and put a fib on it to even have those to yourself.

The tired, jerking nerves and muscles allowed little sleep on Saturday night, and Sunday was spent idly lying about reading, dozing, watching the people on the streets, and listening to the music in the Church of the Strangers.

Sunday night, with windows wide open. I slept fourteen hours soundly and dreamlessly, awakened by the loud calls of Chillowee, a pet canary, who wanted his bath.

There was such a feeling of comfort to know there was no dressing and going out to be done. After a breakfast of crispy bacon, hot rolls, and delicious coffee, loitered over, and shared with the tiny companion perched on the back of my chair, I felt the utter fatigue beginning to break.

CHILLOWEE was having a vacation also; his door stood wide open, much to his surprise and delight, and he shricked defiance as he flew in and out to show that he was free, and came over to nibble a bit of melon, bread, or sugar, surreptitiously giving the fingers that held it a nip, the black eyes fairly twinkling with gay good humor at the situation.

On Monday afternoon a delightful thunderstorm arose from the northeast, straight in front of me and my Morris chair, and without moving I could see the clouds roll up, the rattle of the drops on the window, the settling of the dust in the street, people running to shelter, the lightning flashes, and later the rainbow spread across the sky with its dimmer twin and the soft illumination between; finally, the fading away of all the clouds and a dull rumble in the south was all that was left.

THE whole performance was evidently intended for the shut-in, who out of many thousands that day had the time to sit quietly and watch the moving picture with music. The ferns had been out in the rain, and were now beginning to show appreciation of the attention by unrolling new fronds, while Chillowee sang madly to drown the noise of the thunder.

Later I had the selfish pleasure of secing tired, perspiring, bedraggled people trudging homeward in hot shoes and hats to a boarding-house supper, probably an hour or two on a dusty doorstep, and rather pitied them.

At twilight the chicken, with a last despairing demand that his door must not be closed after him if he went in for the night, preened his feathers and tucked his head under his tired wings. After another salt bath, his mistress followed his example and slept twelve hours.

Tuesday morning, after another perfect breakfast, eaten with the slow deliberation of one with nothing else to do, I felt like doing something besides read and sleep.

COME one had given me a voluminous, O old-fashioned, soft silk gown, which I had long wanted made up into a house gown; it was soft greens, grays, and pinks, the sort of thing one likes to look at.

This was brought out, and with the aid of Chillowee, who insisted on pulling at the threads and wadding them up in his bill, no matter how much he was shoo'd off. was made up into a most becoming gown, all being done in the odd hours of two days and no expense. There was a satisfactory feeling that something had been accomplished, and absence of occupation is not always rest.

Q. E. D.-With only four days, alone with the exception of the cheery, responsive little feathered companion, who never quarrels or finds fault, dressed in moceasins, kimono, and hair in a pigtail, perfect quiet, long nights (with no crawley things), iced drinks (no flies), cool salads (without bugs), good fresh bread and rolls (not dried-up sandwiches peppered with dust), ice-cold melon (no gnats), green things, shade and breezes, to use a new expression, I "came back," the non-outing a success, even if I did have to do my camping where mosquitoes did not bite and flies and bugs get in the butter.

## Another Vacation Prize Contest

First Prize \$100 ::: Second Prize \$50 All Other Accepted Manuscripts 825

ON page 16 of this issue we are print- ber 1; and while we anticipate an even ing the two prize-winning letters in the Vacation Contest announced in Collier's of July 9, 1910. Six other manuscript will be carefully read by the among the manuscripts submitted, also appear in this issue. There were many other interesting stories of unusual and profitable outings which we were obliged to return to the authors because of our inability to make room for them.

We are repeating our prize offer for another contest under the same conditions as the one held last year. One hundred dollars will be paid for the best manuscript of a thousand words or less, describing an actual vacation experience; \$50 will be the second prize, and \$25 will go to the writer of every other manuscript we accept. Contributions must be mailed before Novem-

greater response to this contest than to those of the past three years, every vacation experiences, selected from judges, and the prizes will be announced before the end of the year. Contribu tors are urged not to roll their manuscripts and, if it is possible, to have them typewritten. We are especially anxious to secure a few good photographs in connection with each manuscript. On its back every photograph should be described and the name and address of the sender should also be written. The article and the photographs should be sent in the same envelope and should be addressed to the Vacation Editor, Collien's, 416 West 13th Street, New York City. The manuscripts MUST be limited to one thousand words.



This suction is caused by capillary attraction, that peculiar Force of Nature which makes a dandelion stem suck water, or a lamp wick suck oil, or a lump of sugar suck coffee.

Unscrew any Parker Fountain Pen; fill the feed tube with ink; touch the "Lucky Curve" to the barrel wall, as in above picture; watch the ink scoot down, and thus prove to yourself that there is no ink to leak out and no chance to smear your fingers.

There's never a hitch or skip in flow of ink from a Parker Pen. Made in Self-filling, Safety, and Standard styles; plain, gold or silver mounted; 14-K gold pen, iridium point; prices \$1.50 to \$250. The only pocket clip that recedes out of the way when you slip cap off to write.

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Get one today. If unsatisfactory, dealer refunds cheerfully, as we protect him from

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## PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PEN

# FIRST MORTGAGE

#### How to Test Them:

For more than 29 years the HOUSE OF STRAUS has been gathering the investment experience which is now offered to you without cost or obligation. If you have \$100 or more now lying

idle or drawing only the usual 2 to 3 per cent interest, you are entitled to a more substantial earning on your money.

And there are a number of opportunities to enjoy the maximum 6s interest rate with security and protection equal to or better than that any modern savings bank could possibly offer. This data is now

#### Placed at Your Disposal **Absolutely Without Cost**

Absolutely Without Cost

During 29 years of husiness in the sale of first mortgage bonds on improved, incomeproducing, selected Chicago real estate, with a margin of security in no case less than 100 per cest, no investor has ever lost a dellar of principal or interest on securities purchased of us.

If you have \$100 or more for which years not a \$60 threatment that is spickly convertible and entitled to see reporchase perposition at any titus, we will gledly send you withent supersor the investor's Marsdies—a dependable and colitical to see the perposition of any titus, we will gledly send you withent supersor the investor's Marsdies—a dependable and colitical to serve you with a single perposition of any titus, we will gledly send you withent supersor the investor of health you will asked to be perfectly the servery somewhat it is provided to the servery somewhat it is provided to the servery somewhat it is not to the servery se

S.W. STRAUS & CO. STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO

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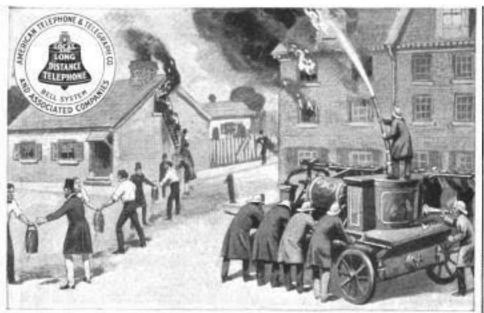
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Rochester, N. Y.

New Era Clastic Black Evan Auto Owners no just like on all 1912 and as polishing manocrossery. Was briss without front. Makes properly for heart for large New Era Lustre Co., 81 Water Street, New Haven, Gr

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLEGE'S



## Fire Fighting and Telephoning

Both Need Team Work, Modern Tools and an Ever Ready Plant, Everywhere

Twenty men with twenty buckets can put out a small fire if each man works by himself.

If twenty men form a line and pass the buckets from hand to hand, they can put out a larger fire. But the same twenty men on the brakes of a "hand tub" can force a continuous stream of water through a pipe so fast that the bucket brigade seems futile by comparison.

The modern firelighter has gone away beyond the "hand tub." Mechanics build a steam fire engine, miners dig coal to feed it, workmen build reservoirs and lay pipes so that each nozzleman and engineer is worth a score of the old-fashioned firefighters. The big tasks of today require not only team work but also modern tools and a vast system of supply and distribution.

The Bell telephone system is an example of co-operation between 75,-000 stockholders, 120,000 employees and six million subscribers.

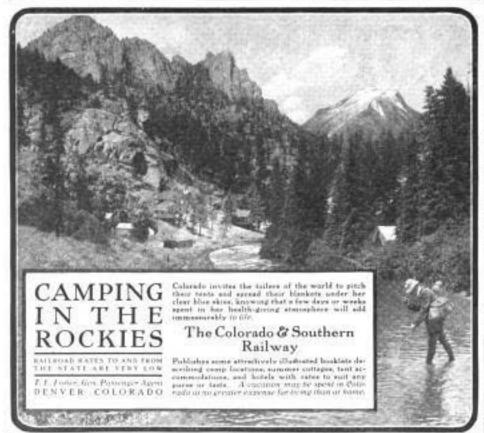
But to team work is added an up-to-date plant. Years of time and hundreds of millions of money have been put into the tools of the trade; into the building of a nation-wide network of lines; into the training of men and the working out of methods. The result is the Bell System of today—a union of men, money and machinery, to provide universal telephone service for ninety million people.

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service





THE UNION ARMS COMPANY: 614 Auburndale, Toledo, O., U. S. A.-IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## His Idol's Eye

known diseases, with mumps under M, was arranged alphabetically—and once his pa-tient was cured, the observant and well-read doctor knew that the best he could hope for was a choice between becoming a live pirate or a dead physician.

Slowly th' night hours pass away While love is voicin' his roundelay,

shouted the tender-heart on the roof of

Still is th' world from all alarms While I'm a-singin' my true love's charms, Succeet—lee sleecep! Succeet—lee sleecep!

Dr. Dodder got up and stood struggling with an indignant temptation. Should be creep on deck, he asked himself; approach the unsuspecting musician from behind; and, with a sudden, precipitate, determined rush, one hand on collar and the other where breeches afford the surest handbold, shove him rapidly across the deck and over the bulwarks? In his mind's eye the doctor saw his victim sinking, sinking to depths from which no sound would ever be able to reach the surface, for it somehow seemed to him that, even if drowned, this thing on deck would still keep on going. The temptation was great, but the doctor resisted it. There was his own future to consider, his obvious duty to live as long as possible and carry the boon of the Eye to all who needed it. The Eye! Ah! if he could only do something to separate these foolish lovers—

DR. DODDER hesitated no longer. He tiptoed to Dorothy's curtain and parted it cautiously. In the dim light the girl slept peacefully, and beside her berth, neatly secured against capsizing by her own dainty shoes, stood a tumbler half full of water. The water mimicked the motion of the great sea outside, and something solid tumbled back and forth at the bottom.

Over her slumber calm an' still,

velled Yellow Mustaches with unmistakable determination.

I allus watch-an' I allus will. Southin' her soul with slumberious song, Helpin' ker dreams o' me along. Surecet-lee sleerep! Succeet-lee

With a muttered curse, the treacherous father stooped over the tumbler, plunged his thumb and forefinger into the miniature ocean, and grappled the rolling object. Then he retreated with a quick, sly step, dropped the curtain, and stood triumphantly regarding what he had just captured. Between his cruel fingers it seemed to be looking at him reproachfully -one of those clear, translucent, tender blue eyes that had fascinated her sinful

Yellow Mustaches, as might have been predicted, slept late next morning and awoke with every symptom telling him he was more sick of love than ever. It hurt to bend his head in either direction. Getting up at all seemed rather an effort, until the thought that he would meet Miss Dodder at breakfast, which the pirates now took on deck, spurred him to activity. He sat up in his hammock and began curl-ing his mustaches, but, try as he might, he could not make them hang with their usual perpendicular gracefulness. Ordinarily, looking down past his nose, the brave fellow could see their shimmer, but now, to his surprise and wonder, he saw only the rounded outline of his own cheeks. And, as a rule, his checks were not rounded! Despite the sickness of love, the gallant pirate jumped suspi-ciously out of his hammock and felt anxiously in his trousers pocket for the small mirror which be always kept there. Ah, Yellow Mustaches! love, if love it is, has changed you wonderfully!-for now your wicked cheeks seem stouter than a couple of innocent apples. And as a horrified oath leaped to his lips he found he articu-lated it with ominous difficulty.

LL the happiness Yellow Mustaches had A anticipated in meeting Dorothy at breakfast, and there reading in her bright blue eyes the joy she had taken in his sere-nade, vanished like a bursted bubble. The fact that he seemed to be a boy again was no comfort, for a boy with long yellow mustaches is at best rather a terrifying He had seen Dorothy grin, and grinned in sympathy, at the weird face presented to his little world by Bald Head and as this memory came to him, the sickening thought followed close on its heels that the symptoms of the previous day had not been altogether those of love. but partly of the same mysterious malady that afflicted his messmate. He heard the coarse but happy conversation of his comrades at breakfast, but listened in vain for Dorothy's vivacious accents. She at least, he told himself, had noted his alsence. Anxiety explained her silence. Soon she would send her father down to investigate.

At that thought Yellow Mustaches leaped into his trousers. There are, as any expert will tell you, degrees of intensity with which you may have the mumps. At the worst you may lie speech-less in your little berth and be fed through a funnel; but the lighter attack, funny as you are to an unprejudiced observer and even funnier to a prejudiced one, still leaves you physical strength to dress in a hurry and peer cautiously over the edge of a hatch. Breakfast was finished. The entire blood-stained company stood at the after-rail idly watching a distant sail; and the two Dodders, father and daughter, were doubtless down in the cabin tempting the invalid to eat some breakfast.

ELLOW MUSTACHES took one more Y look at himself in the pocket mirror. There was no change for the better, but, although his head moved with difficulty, be otherwise felt nearly as well as ever. was undoubtedly irritable, but that might be due to his situation as easily as to his disease. Creeping on hands and knees to the remains of the breakfast, he hastily filled his pockets with cold baked potato and sea biscuit; then be crept stealthily to the windward side of the vessel and climbed laboriously to the crow's-nest, a large bogshead fastened to the cross-trees. A moment later and the hogshead con-cented him. Here he would stay, decided Yellow Mustaches, until he either died or resumed his normal proportions. Al-though he soon knew that his companions were anxiously seeking him, piracy had been abandoned until Bald Head's recovery, and he felt reasonably certain that none would think to go aloft and look

for him in the hogshead. Clumsy night had again fallen over the Atlantic Ocean when Yellow Mustaches trusted himself to peer cautiously over the edge of his saving hogshead. Ex-cept for the man at the wheel, the deck was empty. A light shone from the hold and another from the cabin. And now that the smoke could not betray him, he lit his pipe and again examined his distressing

situation. What amazed Yellow Mustaches was that he was as well as he was. Judging by the pocket mirror, he ought to feel very much worse. He felt, in fact, almost himself, except that there was too much of him, and the thoughtful fellow could not help wondering where the surplus came from. But this was beside the question; the thing now was to get rid of it. Com-mon sense told him, if only because he could smoke his pipe and feed himself with mashed potato and powdered sea biscuit, that his case was much milder than Bald Head's. If he could only get down into the cabin and capture his messmate's medi-cine, he could bring it back to the hogs-head and treat himself.

SLEEP ruled the hold. The time had come for the invalid to take determined action. He left the hogshead, slid to the deck, and stealthily approached the cabin, The hatch he knew was unlocked—for Red Whisker had kept the key to it—but be-fore entering that abode of pain, science, and female beauty, the courageous invalid examined it carefully through the deck windows. Only last night he had seen the doctor administering his drugs to the pa-tient; in the dim light of the swinging lantern the tumbler, half full of the horrid but wholesome stuff, still stood in the cupboard. Doctor and patient slept soundly on opposite sides of the cabin: nor was there any sign of wakefulness behind the curtain that (to the wicked but imaginative fellow's regret) concealed Dorothy. The chest, of which he could see one corner, stood almost under the ladder.

Holding his breath, Yellow Mustaches tiptoed past Bald Head. His hand was almost on the tumbler when a rustle behind Dorothy's curtain turned him into a veritable statue, which, had an artist conrecived it, might have been catalogued "No. 1323—Mumps Reaching after Medicine." The curtain parted, and the pirate, after one quick, hopeless glance toward the batchway, leaped into the nearest berth. Although the dim light obscured her features, his heart told him that the slim figure was Dorothy's, dressed all in white (like an angel in a chromo, thought Yellow Mustaches), and her brown hair, unlike an angel anywhere, in a neat pig-tail. Perhaps she walked in her sleep—but if so, the mysterious power that controlled her knew just what it was after. For she stepped straight to her father's trousers,

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fished a key from the pocket, and a mo-ment later was kneeling beside the brassbound chest.

Never before had the wild heart of Yellow Mustaches struggled, like a wild stomach, to digest so many emotions. His love for Dorothy contended with his curiosity about the chest; the affinity between them made him share keenly in her evident dread lest Bald Hend or Dr. Dodder should awake before she got the chest open. The key turned in the lock, the lid lifted, and, to the apprehensive gaze of the tender pi-rate, it seemed as if Dr. Dodder turned

over six times in quick succession.
"H-s-s-s-t!" he whispered excitedly,
"he's a-wakin' up!"

T that sound Dorothy jerked her little A hand out of the chest. Instinctively she put down the lid and sat on it. Silence, except for the lapping water against the sides of the vessel, enveloped the cabin, aides of the vessel, enveloped the canin, broken, after what seemed an endless in-terval, by that rumbling, indescribable noise by which our strange humanity announces that it is askep. "It's all right now," said the voice in its boarse and painful whisper. "He's

its boarse and painful whisper, asleep agin."

Dorothy Dodder jumped off the chest, and something that she had snatched from it fell from her little hand and rolled away unnoticed. The first remark, in her nervous condition, might easily have been the accusing voice of conscience—but not the second. Her distress was so evident

that it frightened her lover.

"It's me," he added assuringly: "it's jest yer ole friend, Yaller Mustaches,"

Just Yellow Mustaches! The length of the cabin separated Dorothy from her curtain, but-oh! thank Heaven!-there was an empty berth beside her; and she popped

modestly into it.

Slowly the night hours began to pass away, but at last the light of the lantern yellowed as the rising sun gradually flooded the cubin. Presently Bald Head awoke and yawned deliciously. Health had returned to him. Yesterday the doc-tor had managed to keep him in bed against his inclination, but to-day he would be up and doing despite forty doctors. Yet for the moment it was nice to lie still and realize that he was as bad as ever. Now he heard a deep bass rumble that he recognized as the grand opera of the doctor's sleep, and with it, like the murmur of wood winds in some fairy orchestra, a sweeter note that he attributed to Dorothy. But a third sound, something between a snort and the shrill, lively tune of a peanut roaster, puzzled him for several minutes.

"Sounds for all th' world like ole Yal-ler Mustaches," muttered the convalescent. "Mebbe be's been a-serenadin' agin an' dropped off asleep on top th' cabin. I'll go on deck an' wake th' cussed true-ba-deer up." Chuckling over this amusing notion, he sat up in bed and looked on the floor for his customary garments. But he stopped in midehuckle-and the grin froze so suddenly on his cruel face that it remained there, a horrid grin lacking either mirth or even intelligence.

ON the floor some feet away from his berth a solitary eye gazed thoughtfully up at him with a strange, detached, and yet horribly human interest. Often in his life the wretched fellow had gazed into a human eye, sometimes tenderly, sometimes in anger, sometimes curiously to determine whether the owner was lying, sometimes with a painful earnestness to prove that he was not lying himself—but never before had he gazed into a banuan eye without a human being attached to it: The eye watched him with a terribly calm and intelligent curiosity; and Bald Head, the Pirate, returned its gaze with the in-same intensity of complete helplessness. Twice he opened his mouth to call the doctor; twice he closed it under the per-fectly absurd feeling that the eye would hear him. One saving fact alone slowly forced itself upon his shuddering intelligence; this eye had no feet, and unless its baleful gaze had already petrified him he might still escape by running away from Making a brave effort, he carefully lifted first one foot and then the other, and, although the eye followed these movements with a cold kind of amusement, he found that his legs still worked after a fashion. They shook, but they worked. Heartened by the discovery, he got up slowly, gained the companionway, and scrambled up the ladder.

RED WHISKER had the belm. Smoke rose pleasantly from the galley. About a gunshot to windward a stout three-master held the same course as the Polly, and, under other circumstances, the fleeing pirate would have recognized her as a whaler just starting on a three years' voyage to the Antarctic. But he had no mind for sea scenes. Still glancing over his shoulder, to make sure that the eye, feet or no feet, was not pursuing him, the

recovered invalid rushed to his captain.
"Why, Bald Head, ole feller!" cried Red Whisker delightedly—but his delight van-ished in anxiety at the other's haggard

expression.
"Come with me, Red Whisker," he whispered boarsely; "come with me an' see ef ye see it yerself." Side by side the two brave men peered down into the cabin— and then, side by side, and as fast as their trembling legs could carry them, they fied together to the waist of the vessel. "H-h-has it been there long?" articu-

lated Red Whisker.

"Ever s-s-sense I woke up."

"Then wot we've got to do, mesamate," said Red Whisker grimly, "be to g-g-get that doctor an' his darter off this ship as quick as may be—an' we got to do it politelike. He's good natered now, but-

Ten minutes later a gun boomed on the Polly. Her mast signaled distress. The whaler heard it and came up into the wind. but no more promptly than Dr. Dodder came up out of the cabin. Almost he ran into Red Whisker and his late patient; and, to the doctor's amazement, they both asked his pardon.

"Doctor," said Red Whisker, "here be Bald Head up an' 'round agin. We're a black-souled lot, sir, but we've got hearts in our busums. An' we onderstands, doctor, as how a fine, honest feller like yer-self can't abear th' company on us-

"Your company is—er—delightful," said the doctor bastify. "Strong, nature loving men, sailing the deep blue ocean—"
"We're a bad lot," insisted the pirate,

"an' we can't help seein' as we ain't th' proper company fer you an' ver darter. We like ye great, but th' world needs ye. Th' world can't git along without ye, doctor, an' there's th' truth on't."

"I hates to we it but there's a start

"I hates to see it, but there's a stout Boston-bound ship a-waitin' for ye. We've bailed yer leetle boat, tho' I sin't a-sayin' as we didn't drop a tear or two a-doin'

Well has it been said, the Devil is not as black as he is painted. The doctor's eyes misted. He held out a hand to each of them.

of them.
"I---l'll call my daughter." he said brokenly. "I've done you all an injustice, admiral-you're a noble lot-

M EANTIME the gun's dull roar burried Miss Dodder, dressing behind the curtain whither she had fled when dawn revealed no lover peeking into the cabin, and it awoke the lover who was there already and not peeking only because he was sound asleep. One thing he instantly remembered: he had not yet taken his medicine, and the slow, borrid, wholesome business engrossed him so completely that Dorothy Dodder came unnoticed from behind has contain her had ticed from behind her curtain, her head bent forward, her whole attention on the floor of the cabin. The eye still sat on the floor and stared meditatively at nothing in particular, but when Dorothy saw it she uttered a happy little ery of recogni-tion. And the pirate heard her. He turned his head, slowly because of his mumps, and found her looking directly at Never before had Yellow Mustaches seen his idol so angry; never before had he seen her, or any one else, so bewilder-ingly beautiful. Blue eyes make some girls beautiful. Brown eyes make others. Dorothy beat them all and stared at him with one blue eye and one brown one. Some men would have loved and desired her more than ever, but in the pirate's foolishly conventional mind this perplexing beauty turned his dream of love into a hideous nightmare.

"Who are you, sir?" demanded Dorothy "Who are you, sir?" demanded Dorothy briskly—and then, as the truth burst upon her: "Why! You've—got—the—mumps," she giggled hysterically: "you must go right to bed and papa will take care of you." Had it been almost anything else, she would have said: "And I will take care of you"—but romance, at least that one, died at the very sight of bim. She wondered why he shrank away from her. wondered why he shrank away from her, but, as he collapsed conveniently into the berth, she covered him up with the blanket and platonically tucked in the edges.

"Dorothy," called her father, "get your hat, Dorothy. A Boston vessel is waiting for us, and two of these noble fellows are coming down for the chest."

Ten minutes earlier he might have had to use his authority, but now she followed obediently into their little boat and only wondered why the grateful corsairs seemed so unwilling to look at her. The frilled shirt was gone (Red Whisker, in fact, was wearing it), but her father took the oars and pulled clumsily toward the whaler. Behind them sail on sail bellied above the schooner. Over her after-rail a row of seven fierce faces watched them intently. But when Dorothy turned to wave her pocket-handkerchief the rail was empty. Seven fierce faces had dodged behind it. and, across the dancing water, the Tender Polly fled toward the far horizon.



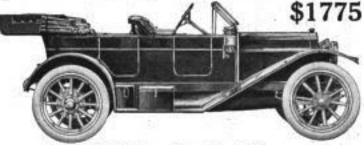
## The Abbott Motor Company Announce

for the season of 1912, in addition to their well known "30" which this year will be sold for \$1350, a new model to be known as the Abbott-Detroit "44"—a seven-passenger fore-door touring car—the price of which will be \$1800

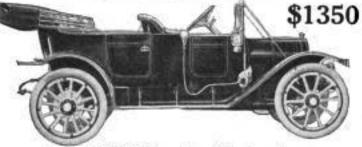
The low prices announced have been made possible by the increased efficiency of our organization; the keen competition among material and parts makers, the larger production with its consequent increased purchasing power, coupled with many important labor-saving devices which we have installed during the past year.

The same excellent quality of product, both as regards its mechanical construction, its style, finish and refinement of details will be maintained.

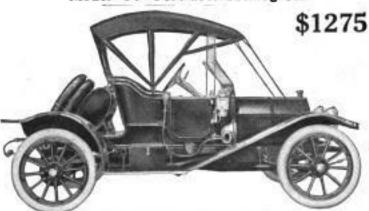
Several important refinements, however, have been added which will greatly enhance its appearance and value.



Model "44" Fore-door Demi-Tonneau



Model "30" Fore-door Touring Car



Model "30" Fore-door Roadster



Model "30" Colonial Coupe

So well has our policy of permanence been established and our methods of manufacture standardized, that we are not only able to guarantee our cars for life, but have also added to our organization a service department of 12 divisions—covering all parts of the United States—which is ready at a moment's notice to co-operate with the dealer and owner in the production of universal satisfaction.

Back of all this is a feeling of strong moral obligation and a sincere desire to instill in the minds of Abbott-Detroit owners that feeling of confidence which should and must always be the basis of honest business relations. Read our guarantee below.

Enumerated here are some of the high grade features which, while frequently embodied in cars of the four or five thousand dollar class, are seldom incorporated in cars selling for these prices.

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Dual Ignition System with Magneto.
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Three-Speed Transmission.
Two-Pedal Control. Clutch and Brake.

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ABBOTT-DETROIT "30"

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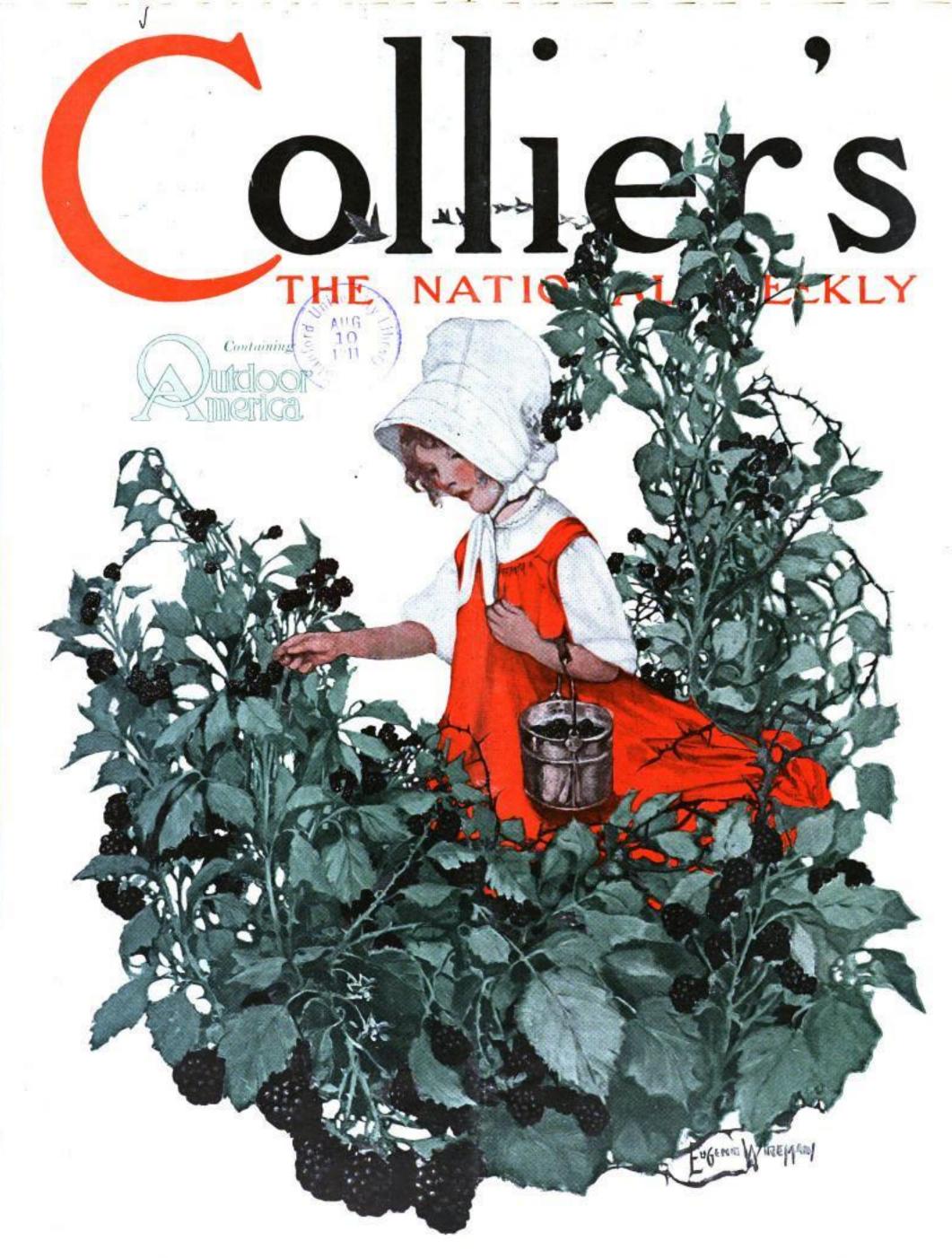




My wife's gone to the Country—but there's Kellogger in the pantry. Hurrah!!

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M.K.Kellogg



VOL XLVII NO 21

AUGUST 12 1911

# Judge the Quality of an Automobile by the Speed Indicator It Carries

SINCE we told the public where to look for the outward evidence of inward quality in a car, the Automobile Buying and Using Public has been Looking for the Speed Indicator.

#### Now Note the Result-

They have found (as we said they would) that the car with the Warner on the dash was almost invariably good and reliable. And on the other hand, that the great proportion of the cars they examined which had inferior and unreliable speed indicators on them were acknowledged by those who know cars, to be inferior and unreliable automobiles.

The only excuse a manufacturer of a good car can offer for putting on an inferior and unreliable speed indicator as equipment is *price*.

Buyers reason that if such a manufacturer is willing to save money so glaringly in one place that there is room for reasonable doubt as to the quality of the car in other respects.

> To get a line on the real quality of an automobile, look for the speed indicator.

The Warner Auto-Meter is the highest priced speed indicating instrument made. It is a true instrument in every sense. It is known to be sensitive, accurate and reliable. Hundreds of users have transferred their Warner to the sixth and seventh car.

These Warners have indicated a mileage up to 90,000 and 100,000 miles yet are as reliable as when new.

The Warner on the dash indicates the intention of the manufacturer or owner to value quality above price—to give or have the best.

Reliable manufacturers are consequently equipping or supplying the Warner Auto-Meter with their cars. Other manufacturers and their agents and dealers are figuring how to give a convincing answer to the buyer who asks this question:

"How can any car manufacturer claim that he uses the choicest and best of everything throughout his car when the speed indicator—the most prominent and most looked-at thing on the car—is known to be cheap, unreliable and inferior in every way?"

Motorists are becoming more and more persistent in asking this question and impatiently waiting for an answer. Such have little difficulty in getting with their cars an accurate, reliable and wondrously durable

## WARNER AUTO-METER-

"The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators"

The Warner can be secured through reputable Automobile dealers in any city or town in the United States. Warner branches are maintained in all the principal cities for the convenience of these dealers and their customers. Inquiry to Beloit or at our branches is invited for Warner literature.

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#### New Model M2, \$125

The New Model M2 has an Extra Trip Reset, permitting the trip odometer to be set to start at any desired mileage. The highest-grade Chelsen Check now has outside wind and set (see illustration). This model is supplied with Warner large-figure odometer.

Season, 100,000 miles and repeat.

Trip, 1,000 miles and repeat.

Electric lights over clock and under bezel of instrument. The most popular Warner model.

Model K2, the same as New Model M, but without the Chelsea Clock, is also very popular at \$25.

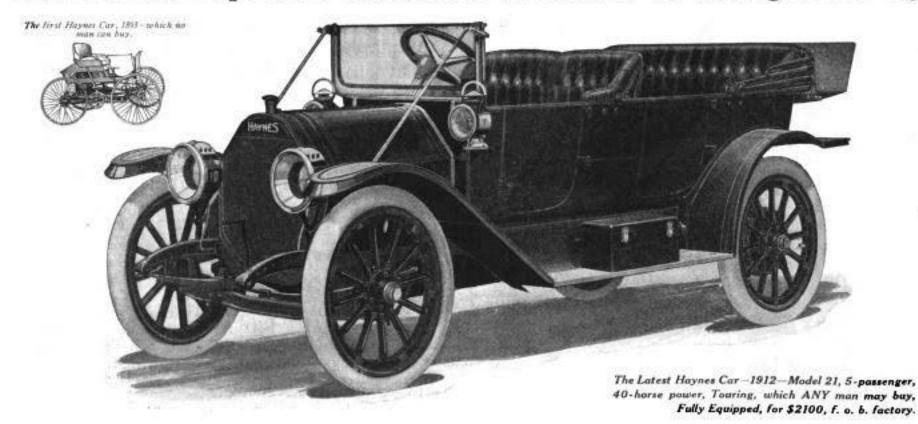
Model O2—"The Tavins"—is the same instrument as New Model M above, but with large Chelsea Clock, same size as Auto-Meter, and set horizontally beside it. The ultimate in high-class instrument making—\$145.

Auto-Meter prices range from \$80, for Model R, upward to \$145. Speed mechanism is the same on all models. Style, Odometer and finish only are different. Any model, with 100 nule per bour speed dud, at slight additional charge. All regular dials show any speed up to 60 miles an bour.

#### The 1912 Unbreakable Shaft Casing

This is made from two sizes of High Carbon Spring Steel Wire (construction patented) wound into an oil-tight flexible tube which cannot be broken in use. This overcomes shaft troubles under greatest speed strains, jars or shocks.

## The eighteenth annual production of Haynes automobiles offers a car of proven excellence in models of distinguished style



WHEN Elwood Haynes had constructed America's first automobile—the one-horse power "gasoline buggy" now among the treasures of Smithsonian Institute—he announced his work to a handful of faithful but doubting friends. Today we announce to an interested world-wide public the sturdy, reliable, speedy and stylish

#### SPECIFICATIONS Haynes Model 21

Frame. Pressed steel channel, 4 x 1 1-8 inch, offset 5 inches in front.

Wheel Base, 120 inches.

Motor. 412 inch bere, 513 inch streke; T-head Haynes type cylinders cast in pairs, offset 1-2 inch. Plexible four-point suspension.

Ignition. Eleman dual magneto, with dry cells for starting.

Carburetor. Stromberg 1 3-8 inch, Medel B,

Lubrication. Splash and force feed, oil reservoir in lower half of crank-case and filled through bloeder pipe in ceater of crank-case.

Control. Stationary quadrant at top of steering post; short lever for spark, long for throttle; also foot accelerator.

Steering Column. Worm and gear type, Timken roller bearings on shaft, corrugated hard black rubber rim, aluminum spider, 18-in, wheel,

Clutch. Haynes contracting steel band on broaze dram. Supported by crank shaft. Easily adjusted and labricated.

Transmission. Selective type, three speeds for-

Transmission. Selective type, three speeds forward, one reverse. Timken roller bearings. Operated through H-slotted bracket with levers inside of body. Supported from two rear arms on engine brace.

Propeller-Shaft. Forged. Two universal joints, metal encased, and packed with hard oil.

Rear Axle. Timken full feating type, presed steel housing supporting full weight of car. Shaft, nickel steel.

Front Axle, Single piece 1-beam 2-inch, dropforged. Spring seat forged integral. Spindles 5-16 inch diemeter. Timken roller bearings.

Wheels. Artillery type wood, twelve spokes front and rear. Now spokes alternating in rear wheels. Derian remountable rins.
Tires. Goodyear straight side or Q. D. clincher.
30 x 4 inch, front and rear.

Springs. Front, send-elliptic; 40 inches long, 2 inches wide, 7 leaves; rear, 41 1-2 inches long, 2 inches wide, 6 leaves. Fitted with grease cup, both front and rear.

Brakes. Internal and external on rear wheels.

Dram 14 x 2 1-2 face. Disappearing fost pedal operates external service brakes\_and lever on right-hand side of front seat operates internal emergency brake.

Body. Three-ply laminated poplar, fore-door. Elack hand buffed leather upholstering, spring backs to both seats filled with super-extra curied hair.

Colors. Body black, 15 coats of paint, all hand rabbed. Wheels black same as body, All metal equipment, gun metal, black enamel and nickel.

Equipment. See Model 21, right hand column.



AYNES superiority has been built up all the way from the cradle days of motoring—not absorbed from what others had learned or heard or read about the building of automobiles, but established, from year to year throughout eighteen years, on Haynes experience in Haynes laboratories, Haynes shops, Haynes testing rooms and the records of Haynes cars in service. And the 1912 Haynes car, product of America's oldest and most experienced automobile manufacturers, has reached a point of perfection and refinement which would seem to leave little or nothing that even Haynes skill can hope to attain in the future.

Consider the Haynes Model 21, five-passenger, 40-horse power touring car, fully equipped, at \$2100—compare it, part by part, dimension by dimension, with any of the highest priced cars; then you'll realize we build Haynes cars to satisfy the most critical buyers and that we do not charge for experience and prestige.

The Haynes car for 1912 does not differ radically from the 1911 Haynes, but all our models are bigger in every way, and more powerful. The timetested, sweet-running Haynes motor has been built with greater stroke and bore, giving more power, greater flexibility and decreased vibration. The wheel base has been lengthened. Larger brakes, giving 1 square inch braking service to every 13 lbs. of car. And with these improvements there are many refinements in style, such as the rich black body and running gear, with black enamel and nickel trimmings throughout. The 1912 Haynes is now ready for delivery. You can see the new models at our branches and agencies, or we shall be glad to send you a catalog and name of nearest dealer. Address

## Haynes Automobile Company

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The occupancy of our magnificent new factory, esplacing the old plant which was destroyed by fire list February, gives us completely modern equipment, much larger floor space and very generally bettered facilities for the manufacture of the superbillaynes. It also enables us to meet the demands of our dealers and patrons for a wider line. We take pride, therefore, in amounting to the trade and public the following Haynes 1912 models:

Haynes 40 Touring Car, Model 21, 5-Passenger, \$2100. Regular Equipment: Eteman dual magneto, Stromberg Model B Carburetot, silk mohair top, wind shield, Peast-O-Lite tank, fire lamps, Warner 40-mile dial Speedometer, eates Dorian Remountable Rim. Tanner aussmark gasoline gauge. Full specifications given in left-hand column.

Haynes 40 Close-Couple Model 21, 4-Passenger, \$2100. Regular Equipment, same as Model 21 Tourism.

Haynes 40 Limousine, Model 21, \$2750. Combination electric and all lighted, fully equipped.

Haynes 40 Colonial Coupe, Model 21, \$2450. Combination electric and oil lighted. Fully equipped.

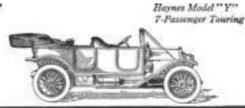
Haynes 50-60, 7-Passenger Touring Car, Model Y, \$3000. Not a better car than our Model II, but bigger, normier, and higher-powered. He was a superstanding to the street who could pay two or three thousand more for such a car but who won't do it as long as Model Y is in the market. Wheel base 127% inches, Model Y is in the market. Wheel base 127% inches, Model 5-inch bore, 5%-inch stroke, fexible 4 point suspension. Write for caralogue for other detail specifications. Regular equipment, same as Model 21 Touring.

Haynes Model Y Limousine, 50-60 H. P., \$3800. Combination electric and all lighted. Fully equipped.

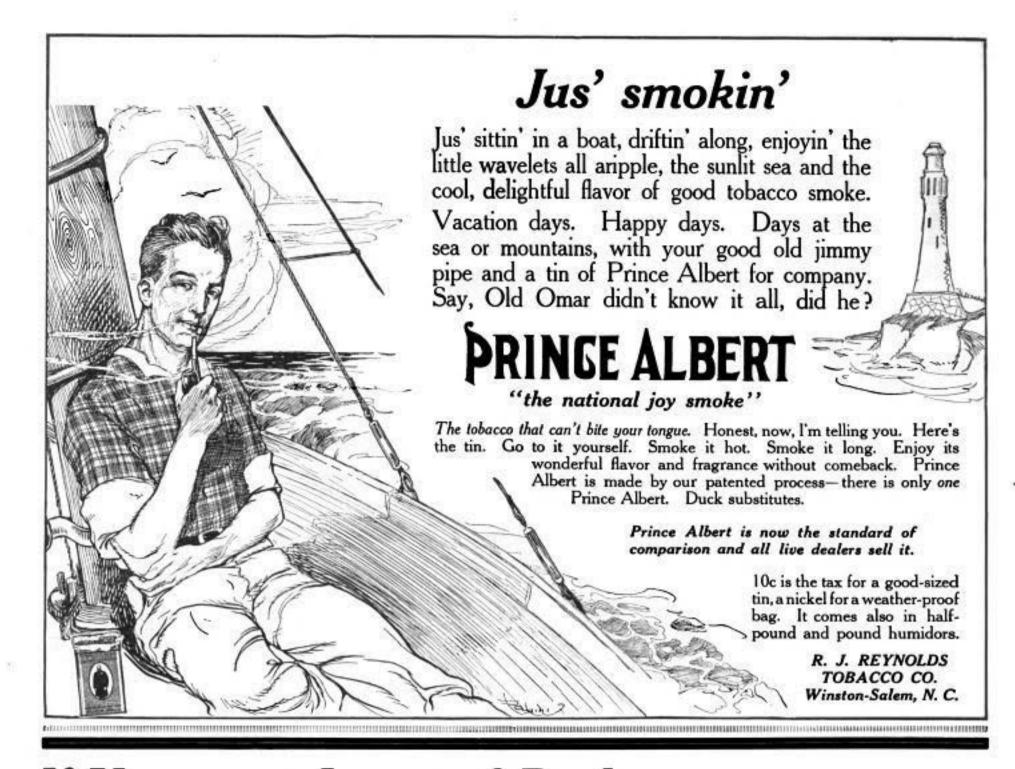
> All models are so designed as to accommodate dynamo electric lighting equipment, which we will install for parchasers at nominal cost.











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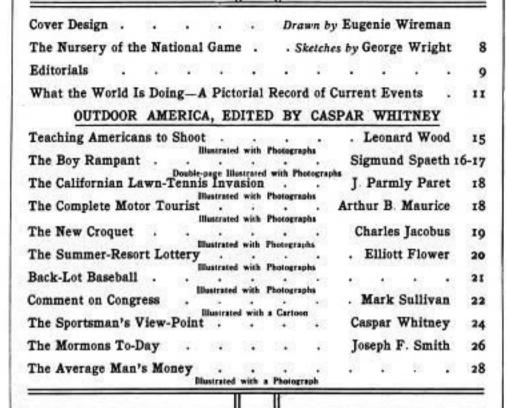
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## Collier's

Saturday, August 12, 1911





VOLUME XLVII

NUMBER 21

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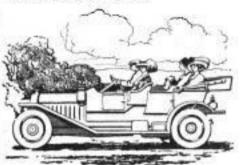
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## Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, August 12, 1911



#### Next Week the Newspaper Letters

In connection with our year's work on the newspaper situation, Collier's offered sixty prizes of \$50 each in cities and regions of the United States and Canada, for the best letters from readers concerning their newspapers—the winners were announced in our issue of June 24. We can not, unfortunately, publish all the prize letters; we have not the space What we wanted, after all, was a free expression of general public opinion; and we surely got that. To those among the prize-winners who find themselves left out, we give for their consolation the old editorial formula: "Rejection does not necessarily imply lack of merit" We shall print only such letters as describe not special conditions but general ones-that have a meaning not only for the one community but for every community. Later we may tabulate into statistics various opinions expressed by the authors of these letters. The obscene and misleading display of quacks and patent-medicine fakers was the point of special and strenuous attack with the greater part of our correspondents. Next week we will publish the first instalment of letters and they will be followed by others from week to week.

#### The Caged Men of Viterbo

Two Articles on the Camorrists and their Sensational Trial By VANCE THOMPSON

"Vaguely there has come to you the story of the Camorra. You have pictured it as something ancient and mysterious with bloody rites and violent oaths of secrecy. You have seen in it a poisonous power that runs darkly under the life of southern Italy. You have leagued it with the Mafia of Sicily and linked it to the Black Hand oversea. And possibly you have thought of it, quite distinctly, as a drilled army of crime, with its generals, captains, and men of the line, with paymasters and scouts. All that were true enough in a way; but there is more. Since 1890 the Camorra has been the most powerful political organization - with the exception of Tammany Hall under Tweed - modern civilization has known. It controlled a majority of the twelve election districts of Naples-in four it was as absolute as Tammany Hall is in the gas-house district of New York. Unfailingly it voted for the Government. In return it was free of the law. It owned the police and the courts. Its graft ran through every department of municipal life. It levied blackmail on every private enterprise. It gave immunity to the gangs of criminals that had headquarters in the various wards of the city. A political giant, deep-rooted in the black soil of vice and crime and terrorism-the Camorra."

¶ So writes Mr. Thompson in the first article, which will appear in next week's issue. Mr. Thompson spent several weeks at Viterbo on behalf of Collier's, interviewing judge and prisoners and attending session after session of the trial, and he is giving to our readers the first sane and authentic account of the extraordinary scenes in the court room at Viterbo and the causes which led to the present trial.

### A Story of the Russo-Japanese War

By FREDERICK PALMER

1 The present-day war correspondent, if he is anything more than a mere reporter of facts, is constantly stumbling across little romantic and dramatic incidents which relieve the monotony of a campaign in the field. In a Russo-Japanese war story, which is to appear next week, under the title of "Yegoritch of the Fifunskis," Mr Palmer, who represented Collier's in that war, tells of the heroism of a Russian serf, whose ambition it was to win the St George cross for bravery. The Fifunsky regiment had had little chance to live up to its reputation for bravery, owing to the activities of the "Little Pagans," as they called the Japanese. Yegoritch, despairing of winning the medal of honor, started out on a private expedition to add to the glory of the Fifunskis Mr. Palmer's description of the adventure and of Yegoritch's success make an unusually absorbing story. The story is illustrated by A. E. Becher.

### Another Vacation Prize Contest

First Prize \$100 : : : Second Prize \$50 All Other Accepted Manuscripts \$25

A Last week we announced another Vacation Prize Contest under the same conditions as the one held last year. One hundred dollars will be paid for the best manuscript of a thousand words or less, describing an actual vacation experience; \$50 will be the second prize, and \$25 will go to the writer of every other manuscript we accept. Contributions must be mailed before November 1; and while we anticipate an even greater response to this contest than to those of the past three years, every manuscript will be carefully read by the judges, and the prizes will be announced before the end of the year. Contributors are urged not to roll their manuscripts and, if it is possible, to have them typewritten. We are especially anxious to secure a few good photographs in connection with each manuscript. On its back every photograph should be described and the name and address of the sender should also be written. The article and the photographs should be sent in the same envelope and should be addressed to the Vacation Editor, Collier's, 416 West 13th Street, New York City. The manuscripts MUST be limited to one thousand words.





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The "Pennsylvania Special" makes the run mostly in the cool of the evening and at night. This is the ideal time for travel. It is the business man's closed period of the day. ,

The "Pennsylvania Special" is in the highest respect the Busy Man's train. It runs in his idle hours while business rests, and delivers him when the trade of the day begins.

Economy of time is the pith of an undertaking.

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#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 31

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"'Good-will is the probability that the old "'customer will return to the old place." —Legal definition.

"And it is the old customer returning to "the old place that keeps our business "moving forward.

"It is the good-will of all the people-cre-"ated by continuous advertising and the "unique goodness of the products them-"selves-that has made this company "great."

"Continuous advertising" is what gets the first purchase, but there's got to be a "unique goodness" about the products to get "the good-will of all the people."

Advertisers would be wasting their money if they did not give you your money's worth, every one of them, for it is the repeat orders that pay.

> . marretto D. S. o. o. Sanager Advertising Department





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Every sport is made more enjoyable and more healthful by Thermos. Motorists, horsemen, golfers, hunters, fishermen and all lovers of outdoors swear by it.

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as well.

In surracry, sick-room, kitchen, and on the piazza you can have Thermos always ready with a perfect drink hours, even days, after it was originally prepared.

For 72 hours Thermos keeps any liquid icy cold or piping hot for 24 hours.

Pint bottles \$1.00 up Quart bottles 2.00 up Lunch Kits 2.50 up

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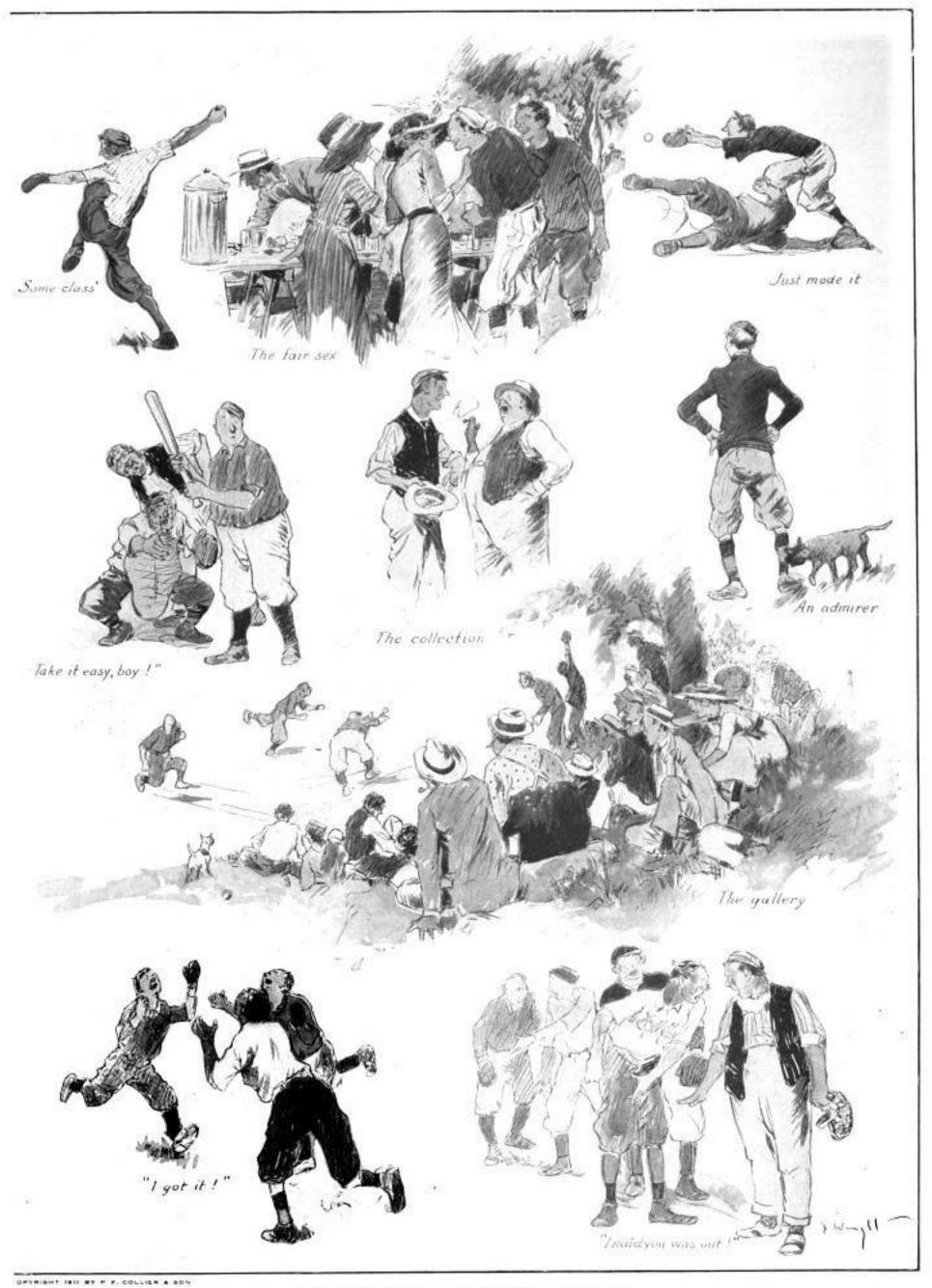


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The Nursery of the National Game

SKETCHES BY GEORGE WRIGHT



# Collier's

## The National Weekly



Vol. xlvii, No. 21

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street
NEW YORK

August 12, 1911

#### The New South

T IS NOW TWO YEARS since this paper began to try to call public attention in a conspicuous way to the fact that the South is the coming West, that there is now going on in the South the equivalent of that impressive expansion which took place in the West from five to thirty years ago. The difference is only in manner; the booms in various parts of the West were always spectacular and sometimes unhealthily feverish; the South's development in every material aspect is steady, substantial, and permanent. This change in the Southern States is, in its present and its future, so much the most important economic phenomenon now occurring on the continent of North America. that it justifies the occasion for reiteration furnished by some recent census figures dealing with agriculture. The Southern States, which, ever since the Civil War, have been producing the least per capita in farm values, are now beginning to produce the most. The Central Western States, long the synonym for the abundance of the soil, in the last decade show a 56-per-cent increase in crop values; the South Atlantic States show an increase of 138 per cent. South Carolina, only twenty-sixth among the States in population, has become thirteenth in crop values. One other interesting fact shown by the recent census is that the rural South is becoming white; in the last decade the whites in the rural parts of the South increased 15.4 per cent, the negroes only 6.8 per cent. This tendency will grow more marked with the coming in of farmers from the Central West, who are just learning that they can sell their present farms for a hundred dollars an acre and buy Southern land just as good for twenty.

#### Effectiveness

THESE LINES are from the annual address of Edward Hines, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, better known just now by conspicuous association with the name of Senator Lorimer of Illinois:

As you full well know, the press for several years has been practically closed against us, one particular reason being that no lumber manufacturers advertise in the daily press. The papers receive no revenue from the lumber industry. . . .

Not more than three weeks later the editor of the "Inter-Ocean," the one paper in Chicago that has been supporting LORIMER, was testifying in the Lorimer case. He was examined concerning his financial relations with EDWARD L. HINES during the past few weeks. Under strong protest, on the ground that it was a private transaction, he said:

I will state on one occasion I borrowed four thousand dollars from Mr. HINES on a three or four months' note.

One additional item of interest in this connection is that President HINES devoted one afternoon of the annual meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association to the consideration of plans for advertising in the daily papers. Probably this statement of facts can be most appropriately closed with a few words from a panegyric on Mr. HINES, delivered at the annual meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association:

I speak with all the emphasis of my soul when I say that when the clouds have rolled away, and when the records have finally been made, that EDWARD HINES will show—the records will show—that he has worked harder and more effectively for the lumber industry of the United States than any other man. . . .

Correct. Mr. Hines knows how to be effective.

#### The Japanese as Grown-Ups

THOSE WHO FEAR that Japan is all ready to gobble up our Pacific Coast will find much to interest them in Mr. PRICE COLLIER'S "The West in the East." This intelligent traveler does not feel that there is any present danger of invasion. For years to come, even at the breakneck speed she is now working, the settlement and exploitation of the territory acquired by her war with Russia will, he thinks, absorb all her energies. Looking at Japan, not in the old-fashioned sentimental way, but as a grown-up nation to be weighed and held to account, he found a good deal to dim the rosiness of the asual picture. Their deception as to the historical ancestry (A.D. 461, instead of a date thousands of years further back, is, he says, the first trustworthy date in Japanese history) he finds characteristic of the duplicity which has become notorious in their commercial dealings. Although they imitate rapidly, he thinks they learn slowly. With good luck the Japanese young man can be graduated from the university at twenty-three or four, but many do not finish their education before twenty-eight or thirty. And the

Oriental is old at fifty. In a long-distance race between nations, here is a big handicap to carry. Th. crowds in railway trains he found illmannered and slovenly. The people are not at home with their new toys. The Japanese seem to have borrowed our material achievements, but nothing of our religion or morality or attitude toward women-"not one of the sanctions or authorities of Christendom has contributed to their success or to their present civilization. It is purely material touched up with ghostly awe of ancestordom." On the other hand, Japan has nothing to fear from us. She is beating us out in the Pacific carrying trade, and she will soon have the machinery for similar supremacy in China. Our position here and toward the East in general must change. It is no longer, according to this observer, a question of what demands the West will make, but how much it will give in return for what it takes; how it can keep the East out of the West, and at the same time secure free access for the West to the East. Our own attempt to assert that South America is within our sphere of influence and not open to Chinese, Indian, or Japanese settlers, and at the same time that war is impossible, is typical of our American muddle-headedness in such matters. There are some very pretty problems here for the next few generations to settle.

#### Laughter

HENRI BERGSON is known to the world as a great pragmatist no less a philosopher than the William James whom we have such good cause to regret. M. Bergson's books are not ranked among the American best sellers, but his essay on Laughter contains a number of passages which one need not be a college professor to enjoy. Here is one of them—which loses something, perhaps, in translation:

There is nothing comic outside of that which is properly kuman. A landscape may be beautiful, gracious, sublime, commonplace, or ugly; it will never be laughable. We may laugh at an animal, but only because we have surprised it in a human attitude or expression. We may laugh at a hat: but what amuses us is not the bit of felt or straw, but the form which men have given to it, the human caprice whose mold it has taken. . . . Philosophers have defined man as "an animal who knows how to laugh." They might just as well have defined him as an animal that is laughable.

It is a temptation to add a trite observation that man is never so laughable an animal as when he has lost the faculty of laughter.

#### Ingenious Tacoma

TACOMA READER WRITES with much satisfaction to say that no advertisements of whisky, beer, or other intoxicants appear on the bill-boards of his city. The ingenious plan which abolished this part of the bill-board nuisance was invented by Frank R. Baker, Assistant City Attorney. He pointed out that bill-posting is a legitimate business and that an ordinance prohibiting the display of liquor advertisements on bill-boards would, probably, not be sustained by the courts. On the other hand, he suggested that the City Commissioners can impose any conditions they choose in granting a license to sell liquors; that no one has an inherent right to sell intoxicants, and that a license can be granted, refused, or revoked for any reason or for no reason. Therefore he recommended that those interested should petition the City Commissioners to pass an ordinance to the effect that in granting a license to sell intoxicating liquors a condition be made that the liquor dealer shall not sell any whisky, beer, or other intoxicants which are advertised on any bill-board within the limits of the city of Tacoma, the penalty being the revocation of the license. The Men's Club of the Ethical Society of Tacoma drew up a petition as outlined, giving as their reason "the harmful effect on the minds and morals of children." It was endorsed by the Board of Education, the Federated Women's Clubs, the Federated Men's Clubs, improvement clubs, the faculty of the high school, and every school-teacher and elergyman that was interviewed. The ordinance was passed; to-day there is not a liquor advertisement on any bill-board in Tacoma. Would it be too trite to add that Mr. Baker's plan seems adaptable to any other city ?

#### Another Pima Indian Steal

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD is asking the Interior Department for a right of way through the Box Cañon of the Gila River in Arizona. The floor of the cañon is asked for, though engineers agree that the rails should be laid forty feet above in order to secure the best grade. Once in possession of the cañon floor, the tailroad is ex-

pected to erect a dam and develop an irrigated section. Practically all of the good irrigable land under this dam site is within the reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians. Naturally, the railroad wants this land. Long ago white homesteaders stole the water of the Gila River above the reservation and forced the Pima Indians—self-supporting for generations-to appeal to the Government for relief. When it came, relief was not restoration of water rights, but a proposal to supply from wells as much water as had been stolen. Seven years ago the first well was completed—to-day the land that has been watered from that well is spotted with rank alkali. Well irrigation is not successful. Nevertheless, it is now proposed to dig more wells, and to spend half a million dollars in building pumping plants and a transmission line for electric power from the Roosevelt Dam. It is proposed to move all of the scattered groups that are getting from the Gila River at different points water enough to irrigate some five thousand acres, to the corner of the reservation where the wells are slowly ruining the land. To meet the cost of this change, it is proposed to sell 180,000 acres of the Indian lands, now designated as desert land. Now it happens that this 180,000 acres of desert Indian land constitute the choicest tract of land that can be watered from the reservoir in the Box Cañon. Decision on the railroad's application has been postponed by the Interior Department until next month. For the protection of four thousand Indians who have already suffered shamefully, the Government should investigate this matter thoroughly.

#### One Patch of Grass

S ADVERTISING, few ideas this year have brought larger returns on the investment than the Des Moines plan of converting the front yard of its city hall into a municipal market-place dedicated to the cause of reducing the grocery bill. It was announced that a way had been discovered to "circumvent the middleman," that was beautiful in simplicity. Farmers were invited to set up shop on the city hall lawn, and customers advised to buy directly from the producer. The price of new potatoes, which, controlled by middlemen, had been kept at from \$3 to \$4 a bushel, forthwith dropped to \$1.75. Needless to add, the square and all the streets thereto tributary were packed each day throughout every one of the allotted four hours. This was bad for the lawn; and many an editorial mind to which grass long has been a "sacred cow" (oddly appropriate!) has hastened to warn the country against such experiments. Also, because Des Moines is progressive enough to have commission government, grave comment on the perils of adopting new-fangled municipal machinery has been included in the moral. But please, for a moment, view the situation from the point of view of the people of Des Moines: What an enormous volume of publicity has been obtained at no cost but grass blades! And new potatoes, which throughout the West since the dry spell have been described as a variety of "buried treasure," now selling at \$1.75! Who cares, then, what principles of economies are or are not involved?

#### The "Depository" Trick

FAVORITE TRICK of many promoters is to call some bank their "Depository." On most of their literature—their letters, circulars, pamphlets, prospectuses—in modest but well-emphasized print at the upper left-hand corner you will read "Depository - Gilt Edge National Bank." It sounds as if everything that came in from stockholders were being placed in that bank. It smacks of money put in the safest place in the world. What it really means is that the wily promoter carries a small running account for office expenses of a few hundred or a few thousand dollars. But because of that meager deposit, which is unrelated to his actual scheme, he refers to that bank as his "Depository" for all time to come. The average bank president hasn't time to hunt down rogues. He has the right to take in deposit what money is passed through the cashier's window. It is the rare president who, like Earl of the National Nassau Bank, will go through the promoter's plant, as he went through the gaudy nest of one such crew, and then, finding "it didn't smell right," refused to touch their money. When you read the word "Depository" on the stationery of the promoter, ask yourself what does he deposit there. Is that bank guaranteeing the safety of your money? It is not. Is it giving a testimonial of probity and financial acomen to that promoter who so fearlessly flaunts its conservative name? It is not. Just how much that word "Depository" is actually worth can be tried out. Take the stock he has sold you to the very bank he calls his "Depository." Will they accept it as collateral and lend you money? Not they. The word "Depository" comes cheap, means nothing, deceives many. It is one more twinkling facet in that flash which the promotion is making in the eyes of the blinking public.

#### The Law and the Servant

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO an agitated English gentleman wrote an open letter to William Wilberforce, M. P., begging him to pass an Act of Parliament "to make servants a real useful and responsible class of society." The "insolent and licentious" creatures, "fed and nourished in your bosom," were to be reformed by losing the few rights they then possessed. No employer should sign a mutual agreement for a month's warning or wages, as it interfered with instant dismissal and gave rise to unpleasant altereation. Any agent recommending a bad servant should be fined one hundred pounds. The punishment for

sauciness to master or mistress should be forty shillings or fourteen days' hard labor.

The great wages given to servants have their share in spoiling them. . . . It is no uncommon thing nowadays to see a cook in a small family dressed on Sunday with a white fringed petticoat, her hair powdered, a fashionable bonnet cocked on one side of her head, without a cap. Can anything be more preposterous!

This distraught gentleman would think himself in topsy-turvy land today could be know the legislation designed to raise the standard of domestic service, not by coercing the employees, but by protecting their interests. Twenty-eight of our States give their labor departments authority over domestic employment agencies in order to fix the advance fee and the percentage of wages to be paid, or to secure the return of the advance fee if no situation is obtained. In Germany a contract between employer and employee is usually obligatory and binding on both, except under specified circumstances. In England situations are usually subject to a month's notice on either side. Italy has no contract system, but a domestic employee can claim ten days' notice or a week's wages. In Germany and Belgium the employer must pay onehalf the compulsory insurance against accident, sickness, invalidism, and old age. In England domestic servants can bring suit under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In New Zealand, under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, wages, hours, holidays, and overtime of cooks and waitresses employed in hotels and boarding-houses are determined by the Arbitration Courts.

#### The Truth About the Glass-Snake

PENNESSEE, rising as one man in support of its home industries, assures us of the actual existence of the glass- or joint-snake, although with us our correspondents share some doubt as to the switchengine-and-car-coupling abilities of this quaint ophidian. A Knoxville physician writes that "within the past two years I have had two of these strange creatures in my possession and have seen and killed many of them when a boy. A hard blow delivered anywhere back of the neck will usually cause the snake to break in two pieces, and thus he will remain." According to the doctor, "when the snake is struck, the muscles by reflex action become so rigid as actually to tear apart the snake's body, and a careful examination of the 'disjointed' snake will confirm this." A Putnam County man, agreeing that the snake breaks apart, says: "The detached part often shows remarkable activity, but as to its ever becoming attached again to the main portion, I have yet to see that, although I have hidden behind something just as your correspondent says his informant did. It is my humble opinion that they never do it." A Texas woman avers that joint-snakes are common enough in her neighborhood in the early spring. "The joint part is the tail of the mother snake, and she will book or clasp on to the tail of the young. Sometimes you will find three or four young snakes are jointed by their tails together, and when struck will fall apart, or loosen their hold, and wriggle away." This is evidently a variation of the Tennessee variety. Whether the young snakes hitch themselves up after the manner of circus elephants holding on to each other's tails with their trunks is not quite clear. The glass-snake is apparently regarded as a citizen in good standing by the Standard Dictionary. Says that authority: "The glass-snake is a slender snake-like anguoid lizard (Ophisaurus ventralis) of the southern United States, having a very brittle tail."

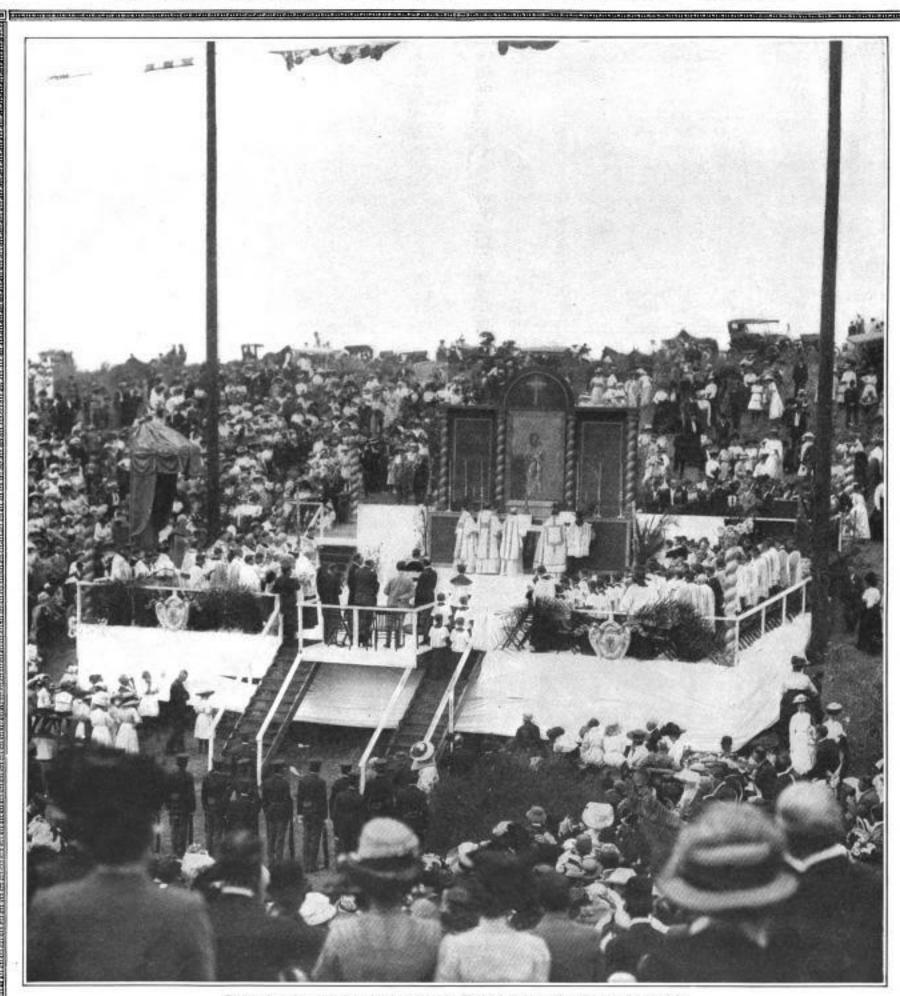
#### In Dog Days

CONCERNING MADSTONES there can be none of the delightful speculations that are permissible in the instance of joint-snakes or hazel wands. Madstones are worthless, Kansas, usually the most tolerant of States in the way of liberty of thought, recently has been particularly energetic in trying to smash the madstone superstition into flinders. When health authorities in Winfield complained that a child who had been bitten by a rabid dog was being given no treatment but the application of a madstone, the State's Attorney-General promptly instructed the local county attorney to cause the arrest of the owner of the madstone and to have the child taken to the State University Hospital to be given Pasteur treatment. The Secretary of the State Board of Health is recommending that the owner of the stone be charged with practising medicine without a license.

#### The Girl in the Office

▼ F THERE IS ONE THING calculated to make a man hot under his collar in these scorehing days it is advice on how to keep cool. Hence we act merely as the faithful observer of the following crosssection of life laid bare on a New York suburban train: "My wife's played out sitting round in the heat," said the First Commuter, "Guess I'll have to ship her off to the mountains after all." "Mine. too," fell in the Second Commuter. "She's at the end of her ropeready to weep." "And, yet-" "Yes-" "Well, look at that pretty girl up there. Stenographer, I suppose." "The one with the red hair -that takes our train every day?" "Yes. Now she looks as fresh as a daisy. Yet, instead of lying around in a cool, comfortable home all day, she has to work in a hot office from nine to five." "No time to be hot, I suppose !" "Must be it." "Queer world, all right." Which reflections are respectfully submitted for what they are worth without-in strict accord with sound principle-making the least suggestion of comment or advice.

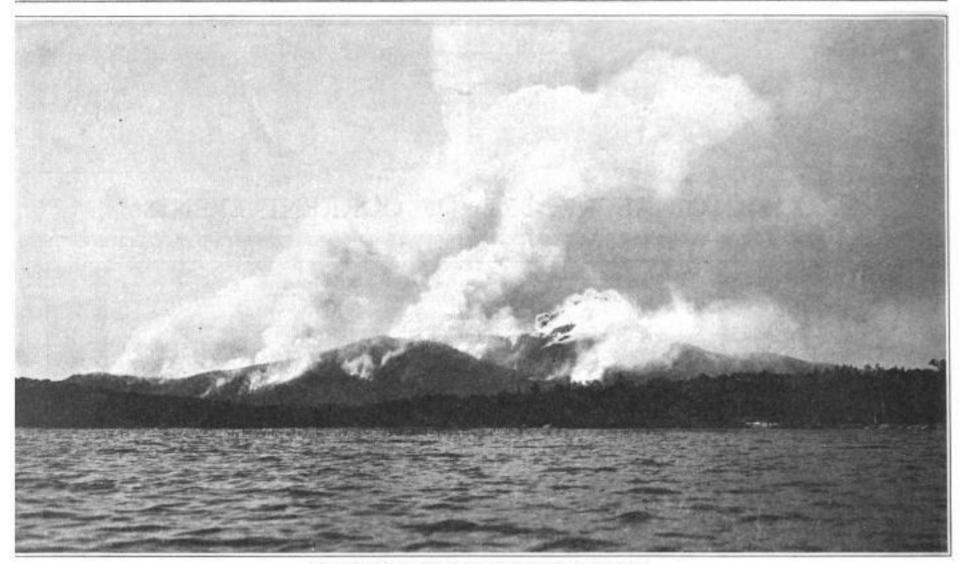
## A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Preparing for the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, California

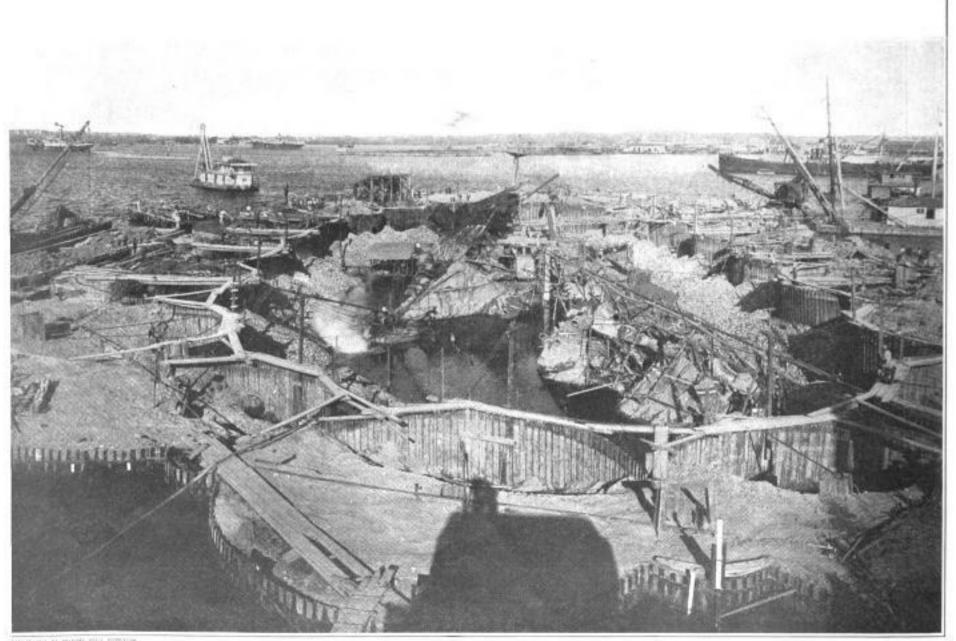
On July 19 several thousand people gathered on the hillside in Balboa Park, San Diego, to witness the ceremonies in connection with the ground-breaking for the 1915 Exposition. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, was present as the personal representative of President Taft, and threw the first shovelful of earth, while the President, seated in the East Room of the White House, touched a key which unfurled a flag over the speaker's stand at San Diego. The photograph shows Bishop Conaty and attendant priests at the military mass in the morning when the exposition ground was blessed and ceremonies were held commemorating the founding of the first mission in California, which was established in July, 1769, by Fra Junipera Sera about three miles from the site of the coming exposition

## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Maine's Beautiful Moosehead Lake Region Ravaged by Forest Fires

The photograph shows the flames along Lilybay Mountain, where a stretch twenty miles in length was burned. The fires were fought by nearly a thousand men, but were extinguished only by the rain on July 28. Maine's forest fire losses this summer have been unusually heavy, over \$1,300,000 damage having been done already



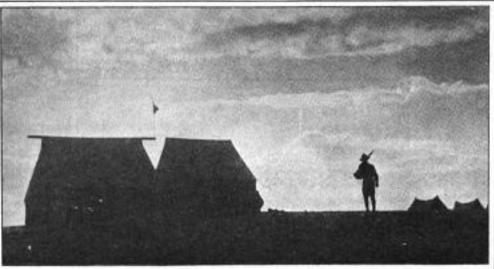
The Wreck of the Battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, Showing the Coffer-dam

The actual dismantling of the wreck of the Maine was begun August 1, and the remains of eighteen bodies had been taken from the wreck up to that date. The search of the officers' quarters revealed numerous revolvers, swords, and other equipment. Over thirty thousand tons of stone have been used to reenforce the coffer-dam

## A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



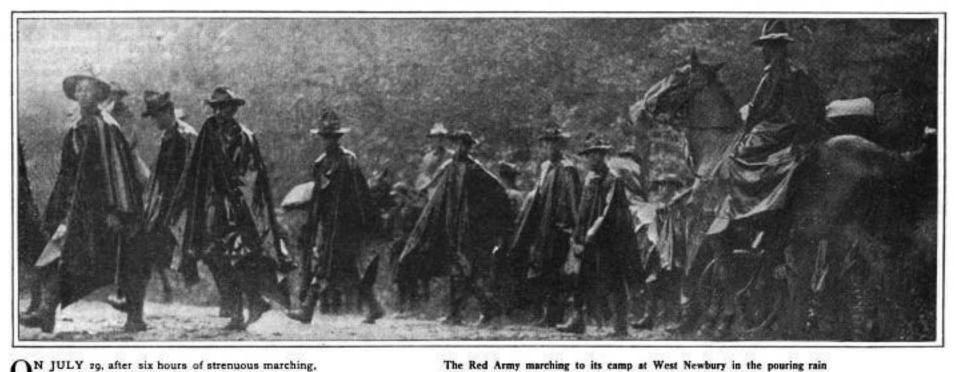
Capt. Mathew E. Hanna, Umpire, and Major-General Frederick Dent Grant



Daybreak in the Blues' camp



Capt. John L. Blake sending a message to Brigadier-General Clark



M JULY 29, after six hours of strenuous marching, maneuvering, and fighting, in which the entire 6,000 militiamen were engaged, the war game, which had lasted an entire week, was brought to an end by the umpires. During the week the Ordnance Department of the State distributed 100,000 rounds of blank ammunition. This is the first time that so many of the Massachusetts militiamen have been mobilized with such speed and efficiency. The Red brigade was under the command of General Pew, who attempted to protect the rear of the fortifications of Boston and hold Newburyport from attack by the Blue brigade under General Clark. Although victory was claimed by both armies, the question will not be settled, as Captain Hanna of the United States Army, Chief of the Umpires, had announced that no decision would be made public. He made the following comment, however, at the end of the war game: "The maneuvers of the Massachusetts militia were unqualifiedly the most successful of any ever held in the United States. I have witnessed all the maneuvers of this sort by the State troops since the Spanish War, and the work of the Massachusetts militia last week is beyond any doubt the best ever seen in the country. I can not speak too highly of the men as individuals, of their conduct and discipline and knowledge of tactics and of their duties"



Lawrence Battery arriving at its camp at Boxford



Company L of the Second Regiment in the battle of Turkey Hill on the last day of the war

Company G of the Eighth Regiment wading through a swamp

## TAP!

14

## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING





#### An Outdoor School

Grand Rapids, Michigan, is conducting in a big tent a regularly organized open-air school under the auspices of the Board of Education and the Anti-tuberculosis Society



#### Taking Measurements

One of the features of the instruction is the keeping of records of the temperature, pulse, chest measurement, and weight of each child. The school is devoted exclusively to children who bring a doctor's certificate indicating that they need the particular kind of instruction and care which is offered



#### Meal Time

The students are taught to prepare their table in the big tent and to bring their food from the kitchen. They are given three meals a day at the school, and a large portion of the day is spent in teaching them how to bathe, to take care of their teeth, to eat properly, and to take the particular kind of exercise each one needs



Compulsory Tooth Brushing

Pupils have to clean their teeth with tooth wash and water before every meal. At a signal from the instructor they apply the brush until told to stop



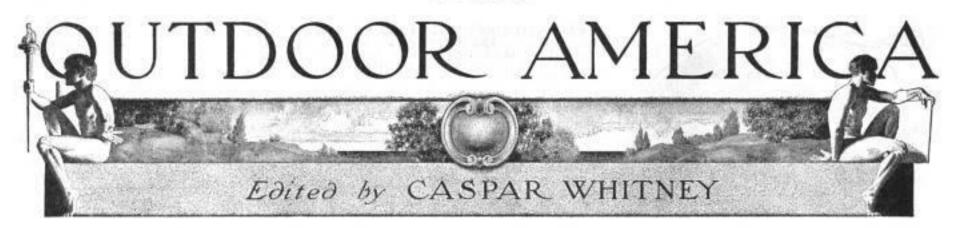
An Hour's Relaxation

After the noon-day meal the children are made to lie down and rest for an hour. The pupils, though wakeful at first, have become used to the midday nap



The Procession at the Installation of the Most Reverend Edmond F. Prendergast as Archbishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia

On July 26 Bishop Prendergast, in the cathedral at Philadelphia, heard the reading of the papal bull conveying to him the authority of his new office, and was escorted to the episcopal throne. Archbishop Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, presided as the representative of Pope Pius X, and about three hundred priests and all the bishops of the province were present. In the photograph Bishop Prendergast is wearing the episcopal miter, a cape of cloth of gold, and carries the long golden crozier



## Teaching Americans to Shoot

Every Parent and All School Authorities Should Encourage Such Instruction, for the Better Prepared We Are in Use of the Rifle the Less Liable We Are to Have War

HE effectiveness of the modern military rifle, its deadly power and long range are only dimly understood by the general public. The present service rifle, called by the Ordnance Department of the army the Model 1903 and having the popular name of the New Springfield, compares most favorably with the military ritles of other countries. It is superior in many respects to most of them. Probably only the Ross Military Ritle of Canada and the German Mauser of latest model may be compared to it for accuracy, rapidity, and power.

The cartridge which is used in this rifle is loaded with smokeless powder and a pencil-pointed bullet. The bullet, contrary to popular notion, is not made of steel, but consists of a cupro-nickel jacket around a lead core. The bullet is small—30 caliber, or thirty hundredths of an inch in diameter—and it weighs but 150 grains, yet this tiny missile, leaving the muzzle of the rifle at the velocity of 2,700 feet a second, has a maximum range of 5,465 yards, or over three and one-tenth miles. Its effective range is, of course, much less.

The rifle is sighted for 2,800 yards, over a mile and a half, and at this distance the bullet is moving with sufficient velocity to do serious damage to anything it hits. Its extreme range is about 5.500 yards. As will be guessed, the task of accurately directing a weapon of this kind is multiplied beyond the ratio of the direct increase in number of yards from rifle to target.

Our forefathers were generally riflemen. Shooting matches furnished one of their most popular pastimes, but the distances they shot over were so relatively short that the whole problem before the marksman at that day was one of taking correct aim and of pulling the trigger in the right way at the proper time.

#### American Marksmanship

NOW, the problem is complicated by a necessity for estimating distance, and this is a matter of great difficulty; of determining the velocity of wind; and a great number of questions of a similar kind, yet so marvelously skilful do men become who have been properly trained that at distances of over half a mile really first-class shots from the army and the National Guard can hit an object the size of a man from eighty to ninety per cent of the time,

Americans have shown themselves susceptible to receiving with the greatest advantage all instruction which can be given them in the use of the rifle. Every contest which American military riflemen have entered of late years against the military riflemen of other nations has yielded a victory for our men.

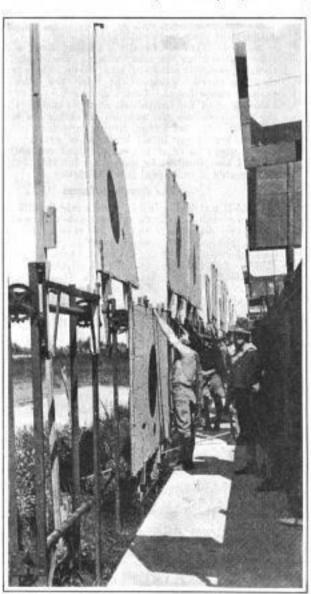
In 1907, for instance, a team of American military rilemen went to Ottawa, Canada, to shoot with the military rifle against teams representing England, Canada, and Australia. Our men won, and with a score which was superior to any made up to that time with the military ritle.

Again, in 1908, a team of American riflemen went abroad and won for the nation and themselves great credit and renown by defeating teams representing seven other nations. This particular event was part of the

#### By LEONARD WOOD

Olympic games. The shooting was done in England, and the match was designated as the Military Team Rifle Championship of the World. France, England, Sweden, and a number of other countries competed.

While the American army and its younger brother,



Target tenders back of the butts, at Camp Perry, Ohio

the National Guard, shoot well, probably better than the armed forces of any other nation, and while a few individuals in these forces are magnificent shots, yet of the great mass of American men each year a less and less per cent are qualified to do even reasonably good shooting with the military rifle.

To separate into its essential parts all of the quali-

fications which a soldier must possess to make him fit for the field, assigning to each part its relative value, is an utter impossibility. Some writers will say disci-pline is the most important. Others assert most emphatically that the soldier is of no use unless he is a first-class shot.

The Duke of Wellington said: "The first requisite of a soldier is a good pair of shoes; the second, a spare pair of shoes; and the third, an extra pair of shoes."

#### The Necessity of Military Training

HE straight truth is that a soldier to be satisfactory must be a well-balanced individual, one who knows well enough everything a soldier should know to be able to do what he has to do in the best way in which it can be done.

Of the elements of training which a soldier should have none is more important than skill in the use of the rifle, the principal weapon of our army. To become highly efficient requires much careful practise, but facility, once acquired, is seldom lost to such an extent that it can not be regained with a little practise. The American people have always shown an aversion to a large standing army, and in every generation they have expressed their confidence in the patriotism of our citizens. This confidence has not been misplaced, but while our people object to a large standing army, once they understand the necessity of a large trained reserve, they will, I am confident, sanction anything which tends to produce it, especially as such a reserve can be maintained at a very small cost and without interfering with the civil pursuits of the reservists,

Still, strict adherence to the truth compels admission that in all of the wars the United States has fought she has paid an excessively high price in money and in men for the victories she has won. Very often, also, she has suffered ignominious and humiliating defeat in the early stages of a war, not because her men were less brave—and sometimes they were actually skilled in the use of weapons—but in those cases where fail-ure and defeat and disgrace came the fault was one of lack of military training.

#### What Is the Government Doing ?

IN THE army to-day a small number of men are being annually trained in military knowledge. In the Organized Militia or National Guard, which now numbers practically 120,000 officers and men, a larger

number are being given military instruction.

The Federal Government is interesting itself very deeply in the development of the National Guard, and through the detail of officers of the army as instructors, by means of additional appropriations to assist in the support of the militia, including Federal pay for drill



Along the firing-line during an important 800-yard match-each contestant carries a field-glass and a note-book



There are athletic contests for boys of all ages

EDITOR'S NOTE-Within the last ten years an entirely new feature in the education of the American boy has appeared in the rise and development of the summer camp, Certain portions of New England are now thickly dotted with communities of the kind described below. The boy who has not yet entered college is happier in such sur-roundings than he would be while idling away his time in a summer hotel. Realizing this fact, most sensible parents are giving their sons the opportunity of enjoying each summer the benefits of camp life. The author writes from careful observation of a number of these camps and from long experience in personal contact with boys.

HE American business man of to-day is too busy or too indifferent to attempt the training of his children himself. Therefore these months of vacation idleness have been for him a serious problem. In the last decade, however, the problem has been partially solved by the rise of a new institution. This is the organized summer camp for boys. Camping, as a diversion, is, of course, an old story.

The object of the modern summer camp is threefoldfirst, to give the boys a good time in a healthy way; second, to assure the parents that their sons are well cared for; and finally to supplement the efforts of the school-teachers by developing the general physical and mental capacity of the boys, and holding before them ideals which make for the strengthening of character. Does the summer camp accomplish its purpose? Has it succeeded in its more serious aims? Is the boy really better off in one of these outdoor communities than he would be in the midst of his own family?

That the boys enjoy the camp life goes without saying. I had sufficient evidence of that fact during a brief visit to one of the many camps scattered through the mountains and lakes of New Hampsbire. I remember standing on the pier, watching the approach of the little steamer which was bringing its bristling load of boyhood across the lake to the camp. Boys of all ages and sizes were packed on the forward deck or standing on the rail, or hanging on the awning. They were all shouting at the tops of their voices and doing their best to fall overboard. As the steamer drew alongside, a shower of suit-cases, hats, fishing-rods, and other paraphernalia struck the pier. The wrathful imprecations of the captain barely restrained some of the owners from following by the same air-line. As soon as a gangplank had been put across, how-ever, all control vanished, and the boys swarmed over like the locusts descending upon Egypt. Then, as if by prearranged program, each one dropped whatever luggage remained, rushed to the beach, tugging at collar and tie. removed every stitch of clothing by a few, well-executed contortions, and ran headlong into the lake. Under the circumstances it seemed to me unnecessary to ask if they were glad to have arrived.

#### The Men in Charge

WHILE watching with amusement this spirited scene, I have leisure also to observe more closely the surroundings into which the boys have been introduced, and particularly the men who are to be responsible for their pleasure and safety. Near me a brawny giant is slipping his athletic jersey over his head, preparatory to joining the boys in the water. His face is familiar to me from newspaper pictures as the "All-America" guard of last His build would demand the respect of any one, most of all an opponent, yet his placid good nature is at most of all an opponent, yet his placed good nature is at once evidenced by the calmness with which he allows him-self to be bullied by half a dozen youngsters in a water-fight. Another clean-limbed athlete, cutting through the water with machine-like strokes, is, I am told, the inter-collegiate swimming champion. He is already busy initiating some of the older boys into the mysteries of the

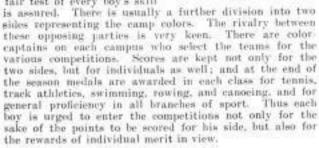
They are all college men, these overseers of boyhood. They are not called Masters, but Councilors, and their capacity is practically that of an unselfish elder brother. The two heads of the camp are themselves former athletes of international reputation, men whose records on the track have stood the test of years. They gather about them each summer the pick of the collegiate "athletic gentlemen"-young men who not only star on the gridiron, the diamond, and the track, but who have in addition the qualities of manliness and honor, which win for them the true respect of the boys.

The ideal summer camp is not in any sense a school. nor a health resort, nor a charity institution. It has all

the features of school life which are most pleasing to the average boy-the athletic sports, the spirit of competition and of team-work, a social order in which the individual makes his own place by brain or muscle, and a system of traditions and of common sentiment which gives unity to an otherwise beterogeneous group. On the other hand, it escapes from the necessary grind of study and the cast-iron restrictions of discipline, which are the hanc of the active schoolboy's existence. Discipline there is, of course, to a certain extent. Smoking is absolutely for-bidden. Firearms of any kind are not allowed. Swimming in the lake is restricted to three periods a day, and the use of canoes and boats is strictly regulated. Yet the

"discipline" is, on the whole, chiefly dependent upon the boys' own sense of honor. There are unwritten laws of right and wrong which the camp authorities are rarely called upon to enforce. Each individual boy is too well satisfied with things as they are to be willing to run any risk of a change through in-subordination. This is really the secret of the success of the summer camp as com-pared with the average school.

In the tennis tournaments. as in all other athletic com-petitions, the boys are divided into classes based upon age, strength, and experi-Each campus, senior. intermediate, and junior, con tains an A class and a B class. Thus six separate grades of athletic competitions are established and a fair test of every boy's skill



#### The Baseball Teams

HAVE watched many of these contests with thorough enjoyment—the little ten year olds of junior class B. dash, the muscular seniors burdling and high-jumping with the case and grace acquired by imitation of their elders. But the most exciting of all the athletic events are undoubtedly the busebull games. Hardly a day passes without a match, and often there are two or three. is always a camp team, on which the councilors as well as the boys may play, and which can bold its own even with the semiprofessional teams of neighboring towns. Then there is a first boys' team and a second boys' team.



The Boy,

By SIGMUN

There is no Better Way to Solve the !

to Send Him to One of the M

On the trail



The most popular hour. Every boy at camp learns to swim sooner or later

and an intermediate first and second team, and even a junior team, not to mention the various "Blue" and "Gray cams which are constantly playing against each other.

Personally I enjoy most seeing the boys in the water. The swimming hour usually finds me down on the pier or splashing around with the rest, for there I can observe "the boy rampant" in his best and most natural moods There is a float anchored about fifty yards from the end of the pier, and on this float are both a high dive and a slide. The latter is especially popular, and the boys go down in every conceivable position. I soon found that every boy at camp learns to swim sooner or later, and before the end of the summer there was not one who could not manage at least the distance to the float and back. Refore being allowed to use the canoes, each boy is required to swim five hundred yards to insure his safety under all possible conditions. This is known as the canoe test. The great majority of the boys pass this test each year.

#### Long Trips in the War Canoes

THERE are also, however, four large "war canoes" in which any boy may sit and paddle with safety. Each war canoe can seat from fifteen to twenty boys com fortably, and carry any necessary baggage in addition Thus equipped the entire camp can take long trips over the lake. The boys often attain a surprising speed in these supplies and blankets for all. On the shorter trips, however, the boys carried their own blankets. The food was cooked in the open, and beds were made wherever a soft

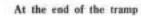
spot on the ground could be found.

## , Rampant

'roblem of a Vacation for the Boy than any Organized Summer Camps

D SPAETH





ling, yet every moment of it is filled with some real in-terest. The bugle blows reveille a little before seven in the morning, and the boys are promptly tumbled out of bed by their hard-hearted councilors, one of whom has charge of each tent. To start the blood coursing through their veins they are put through a series of setting-up exercises, after which every one hurries to the lake for a morning plunge. Breakfast follows, and then comes the morning's athletic program — baseball, tennis, or track athletics. Just be-fore dinner there is another swim, including usually the water sports of the day. The afternoon is again de-

voted to athletics, with a third swim coming about

five o'clock. After supper

the air is cool enough for

soccer and baseball, while informal bouts with the gloves or on the mat are often held. Soon after dark the boys assemble for prayers, and at nine o'clock the bugle blows taps and all are safely in bed.

Now and then an evening is devoted to a "show." One of the most popular styles is the old-fashioned magic-lantern. It makes very little difference what the pictures are.

The phonograph is often called upon to provide the The phonograph is often called upon to provide the entertainment for a whole evening. A variety of tastes must be satisfied on these occasions. Some boys want nothing but talk records, preferably "Uncle Josh." Others demand Caruso and Tetrazzini, while still others are satisfied only with the brass band.

#### A Study in Expression

AN INTERESTING study might be made of the boys' faces during a concert. Some are bright with the most intense satisfaction, following every mood of the music in their expression and making no attempt to restrain their emotions. With others the expression of joy is merely a fixed grin which never wavers. Many more, however, sit quite stolidly, showing no emotion whatever, and this is by no means an indication of any lack of enjoyment on their part. Some boys adopt a serious and thoughtful expression even when the selection is frankly



Hardly a day posses without one or more baseball games

large canoes. I have seen them hold their own for some distance with a launch traveling at the rate of eight miles

On my return to camp later in the summer, I beard glowing accounts of some of the trips which had just been taken. Half of the camp was divided into mountainclimbing squads. The rest traveled around the lake in the war canoes, stopping at several towns on the way to play baseball games. The mountain-climbers are a hardy lot. One tramp occupied an entire week, and included the climbing of Mount Washington and Mount Chocorua. Such a strenuous trip, of course, was limited to the older and stronger boys, and was entirely voluntary. A wagon

humorous. If you look at such a boy suddenly, however, he will answer your look with a smile of perfect comprehension, as if pitying those others who must needs show their feelings at every moment.

#### The Demand for Music

THERE are several camp entertainments of a more ambitious nature each year. There is always a minstrel show, and usually a concert or vaudeville show besides. To close the season, a play, usually a faree-comedy, is given. In all these shows the boys and councilors alike take part. There is a camp orchestra, in which every boy playing any reputable instrument has an opportunity to



The athletic meet at the close of camp

erform. There is also a quartet, although most of the boys prefer indiscriminate singing. I have often watched them grouped about the old square piano in the lodge, some sitting on top, some underneath, some hanging on the neck of the councilor who is playing. All are roaring lustily. The councilor seems to enjoy it. He is a young man who has had experience in leading college glee and mandolin clubs, yet he is just as much in earnest in his conducting of the camp music. There seems to be no end to his repertoire, and songs, marches, and rag-time flow unceasingly from his finger-tips. Here again a surprise awaited me, for a tall, sunburned boy suddenly leaned forward and asked for a Chopin nocturne! He got it, too, and his request brought out other lingering desires for classical music. I found that a boy's musical taste does not necessarily run entirely to comic opera. There was quite a demand for Wagner, Verdi, and Puccini, and even Beethoven had his supporters.

#### A Democratic Community

M ANY such camps exist to-day—great healthy families of boys. They are shining examples of real democracy, for in them all boys are free and equal. Age. strength, and social rank make little difference. I have seen captains of senior teams playing "catch" with scrubby little juniors, as if it were the most natural thing in the world to do.

I have seen three or four boys of widely differing ages take a canoe together on some short trip over the lake and enjoy each other's company, too. There are few intimacies, but there is a very general friendship. Every boy in camp has his nickname, and no one would think of calling him anything else.

It is the family feeling, the willingness to act for the common good, which really accounts for the success of the summer camp. Punishments are rarely resorted to. When necessary, the worst punishment that can be inflicted is to keep a boy out of the water for a day. But, on the whole, the camp life teaches the lesson that the average boy's natural impulses are generally good. There are exceptions, of course, and they must be dealt with severely. Yet I insist that every boy has more good than bad in him. It is a serious problem, this education of our young manbood. But it finds its easiest solution under conditions such as I have described, when one can afford to let natural inclinations take their course, trusting to common feelings and traditions to keep them within limits. After all, it is the endless restricting and dogmatic regulating which jars upon the nature of the schoolboy. He recognizes what is right, under most conditions, but prefers to have the credit of the discovery for himself. A sense of independence and trustworthiness is the best foundation on which he may build up his manly qualities. When a boy once acquires the sense of personal responsi-bility for his own character, he is sure to develop rapidly. The school problem and the camp problem, it is true, are very different things. Yet it may well be asked whether some of the camp methods of control might not be applied in the school also, where physical development and the growth of character should take an important place beside the actual imparting of knowledge.

#### The Benefits of Camp Life

THOUSANDS of boys are being sent yearly to these sum-mer camps. Their parents realize that the healthy outdoor life, even at the cost of a few hundred dollars, is far more desirable than the shallow, lazy atmosphere of the fashionable summer resort. It is an investment well worth while and quite within the reach of the average purse. The boy who has spent a summer in camp returns to school in the autumn with greatly increased physical and mental strength, with a new capacity for work, and a surprising contempt for shirking and laziness. The life which he has been leading has taught him many things directly applicable to the problems which he has to face in school. His teachers find him more energetic, more enthusiastic. more self-reliant. He is open to suggestions, and does not have to be correed as formerly. He takes a new interest in athletics, not as a means of passing the time, but as aiding in the proper development of his body. In short, the independence of camp life often does more toward the maturing of a boy's character than a year of pedagogie discipline, and the "boy rampant" in the end acquires more real education than the "boy conchant" of the schools, outwardly submissive yet inwardly rebellious, and driven to his task by force instead of being led to it by the natural path of inclination and enthusiasm.

## The Californian Lawn-Tennis Invasion

The Increasing Possibility of the American Championship Crossing the Rockies

HE rapid rise of tennis skill on the Pacific Slope has been amazing, for ten years ago the best men on the Coast were clearly below the Eastern leaders. 1899 a team made up of Whit-man, Davis, Ward, and Wright journeyed to California on the invitation of the Westerners and clearly outclassed a team made up of the Whitney brothers and the Hardy brothers, then the topnotchers there. Last season the Californians came to the fore with a rush—Bundy not only won the All-Comers at Newport, but gave Larned a close five-set match in the challenge round, the closest call be has had in tournament play for several sea-sons, and at the end of the year four of the first ten players of

the country were Bundy, winner of the All-Californians-Bundy second, Mc-Laughlin fourth, Comers at Newport, 1910

Long fifth, and Gardiner tenth-in addition to Touchard (ranked seventh), who originally came from California but whose skill was matured, if not entirely built up, in the East,

This season the invasion is even more force ful, and there is a scarcity of good material in the East to check the onslaught. Without Larned there would be a strong chance that the national championship might cross the Rockies, and, even with the present champion to defend, the possibility is not entirely gone.

McLaughlin and Long were sent out to Australia two seasons ago with great reluctance by the international committee, as it was not believed that they were fully representative of American skill. It will be remembered that Larned and Clothier were used in the matches at Philadelphia against England, and then the Coast men were shipped off to the Antipodes to meet their fate. But the Californians were

encouraged and benefited by this experience rather than disheartened, and have proved good losers, good winners, and good sportsmen. These qualities in them-selves make them welcome, and their modest decorum



Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, American Woman Champion

fense. McLaughlin is a hard hitter almost to a fault, and at times he seems to sacrifice everything to speed, slamming the ball without finesse often when a less exhausting stroke would win the ace with less risk of error, as well as less loss of strength.

But this is no new trait for Californians, for the development of tennis skill there has been along vigorous but crude lines. Some of the Western men, like less expert beginners in the East, have yet to learn that it is not necessary to break the ball each time they kill it. We find no such cautious defense as Whit-man showed, nor the faultless lobbing of Ward, none of the well-controlled passing strokes of Larned, the finished speed attack of Alexander, nor the cool, cal-culating attack of Hackett. The back swing is too short and too quick, and the stroke itself and

follow-through too jerky and cut

Long is an exception. He is a master of back-Long is the most finished court play and can of the Californians defend as well as attack, and be should fare better with the high-class Eastof the Californians

off too short.

ern experts than McLaughlin or Bundy. The unfinished chopping methods of Bundy and Gardiner entail less chance of error, and they sacrifice brilliancy to a defensive attack that is dangerous to even the best, and smothers the erratic players. But this attack is limited in its power and should trouble a playe of true championship caliber only when he is off his game.

In the final analysis, defense and court-covering, which is the highest art of defense, count the strongest. There are ten men who learn to attack for every one man who masters the art of tennis defense, and it was this skill that won for three national champions— Wrenn, Whitman, and Ward—the many vic-tories they carned. Whitman, the greatest master of defense, was invincible for the three or four years he was in close training, and

Wrenn's successes were due far more to sound defense than to his skill in attack. Larned, the greatest mas-ter we have had in attack, has been more often beaten by perfect defense than by superior attack; and the

## The Complete Motor Tourist

. It is Now Possible to Fit Out the Automobile Practically and Even Luxuriously for Any Kind of a Venture

NY fool can invent anything, as any fool can wait to buy the invention when it is thoroughly per-fected; but the men to reverence, to admire, to write odes and erect statues to, are those Prometheuses and Ixions (maniaes, you used to call us) who chase the inchoate idea to fixity up and down the King's Highway with their red right shoulders to the

So wrote Rudyard Kipling when, in a characteristic, arrogant and cocky spirit, he was proclaiming the final-ity of the motor car of 1903, and bewaiting the general inadequacy of the invention as it was when he first tried it back in the feudal year of 1896. But now another and quite as remarkable seven years have passed. From the point of view of to-day the complete motor tourist which the little old gentleman of Rottingdean imagined himself to be in 1903 seems a figure almost as strange and prehistoric as the pioneer motorist of the days of tube ignition, when six horse-power was reckoned fair allowance for a touring car and fifteen miles an hour something to talk about. Mr. Kipling's car of

1903, about which he crowed as representing almost the last cry of perfection, was the car of the short wheel-base and the high-backed. rear-entrance tonneau. Over it there was a kind of unwieldy canopy top upon which the owner could carry the necessary easings and inner tubes and the suit-cases filled with wearing apparel when he was starting on a long journey. There were the wicker side-hampers in which were tossed storm-coats and extra tools. and the really progressive motorist of the period was experimenting with carbide lights and the speedometer. which, as one authority of

the time expressed it, "is in some instances very accurate and trustworthy in recording in miles per hour the rate at which the car is traveling." There was, of course, as there had been There was, of course, as there had been from the beginning of motoring, the possible luncheon hasket, which compared to its successor of to-day just

#### By ARTHUR B. MAURICE

about as the luncheon counter in vogue when Charles Dickens visited America compares with the modern American dining car.

During the past few years the progress of the car itself has been merely in the lines of development and

improvement; the accessory equipment which goes to make the complete motor tourist has involved invention as well. When once the problem of the ear that would go and would keep on going under all conditions was solved, the manufac-turers turned their attention to the fields which were to give the traveler by motor



Ready to invade the woods

ist is entirely a matter of where the tourist intends to go and what he wishes to do with his car. The same car that carries you over the Ideal Tour, or through the Cathedral cities of England, or from Havre to the Riviera over the superb routes nationales of France, will take you with equal sureness and almost equal comfort into the Canadian woods or Mexico or across Death Valley. But the question that confronts you in the

matter of accessories is a very different one. In the traveled regions of the world the fifty gallons of water in collapsible canvas tanks, the vermin and bug-proof tents, the cans of gasoline to be used for fuel, and a score of other precautions. without which no motor traveler could undertake the crossing of Death Valley, would, of course, be entirely superfluous. On the other hand, the traveler who follows exclusively the beaten paths will find his comfort

and pleasure greatly aug-mented, even if his purse be somewhat lightened, by including in his kit a good round number of the modern accessories and refinements which the manufacturers of the past two years have been so busily working to supply.

Even to-day it is for what may be termed conventional travel that nine-tenths of the-motor cars are intended, so let us consider what should be the outfit of the complete motor tourist who is planning a twelve or fifteen landred-mile tour in Europe, or in the Middle or New England States. It is understood, in the first place, that the ear is thoroughly equipped in all that the motor manufacture equipment implies. There are the requisite tools and tire repair kit, two gas and three oil lamps of adequate power and reliability, a combination eight-day clock and speedometer, wind-shield, trunkrack, top, tire bolders, and a protective bumper for city streets. In addition to the two gas lamps, a strong swivel searchlight can not be too urgently suggested if much night traveling is planned. On the dashboard there should be a gradometer if mountainous country is to be attempted, and a gasoline gage. To point out that an air-tank for pumping up tires, provided that



Raising the tent and unpacking utensils in preparation for a night's stop

ear greater comfort, luxury, and independence. Where the labor of the motor car manufacturer ended, so to speak, the task of the trunk-maker, the furrier, the armorer, and a dozen other similar businesses began. The problem of equipping the complete motor tour-

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work is not accomplished by a device connecting the tires with the engine, is a necessity does not imply that one can afford to leave the sturdy hand-pump behind. Somewhere in the car will be six or eight extra spark-plugs, two light but powerful jacks, driving chains for the rear wheels, four or six new inner tubes well covered, a boot or two, blow-out patches, funnels, automatic folding bucket, fire-pail and fire-extinguisher, emergency cans of gasoline and oil, an ammeter or a voltmeter (depending upon whether the reserve ignition system is storage or dry cell), plenty of waste, and boxes of terminals, gaskets, and cotter pins. In the matter of extra parts for the machinery, no general plan can e outlined. That is a point that is best discussed

with the maker of the car. Luckily the point has been reached where nearly every car of adequate power and recent vintage should go many thousand miles without any replacement what-

Of course, there will be two extra shoes enclosed in protecting cases on the running-board, and the space within these shoes will be utilized for a circular trunk. Until recently these circular trunks were put to no other use than that of car-

rying emergency inner tubes. Now, made thoroughly dust and storm-proof, they can be had divided into compartments, and are adapted for anything that the owner cares to put in them. Some of them are made to carry ladies' hats. To strap on the trunk-rack at the rear of the ear, the most convenient form of trunk is that which is built to hold two or three suit-cases which slip in one above the other, and allowing the cases to be removed without unstrapping from the rack. The body of this trunk is made of three-ply basswood veneer, covered with heavy black enameled duck, bound with heavy black sole leather, and hand stitched. It is fitted with heavy brass lock and catches. A high-grade trunk of this kind may be purchased for forty or fifty dollars. The present writer has found the solution of the problem of accessory baggage in three or four old suit-cases, dust protected and strapped one above the other on top of the tool-box on the running-board.

Even in lands where good hotels are passed at intervals of every few miles, the joy of motoring has not been experienced to the full unless one knows the pleasure of the roadside meal. The manufacturers have realized this and have developed their productions with the result that the combination luncheon and tea baskets are designed with extraordinary attractiveness and ingenuity. They are fitted for from two to eight persons, and contain everything in the way of table service that the most fastidious diner could demand. Of course, the range of price is very wide, running in the standard sets from ten to one hundred and fifty dollars, while

one who wishes for a very superior quality can pay as much more as he likes. Other accessories that may

With the present-day equipment the tourist is independent of hotels and he can pick up his supplies as he travels

be indulged in by the complete motor tourist who wishes to be independent of more or less uncertain hotel meals are thermos bottles-now almost necessities in any well-equipped car—which cost from four to ten dollars apiece; nests of drinking cups, upon which one may spend anywhere from two to thirty dollars; flasks and English beakers.

#### Concerning Wearing Apparel

FRANKLY speaking, beyond the advice to keep warm and dry, the writer does not see that there is any general rule to be laid down for what one should wear when traveling by automobile. It is so much a matter of purely personal taste. Of course, rain-coats and rugs, as many of them as can be carried conveniently, are absolute necessities. Then, for traveling in cold cli-mates, there should be an adequate supply of fur gantlets and fur foot-muffs, and no car, unless it be a limousine, should be without a generous equipment of goggles for all its occupants.

The equipment of the man who intends to use his car for the purpose of pushing into the Silent Places is a much different matter. Then it is not a mere matter of the refinements. He must take civilization with him, not its luxuries but its necessities. In blazing the trail the motorist must leave behind the toilet-set and the flower-jar—the little touches which the adroit sales-man uses to overcome the last hesitation on the part of a prospective ! uyer-to make room for the night compass and the first-aid-to-the-injured rase. Here there is hardly any limit to what may be spent. The other day a New York outfitting firm equipped a car for a journey across East Africa

at an expense to the owner of more than five thousand dollars. Here, for example, are the details of a folding camp and food supply to enable five people traveling by motor to live two weeks in the woods. The camp weighs approximately three hundred pounds and the food supply a little more than one hundred pounds. First, there is the automobile kitchen, for a man can not live without cooks, Folded up, it looks like a little nail-keg and weighs fifteen

pounds. Yet in this small compass and weight are contained all the requisite pots, pans, kettles, knives, forks, cups, plates, saucers, and spoons. The automo-bile tent with attached ground cloth weighs seventeen pounds; the telescope steel tent-pole, four pounds; and the tent-pins, four pounds. In the hands of experts, this can be transformed into a habitation in less than ten minutes.

The five air-beds weigh nine pounds each, and the combination sleeping-bags and air-pillows account for sixty-six pounds more. Five folding chairs and a folding table weigh in all thirty-live pounds. The heaviest part of the equipment is the ammunition, shotgun and shells, rifle and cartridges, weighing one hundred and fifteen pounds. The rest of the folding camp, con-sisting of collapsible buckets and wash-basins, ax, fish-ing tackle, and aluminum folding baker, weighs in all less than twenty pounds.

## The New Croquet

#### Roque Has All the Graceful Features of the Old Game and a Great Deal More Science



HERE is scarcely a child in most localities of an age allowing it to attend school that is not familiar with the principles, equipment, and usages of cro-But when roque is named the eyebrows are contracted and ignorance is generally acknowledged even among people that have passed the age of ordinary school attendance.

Banking from behind an arch

Roque may be defined as "the game of croquet pushed to a nicety, with in-variably finer equipment, and admitting of more delicate and, we might say, more scientific manipulation."

Its most successful and distinguishing features require a more expensive equipment, and the courts are

more delicately prepared and have the added feature of elastic borders, so as to allow the use of the carom shot as in billiards, and, especially in contradistinction from croquet, it is very rarely, if ever, played. though it might be, upon grass courts.

As to equipment, the terms are mostly the same as in croquet, viz.: mallets, balls, borders and boundary lines, arches or wickets, clips. stakes, and also the great majority of rules are substantially the same; also, the size of the courts. But the courts in roque are as perfect as ordinary human

to hit a ball at the cage skill can make or devise, so that a ball will coll with unusual straightness in its path, thus eliminating chance as any particular factor in the game. As to expense, eroquet sets, very ordinary, it is true, of four or more wooden balls, four mallets, and the requisite number of arches and stakes, with the box, are so inexpensive that a one-dollar bill will make the purchase complete, while the balls alone used in roque, of hard rubber, perfectly spherical and always retaining their sphericity, not liable to break with proper usage and impervious to moisture, cost the sum of ten dollars. The arches in roque are far heavier than those usually sold for croquet, and, because of their narrowness, more difficult of passage; these require about ten dollars for their purchase, as they are of half-inch steel and firmly set in timber, stone, or cement. The mallets afford a firstrate opportunity for even extravagance in the satisfying of individual taste. These cost all the way from five dollars or six dollars to as high as twenty-five dollars, very substantially and beautifully made, with beavy metal bands, the heads of fine tropical woods, finely polished, and with invariably short handles,

#### By CHARLES JACOBUS

checked to insure a firmer hand grip. Roque courts are surrounded either with timber borders, 4 x 6 inches laid flat, equipped with rubber strips at the proper beight to admit of caroms as in billiards, or, as the latest improvement introduced, with solid cement borders, from which the balls in carom shots make the most perfect rebounding. By skilful work the apparshut-out player frequently makes a remarkable shot of sometimes three or four and even five caroms winning the ball and changing the chances of defeat into those of victory.

In ordinary contests only two players engage, each using two balls, and in the following order: Red, white,

blue, black—the first three being the order of our national colors, and therefore easily remembered.

Any one that can play croquet well can play roque well. It is usually an outdoor game, though courts are found covered so as to admit of play in any weather, winter or summer. The National Association meets at Norwich, Connecticut, every year, the third Tuesday in

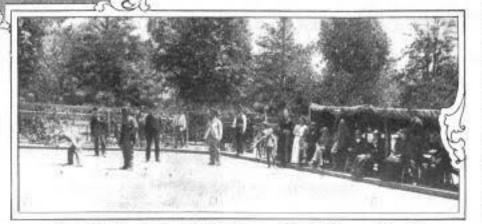
It is not so severe an exercise as tennis, and therefore more adapted to the great majority of people, who between no exercise and even little effort will too frequently choose the former. With no special dress required on courts that toward evening and in early morning have no heavily dewed turf as an objection, with selected companions in healthful competition for the honor of successful play, the game of roque is preeminently adapted for popular adoption.

The making of carons is one of peculiar attractive-ness, and another that excites the admiration of on-lookers is the so-called "jump shot," where the player sometimes stands with his back toward the direction the ball will take, strikes downward at an angle of about forty-live degrees, and the ball passes over the about forty-live degrees, and the ball passes over the double arch and hits another perfectly wired on the

This shot is ruled out in many places by local rules because of the harm it is apt to cause to the surface of the court, and also because the same result can be gained. by the manifestation of greater skill in the carom shot

from the border.
The National Croquet Association of the United States was duly organized in 1882 in New York City. The next meeting was in Philadelphia, but since then all annual meetings have been held in Norwich, Con-necticut, "The Rose City" of New England. All games, even at that time, were played on courts bare of turf, carefully leveled and sanded and rolled. The arches then were much wider than at present. They have

been narrowed several times. as the skill of players has increased. Much advancement was made and increasing interest shown in the game till finally, to distinguish the improved game from the ordinary croquet, played on grass on frontyard lawns or back-yard unleveled courts, without boundaries, with wooden balls and long-handled mallets, it. was voted to change the name of the game, and in 1908 the name was changed to roque, and the former National Croquet Association was merged into and became the National Roque Association, with Dr. J. N. Davenport, a veteran player of Northampton, Massachusetts, as its first



One of the Few Sports which Are Open to Both the Young and the Old A private roque court among the orange-trees of California

August, in a prize contest. People are awaking to the attractions of roque. Cities like Philadelphia, Chicago, Springfield (Massachusetts), are either having courts made and sustained at public expense or are allowing portions of public parks to be occupied by properly organized clubs.

president. The unique and fitting name was invented by Jared S. Babenck of New York City. The first and the last letter were dropped from the word croquet, leaving resque (pronounced roke), so that in derivation, as in fact, it is the heart and essewer of croquet.

## The Summer-Resort Lottery

Taking a Chance in the Middle West Region is Likely to Pay Dividends in Comfort and Pleasure

ORE people gamble upon summer outings than upon any other one thing—that is, having no personal knowledge of what they will get for their money, they make their plans and engage their accommodations because of an attractive folder or the enthusiastic tale of some friend or acquaintance, and yet there is nothing upon which people differ more widely than they do upon the vacation and summer resort question. What pleases me might not suit you at all, and what you like might be a dreadful disappointment to me. You never can tell. It is not safe to advise your best friend to go to a particular resort, no matter now much you may like it yourself; the only safe plan is to describe it as best you can, advising not at all, and let him decide for himself.

A number of sorority girls in a Western university rented a little cottage on an inland lake one summer, and went into camp—that is, they cooked, washed dishes—did all their own work, which constitutes camping in the eyes of many. It was voted the best week of the summer, although many of the girls afterward went to fashionable resorts. The next year it was tried again, with a different party, and they broke camp and went home

before the week was out. As before remarked, you never can tell.

And yet the gambling continues. It has to continue, for the great majority of people can not take the time or spare the money to investigate personally, and so, unless they go where they have been before, they have to "take a chance." I have done it many times.

We—the family and I arrived at a little way station in Wisconsin one dark and rainy night, and were met by a boy with a lantern. He conducted us down a muddy road to a small cottage that we had engaged

tage that we had engaged
"'sight unseen," as the boys say, and it was all
so dismal and disspiriting that mutual reproaches were in order for much of the night.
Perhaps you have noticed that anything with
a roof over it—even a one-room pine-board
shack—masquerades as a cottage in the good
old summer time, and this one was certainly no
dream of luxury. But you never can tell.

One of the small,

picturesquely

situated hotels of Wisconsin

In the morning we discovered that we were within ten feet of a beautiful limpid lake, almost surrounded by great bluffs, and there was a boat ready for our use at the little pier in front of the cottage. I got my swim before dressing, and it is much easier and pleas-

anter to bob out of your cottage for a dive or a plunge when you first get up than it is to go to the trouble of undressing for it later. Furthermore, the hotel, a short distance away, afforded such social diversions and sports as were necessary to fill in the time. We enjoyed every minute of our stay. And yet another man, arriving with his family, was so disgusted that he left two days later. It was not what he wanted at all. I presume he finally became content at a place that would have driven me back to the city within twenty-four hours—perhaps a great caravansary where highballs, bridge, motoring, and dressing were the principal pleasures.

Lottery! Why, there is nothing in the lottery line equal to engaging accommodations at a resort of which you have no personal knowledge. At least, that is the way it is in the Middle West, and what experience I have had in the East would lead me to suspect that it is much the same there. But that is part of the game, and you may get a lot of fun out of it if you go at it in the right spirit.

#### The Result of a Blow-up

WE SPENT two delightful days at a little place on an inland lake in Michigan one summer. The only reason it was not more than two was that on the third day somebody in the kitchen blew up with a loud noise because we unfortunately asked for hot water at an inopportune moment. If we had been merely refused the water it would not have been so bad, but the lady in charge of the domestic arrangements insisted upon expressing her opinion of anybody so inconsiderate as to want bot water at all, and especially at a time when it was inconvenient for her to furnish it. Not content with doing this in the kitchen, she invaded our apart-ments to express her views. It was Sunday, but we decided to move. Two other families, fearing that they might inadvertently ask for something that would bring further explosions, decided to go along. Leaving the feminine contingent to pack up, we three men walked to town, chartered a launch, went up the lake until we found other quarters, returned to town, chartered a barge, towed it back, loaded baggage and families on it, and in triumph steamed away. We made quite a sensa-tion as we journeyed up the long lake lined with cottages and hotels; it was a primitive method of moving, necessitated by the day, that was a decided novelty to the other resorters.

We thought that was pretty hard luck at the time, but after thinking it over, talking it over, and laughing over it, we reached the conclusion that it was one of the most amusing and enjoyable features of our outing. The vacation spirit is necessary for any successful

#### By ELLIOTT FLOWER

outing, and when you acquire that there will be entertainment in even your troubles and disappointments. Besides, as in this instance, we always managed to find just the right place in the end. We might draw an occasional blank in the lottery, but we always came out with a prize later. There is anything that you want, except sea-bathing, in the Middle West if you only know where to find it.

#### The Unusual Combination

O NE season we struck a combination of hayrick and fashion, and you can not beat that much for an odd combination. But that is just what it was. A great big house, built by a man who had intended to be a gentleman farmer and had given it up, afforded accommodations for a surprising number of people. The children ran around in jumpers during the morning and early afternoon, but they were then gathered in from the fields and the hayricks and the barn and led away to be weared and decreased and otherwise mattreated.

An island cottage which offers perfect seclusion

And this takes no account of the resorts that are reached exclusively by other roads. Of course, Wisconsin has more than any other Middle Western State, for the reason that it is such a wonderful small-lake country. I was told that there were eleven hundred lakes in the State. I doubted it, so I went to the office of the State Forester and asked if it were true.

Forester and asked if it were true,
"My dear sir," I was told, "there are over twelve
hundred lakes in Vilas and Oneida Counties alone, and
Polk, Burnett, and Washburn Counties are almost as
well supplied."

They are, of course, the counties where water is most abundant, but there are also many other counties where lakes are numerous.

It follows, naturally, that Wisconsin leads in the number of resorts, but Michigan, with fewer small lakes but with big lakes on three sides of it, is a good second. From St. Joseph to Mackinaw the east shore of Lake Michigan is pretty well lined with resorts, and they are especially thick directly opposite Chicago and in the Grand Traverse Bay region. Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana also have large numbers, differing sufficiently in character and price to meet the desires

and pocketbooks of all if you only know where to find what you want.

That is the trouble. How are you going to be sure of getting something that at least approximates what you want? Well, that depends largely upon what you want. Some people want fashion and dances, some want crowds and excitement, some prefer quiet comfort, and some seek nature. Fashion can be found without any guide, for one can hardly escape knowledge of the big hotels where the women change their gowns several times a day and the man without a claw-hammer for

evening wear realizes that he is an outcast. Every resort of any prominence has at least one such hotel, and most of them have several. They are more numerous in the East, but the Middle West has enough.

Excitement—nothing thrilling but just "something doing" pretty much all the time—is also a feature of the big caravansaries of any popularity, whether fashionable or not, but they can not lay exclusive claim to this sort of thing. Practically every resort that can be reached quickly from the city gets a week-end rush, with an occasional picnic or excursion, that

makes one think of circus day at a county-seat after the crops are safe. In spite of Chicago's claim to being a summer resort berself-and she has hotels that do a big summer business because of that-one has only to watch the trains and boats Saturday afternoon and evening to be convinced that everybody who can gets away from the city as soon as he can, even as it is in New York. Then, in addition to this Saturday rush, there are the Sunday excursions, especially to near by lake points. St. Joseph, Michigan, gets several from Chicago every Sunday, and South Haven gets almost as many. They become less numerous as one goes north and the distance from Chicago increases, and the week-end rush on the lake practically ends at Grand Haven and Muskegon, which are a night's ride from the city. Still, I have seen the Saturday night boat to Grand Haven so crowded with excursionists and others, on Sunday outing bent, that people were sleeping on the chairs and even on the floor of the cabin. By far the greater number, however, are taken by rail to the resorts on the lakes and rivers of northern Illinois and northern Indiana. So, if you fear the monotony of the quiet life, you need have little trouble in finding a place where the aforesaid monotony will be fractured frequently.

#### The summer colony has its own bathing beach

little later they would appear, all nicely starched, and decorous play on the lawn was all that was permitted them after that. The ladies, too, would blossom out in elaborate summer gowns, and the men would discard their tennis flannels for something more uncomfortable, although they did not go quite to the extreme of dressuits. Nevertheless, the farm became suddenly the abode of fashion, and in our relations with each other we passed from the unconventional to the formal.

#### Where Shall We Go?

I HAVE taken many other chances in the summer lottery in the Middle West, and some in the East, but every year the same old problem confronts me as it does others: Where are we to go? We are rather venturesome spirits in this respect, and like to try out new places, but how are we to select one that is likely to meet our requirements? There is a multiplicity of places from which to choose, and the claims made for each, not always truthful, add to the confusion.

The East, with its usual complacence, thinks that it has about all there is worth while in the way of summer resorts, and many Westerners have accepted that view unquestioningly; but, as a matter of fact, the Middle West can provide about every pleasure and comfort that the East can. It may lack the marble palaces of Newport, but it can show you beautiful summer homes of a different class—not so imposing as to buildings, but far more spacious and beautiful as to grounds. The Ogden Armour place at Oconomowoc, for instance, and some of the summer homes at Lake Geneva. Again, it may not have as big hotels as can be found at Atlantic City, Rockaway, and other Atlantic resorts, but it has hotels that can give you fully as good accommodations as you are likely to get in the East. And it can provide innumerable modest, homelike hostelries. The unpretentious and comparatively inexpensive place is particularly in evidence, speaking generally, because the patronage is largely that of home people of moderate means. The splurgers, for the most part, go East.

#### The Wisconsin Lakes

IT IS difficult to even estimate the number of resorts in the Middle West from which selection must be made in deciding where to go. One railroad running out of Chicago lists eighty-one lakes in Wisconsin alone that are reached by its lines, and on or near these lakes are seventy-seven cities, towns, and hamlets bidding for the resort business. Many of these are comparatively insignificant as resorts, but others have a large number of hotels and cottages, and still others represent two or more lakes, each with its own hotels and cottages.

#### Sunday Invasions

THE problem comes with the search for quiet comfort, with perhaps a little fishing or boating or bathing, or all three, on the side, and this is what the great majority of people planning a vacation want. It is seldom to be had near any large city. You may find an occasional little place tucked away out of sight of the throng, but the chances are that just as you get comfortably settled an excursion will come swooping down on or near the place, and you will have to stand guard all day to keep your boat or anything else that the excursionists think they need for their pleasure from being appropriated. We put in one delightful week in as quiet a little place as one could wish, but Sunday brought three trainloads of the Sons of Eest or some other fraternity from Milwaukee, with their wives and children, and what we suffered at their hands more than offset the pleasures of the preceding week.

So, as a general thing, you will have to go some little distance from the city for quiet comfort unless you have your own summer home at a near-by resort. These summer homes, by the way, are surprisingly numerous. I am not referring to the cottages of the wealthy, but to the smaller structures that line the rivers and dot the shores of the lakes near every city or town of any size. However, I shall consider these later. Just now it is the man who has no summer home of his own and who still wants a quiet, comfortable outing for

himself and his family that is under discussion. And there are plenty of places for him in the Middle West if he knows where to look for them. Northern Michi-gan, for instance, is full of them, and even where you find the big hotels, as at Charlevoix, you also find less pretentious hostelries and modest cottages. In the Grand Traverse Bay region the big botels are scarce and the small ones numerous. The peninsula, running nearly half the length of the bay, has a number of quiet places. My most exciting experience during a summer spent at one of them was a ride to Old Mission on a lond of apple barrels. That has a dull and stupid sound, but I recall the summer as a very pleasant one, nevertheless, and I wish I could take that ride again with the same whimsical old fellow for a companion. Even at the southern end of Lake Michigan, opposite

Chicago, it is not a difficult matter to keep out of the crowds. They stop at the shore, and just a little inland there are lakes and rivers that are quite out of the rush. You may find the shore towns and resorts unpleasantly crowded, especially Saturdays and Sundays, but a half-bour's ride up some river or to some lake will get you away from them. Michigan also has an advantage, from the Chicago point of view, in that its resorts are mostly reached by a pleasant lake trippleasant in spite of what I have previously said of a certain Saturday night trip to Grand Haven. If starting on a vacation, not merely rushing away for over Sunday, you do not have to go Saturday night, and you will not if you are wise-unless the trip is too long a one to appeal to the Saturday night crowds.

#### Combining Hotel and Cottage Life

WISCONSIN, even more than Michigan, seems to favor the modest place-that is, a resort may have many hotels, but, for the most part, they are small, with probably a dozen or more cottages on the hotel grounds. Indeed, the modest hotel, with cottages adjoining, is the popular arrangement in the Middle West, and this has the advantage of giving the cottagers an isolation, when they want it, that is not to be had in a hotel, while also putting the diversions of summer hotel life within easy reach. Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Lake Geneva, and all the larger resorts have hotels without the cottage attachments, but the cottage is a feature of the great majority of places. The same is true of northern Illinois and northern Indiana, so the average man of moderate means, seeking a quiet outing, has ample oppor-

tunity to get it, either at one of these or at the more or less isolated hotels and houses that accommodate only a few people. Minnesota, with its fair share of cottage resorts on its many small lakes, still runs more largely to big hotels than does Wisconsin. Lake Minnetonka, with its 350 miles of shore line, draws people from long distances, and nearly every summer a big tennis tournament is held there. Iowa resorts, on the other hand, are somewhat more on the Wisconsin plan.

#### For the Hunter and Fisher

THE nature-lover who wants to get clear away from the crowd can go up into the north country-Wisconsin or Minnesota—and get all the isolation he wants. He may get far beyond the R. F. D. routes, where he will get no mail unless he goes or sends for it. Especially popular with hunters and fishermen is this country, and tucked away in the woods are many cabins and unpretentious homes that are owned in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and other cities in the Middle West. Nor are these for men only. Many families retire to them for at least a part of the bot weather, finding there rest and relief from the worries

and troubles that the mail man brings.

The great majority of summer homes, however, are found nearer the cities and towns. They are on every accessible lake and on all rivers—the Mississippi, the Rock, the Illinois, the Wisconsin, the Fox, and even the minor streams—and very often they are near enough to the cities in which their owners live and do business, to be used as permanent summer homes, the trip to and from the city being made every business day. In many localities no one seems too poor to have a cottage of

some sort. I had brief need of a motor-boat to reach a rather inaccessible point on a Wisconsin lake one day, and I was told that the best boat on the lake was th erty of a member of the local fire department. It being his day off, he agreed to take me where I wished to go. On the way we passed a modest but pretty little place. "My summer home," he said, nodding toward it. "I have two weeks here every summer, and I usually get over on my day off each week. Nice place for the family anyway." Another man, proprietor of a modest lit-Another man, proprietor of a modest little store, with whom I had business one Saturday after-noon, was in a great hurry to get away. "Come up the river with me," he urged, "and we'll talk it over this He also had a motor-boat and a summer home.

With these innumerable lakes and rivers, large and small, one would naturally think it the easiest thing in the world to get good fishing, swimming, and boating, yet claims to these advantages can least of all be taken on faith. They are to be had in many, many places, but many, many places claim them when they have them not. It seems to be as easy to lie about fishing as about fish. I had experience of one place that advertised good fishing and showed pictures of strings of fish to prove it, but the pictures were old, or else borrowed, and you had to walk a mile to get to a lake that had just one flat-bottomed boat and no fish that any one could discover. There was a tradition, however, that some one had caught a fish there the year before, but, if so, it was probably the last one. The lake had simply been fished out, and the Fish Commission had not deemed it of sufficient importance to be restocked. Another place that advertised bathing could offer nothing better than a stream so shallow that one had to lie down to get wet all over. When I complained I was informed that it was bathing, not swimming, that had been advertised, was bathing, not swimming, that had been advertised, and, when you come to think of it, one can bathe in a washtub. I am glad to say, however, that this sort of advertising, so closely akin to the former methods of the patent-medicine people, is passing, and more reliance than formerly can now be placed upon the claims made. Still, if you want good fishing, boating, and sailing, it will do no harm to verify the advertising.

#### The Real Outing Spirit

AS A GENERAL thing, one does not get the real out-ing spirit until some member of the party has taken an involuntary bath. A young girl of our party broke us in in record time once by falling into the lake within fifteen minutes of our arrival, and I have also done my share in that line with both canoe and sailboat, even to sitting around in borrowed clothes that did not fit me while the one suit that I had brought along for a week-end was drying. At that I was better off than one of a camping party with which I spent a brief time at a northern lake. He was wearing moceasins for the first time, and a slippery rock was his undoing. When we fished him out it was necessary to wrap him in a blanket while his clothes were drying, there being no one in camp with an extra suit. It is wonderful how conducive such little diversions are to informality-a general and quick breaking down of the last barriers of conventionality. If you do not believe it, try it once.

## Back-Lot Baseball

#### The Real Baseball, Where Grit is Learned and Wits are Sharpened, is the Baseball of the Back Lots

UST I confess that the sudden spectacle of two converging gangs of ragged boodlums marching, but in the air, toward a loose board in a fence that surrounded a vacant lot filled me with joy and brutal delight?

I stopped, bound as I was for that chastened and civilized exhibition mistakenly extolled as professional base

ball. I besitated but a moment and then joined the procession toward that spot in the blind wall where some board, more accommodating than the rest, would presently swing open.

The contending hosts were the Harlem Rangers and the redoubtable Seventy second Street gang, and that this was not the first occasion of their meeting was evident from the forest of broom-handles, wooden swords, and spears that shot above the shrill ranks. Still, as I besi-tated with a lingering. grown-up shame, the following cries burst from

the oncoming savages:
"Aw, look at the blokes they're ringin' in on us!"

8 11/21

"Ah, what do we care!"
"Sure that's the battery worked over with the Brooklyn Tigers.

"Ah, me eye! We can lick 'em if we can't beat 'em. And, say, haven't we got the umpire fixed all right?"

This phrase decided me. I saw the last bare legs dive through the fence, and, finding a convenient knot hole, became fair game for any passing pickpocket.

Inside, the two camps had taken up strong defensive positions back of the opposite base lines, while in the middle of a vociferous, gesticulating knot, each side was plainly concerned in obscuring by the violence of its objections to the eligibility of its opponents the doubtful recruits in its own ranks.

Choosing up

sides

I observed with the same animal delight that the field was the field of my early baseball days, generously strewn with tomato cans, while the laws of probability were further increased by scattering shoulders of rocks that rose wickedly among the matted weeds. In left field was a solid, bristling pile of planks and abandoned sheet iron, while favorably placed in near center was a convenient scattering of broken brick. My recollection of the fond but painful days was satisfied by the prospect. This was baseball—the true baseball, where every bound was a gamble, where every step might end in a twisted ankle,

and he who dared to slide to base amid the tomato cans had in him the stuff of heroes,

The rival batteries had been forced into short trousers to give plausibility to their claims. From the home plate to the back field was a marked physical retrogression, ending in three strident but barely perceptible fielders, who utilized every spare moment in segregating the rocks and refuse into perceptible mounds. Meanwhile

the orcliestra of the game had burst forth:
"Ah, beat the cover off the ball!"

"Soak her, you Dutchman!

"Ah, he's nothing but an ice-pitcher!"

"Knock him out of the box!"

"You're all right, Clancy; strike out the yel-low gink!" "Good boy, yi-yi-make him dodge it!"

"Hit him in the head!"

Come on now; come on, you Dutchy?" "He's safe!"

The umpire disappeared under the shock of bodies, while the air was split with new cries:

"You robber, you!

Soak him in the slats, Casey! Go on, soak him one!" "Out? Why, he was sitting on the rock tieing up his shoes before the ball even got there!"

Among the spectators the discussion became warm.

'Sure the Dutchman was safe."

"Why, the dago dropped the ball." "Yes, but the fat fellow knocked it from his hand. I saw him do it," said an indignant citizen in a high hat

who had tarried for just a moment.
"The umpire's all right."

"He's rotten."

It is here that the battling spirit of Yankee ambition first takes fire

The umpire reappeared to view, disdainfully cool, derby at an angle, cigarette pendant, autocrat of the universe,

saying: "Back to the woods for yours. Come on now, hustle along, on the run!"

The Dutchman was gently led off by ympathetic friends, greeted by mingled jeers and approbation, while a Machiavellian spirit calmed the outraged captain by exclaiming:

"Ah, what de ye care, Sukey? Wait till de nint' innin', ye chump; if we ain't ahead then we can always soak the bloke, can't we?"

Frankly charmed by the profundity of this diplomatic observation, I renounced on the instant all engagements for the afternoon.

The Seventy-second Street gang deployed on the field amid tremendous excitement, which concentrated at sec-

ond base, a post of amusement and bonor claimed by three contestants with full-lunged arguments.

"Skin couldn't stop a baby carriage.

"Didn't Sukey say I could have it if I loaned yez me brud-der's mit?"

"Ah, you both got

glass arms." "Come on."

"Come off."

"Play ball."

The argument of

the catcher's mit having prevailed, the victor took up a professional position, spat in his glove, shoved back his cap, and spread a wide pair of legs, through which im-mediately the first ball batted went its joyful, uninterrunted way.

Another debate took place, during which the runner stole third. The argument was renewed on a second error by Skinny, who presumably tried to stop a grounder (Concluded on page 29)



In the country there are fewer candidates, but they are drafted as soon as they can walk

The first batter, having reached first by grace of short-stop, immedi ately, amid tremendous excitement, prepared to steal econd, where a converted Italian behind a catcher's mit was fidgeting. On the

first ball, the runner, amid a swelling shrick, went floundering over the bumpy way, and slid feet foremost into the pecul-iarly jagged rock that had been selected for secbase. Baseman and runner immediately sprang, full-fisted, to their feet and glared at the hovering

"You're a-o-out!" "What!"

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## COMMENT ON CONGRESS



OHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Missis-By MARK SULLIVAN sippi is a Democrat who does not have a panic when some Republican hurls the epithet "free trader" at him. He knows that free trade won't be a practical matter in this country so long as the revenue to run the Government must be raised by import duties; meantime he proposes to lift his voice, whenever he finds the opportunity, in behalf of greater freedom of trade. Senator Williams had a long running debate recently with Senator Bailey of Texas, who is a protection Democrat, but doesn't like to admit it. Senator Williams closed the debate with a combination of thought and feeling such as constitutes the best of modern eloquence; he said he had advocated, against solemn predictions of calamity, free trade with the Philippines and reciprocity with Cuba, and, in the years since these things went into effect, had seen no

"Time has passed. At that time reciprocity was exciting the terror and the alarm of the Southern farmer. I voted for it anyhow, and they have not been hurt, and the things that they said would take place have not taken place.

occasion for regret:

"I remember that the sugar-beet men came down here before the Ways and Means Committee and said then Cuban reciprocity and free trade with the Philippines would just absolutely close up every sugar-beet factory in the Northwest. You will remember I had put into the testimony of the Ways and Means Committee the report from the Agricultural Department showing that the sugar-beet industry has increased enormously; I think it was something like 400 per cent. So they have not been closed up.

"Why, my friends, men in religion, men in trades, men in politics have been afraid of freedom ever since the world began, .God Almighty seems to be the only being anywhere who is not afraid of freedom and not afraid to give it to His creatures. He gives it to such an extent that He lets us go wrong if see will-even to that extent. From the beginning religious bigots have been afraid of it, political bigots have been afraid of it, and industrial bigots have been afraid of it. And yet, whenever it comes, we find it stimulates human enterprise, human intelligence, human ambition, and human industry to such an extent that it more than compensates for what seems to be the plain and palpable and obei-ous immediate losses by it."

#### Point of View

THE DEMOCRATIC wool bill reduced the duty on raw wool more than fifty per cent. When it passed the House, among the few Republicans who voted for it was William Kent of California. The San Francisco "Call," in reporting this fact, used the following language:

"The vote of Kent in favor of the bill was a surprise, inasmuch as he is the owner of 30,000 sheep and is one of the leading wool-growers of California."

The "Call's" surprise, after all, represents the common point of view. Another Congressman who should be ranked, in a way, with Kent is William R. Smith of Texas. He represents fifty-six counties, which compose the largest wool-growing district in the United States. Yet he has come out forcibly in favor of the Democratic doctrine of free wool. It is to be hoped, and it is probably true, that the people of Texas have enough regard for courage to make Congressman Smith's tenure more secure than if he had sacrificed his convictions and the traditions of his party to truckle to an important portion of his constituency.

#### A Good Speech

AMONG the recent speeches in Congress that deserve wide circulation was one by William C. Redfield, who represents a Brooklyn district. If the Democrats are wise they will circulate this speech widely as a campaign document next year. It is of a SULLIVAN character to appeal to business men; it uses the language and deals with the facts of their daily affairs; moreover, it has a raciness of style which makes it

easier to read than most tariff arguments. After the speech was delivered, inquiry was so common as to the experience of the speaker that Congressman McCoy of New Jersey put into the Congressional Record a brief epitome of Mr. Redfield's career as a man of active business:

"In 1879, at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Redfield entered the office of the largest manufacturers of printing presses in the world, and remained there for five years. . . . During the years 1883 to 1885 he was cost-keeper for a concern which manufactured machinery used in sugar-refining, the chief part of whose product was sold abroad. . . . In 1885 he entered the employment of a concern which then and now manufactures machinists' tools. . . . It now owns and uses, for the manufacture of its goods, a plant covering two city blocks.

. . Mr. Redfield remained with this concern for sixteen years, becoming a partner and later the treasurer. . . . This concern now sells its goods in all the commercial countries on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain . . . in open competition with the world, especially in competition with manufacturers of Great Britain and Germany who have imitated some of its product. . . . In 1907 Mr. Redfield took up the business of manufacturing blowers, fans, and similar apparatus for heating. cooling, ventilating, and drying, and is still interested in such business, being vice-president of a company which has works in two of the large cities of the country. Mr. Redfield has charge of the exports of the lastmentioned concern . . . which is one of the leading concerns of its kind in the world. . . . In the fall of 1910 Mr. Redfield started on a business trip around the world, a trip which be had to cut short in order to attend the present session of Congress. This trip was made for the purpose of increasing the business of his company in all parts of the world, and he visited all the important centers of Japan, also Manila, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Batavia, and Soerabaya in Java, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, and Bombay, stopping in London, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam for business calls."

The character of this manufacturer's conclusions may be judged by these sentences from the close of his speech:

"It is affirmed, without fear of successful contradiction, that American production today is often as cheap or cheaper in the labor cost per unit than foreign, and, so far from needing protection, it needs to be set free, that we may conquer the world. [Applause on the Democratic side.] . . .

"I believe that protection is an injury to American manufacturers by limiting their scope and by narrowing their horizons. I believe it costs them enormously in the loss of foreign business, and that is one reason why manufacturers in this country are so rapidly ceasing to be protectionists. I could take you to hundreds of manufacturers who have abandoned the protectionist faith. . . .

"Protection causes a manufacturer almost inevitably to depend on the Government for help, instead of carefully and minutely studying the details of his own business. . . . Protection has enabled the American manufacturers to prosper by selling to their fellow-countrymen at prices so high that they have not thought it necessary to study their own business closely, because they depend upon Government backing. . . .

"Now, however, that scientific manufacturing as a profession has begun and is growing, the fact is found that we can and often do produce as cheaply here as abroad, not despite of, but because of, the higher rates of wages here, which are but a measurement of the higher efficiency and character of the American workman and of the fine equipment put at his disposal."

These extracts, which are merely Congressman Redfield's conclusions, give no hint of the entertaining quality of the speech, which was chiefly a personal narrative.



Can't Stop Now Minor, in the St. Louis "Post-Desputch"

This cartoon suggests with humorous vividness the service that the Insurgents have done. They have used reciprocity to bring general tariff revision many months nearer

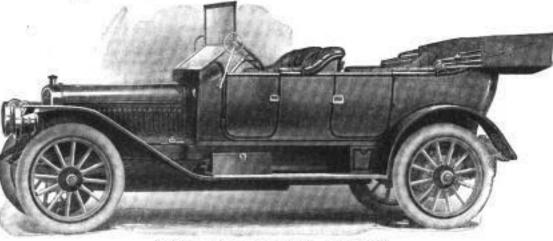
#### The Parcels-Post

PRESIDENT TAFT, through his secretary, sent a letter to the Farmers' National Congress, which ended with this postscript: "The President is strongly in favor of the establishment of a general parcelspost, and will recommend the same, without qualification, in his next message."

The parcels-post will probably be in existence within two years.

# Free From Experimental Faults

Day after Day for Four Straight Years, this Car Has Satisfied its Users and Proved its Super-Worth.



WINTON SIX

Self-Cranking Motor and Electric Lights

MORE than half of the attempts of American makers to produce six-cylinder cars have failed.

We have a list of 32 makers whose sixes went wrong and dropped from the market.

Among these 32 makers are companies of good reputation, concerns that are still in business and prospering,—but, with a single exception, they have all abandoned the six as a bad job.

One maker, whose fame is international, tells us that the worst mistake he ever made was his attempt to build a six.

#### One Great Six Success

On the other hand, the greatest success in the long history of the Winton Company (dating from the first bona fide sale of an American-made motor car, March 24, 1898) is the direct result of producing the six-cylinder Winton Six.

Here you have a contrast of 32 failures to one success—and this success has been so tremendous that practically the whole industry (barring those concerns included in the 32 failures) is now preparing to make sixes for the 1912 market.

Winton Six success has proved that the sixeylinder car can be superior to all other types.

#### Success Not Easily Grasped

And these 32 failures go to prove emphatically that success in making sixes is not within the grasp of every maker who tries.

You will find this truth echoed in current sixcylinder advertising. Makers are taking particular pains to inform you how many years they have been experimenting with sixes, and how exhaustively they have been testing their sixes, before deciding to market sixes. Could anything more conclusively show that six-cylinder success is elusive and hard to capture?

Makers changed from two-cylinder to four-cylinder models over night, almost, and were as successful with the four as with the two. That was because the propositions were much the same.

#### Six is a Different Proposition

But in the six-cylinder car the propositions are radically different. The six is distinctive and peculiar, involving engineering and manufacturing problems that are not met in four-cylinder manufacture.

And these peculiar problems must be met, and solved, and mastered before it is possible for a maker to produce a six-cylinder car possessing that

#### The Winton Motor Car. Co.

Sixes Exclusively Since 1907

101 Berea Road

CLEVELAND, Sixth City

Winton Branch Houses

NEW TORK Broadway at 10th St.
CHICAGO Middigus Area at Birk St.
BOSTON 514 Consistential Ave.
FUILADELPHEA 246-246 N. Broad St.
BALTIMORE Mi, Regular Morit Ave.
BALTIMORE Mi, Regular Morit Ave.
PUTTS BUILDIG Bann at Besity St.
SEATTLE

CLEVELAND 1988 Buron Road DETROIT 988 Woodward Are, KANSAS CITY 3028-3028 Main St. MINNEAPOLES 16-97 Eight St. N. SAN FRANCISCO 300 Van New Ave. SEATTLE 1000-3000 Pike St. unity, balance, and matchless beauty of performance without which the six-cylinder car would have no reason for existence.

#### When the Six is Best

It amounts to just this. When a six-cylinder car is designed and built right, it is the greatest car in the world: but if it lacks, it is pitiable.

The six-cylinder car was not a new idea when the Winton Company took it up. Other makers had endeavored to make sixes, but not one of them, the world over, thought well enough of the six to advocate it as the best of all types and to abandon four-cylinder cars in favor of the six.

The Winton Company was the first company in the world to recognize Six Supremacy by discarding all other types and devoting its entire resources to the development and manufacture of sixes exclusively.

#### Solving Six Problems

It was this policy of not trying to serve two masters, but of centering attention, thought, and action upon sixes to the exclusion of all else that served to teach us the solution of six-cylinder problems, and to bring the Winton Six to such early perfection that this car has not required a single radical change since its introduction to the public in June, 1907.

The Winton Six—the car that converted the industry to six cylinders—has long since ceased to be an experiment.

#### INVITATION To Automobile Makers

As you know, this company has advocated and manufactured six-cylinder cars exclusively since June, 1907.

The present popularity of Sixes is largely due to the success of the Winton Six in making good on every claim of Six Superiority.

Naturally we are zealous that public confidence in the Six may never be shaken by the marketing of any Six that falls short of

Therefore, to facilitate the production of worthy Sixes, which shall still further strengthen public confidence in the Six, this company is willing to place its experience in designing and building Sixes exclusively at the call of companies having established reputations as motor car makers.

Any such company desiring to accept this proffer may send its mechanical engineer to our plant. There we will show him everything we have and everything we do. We shall be pleased to give him any information arising from our experience as to the engineering problems involved and methods of six-cylinder manufacture.

This invitation is extended in absolutely good faith.

THE WINTON MOTOR CAR. CO.

#### Individual Service the Only Test

The Winton Six has withstood the most strenuous tests of service in the hands of individual owners. And, after all, individual service is the only real test of a car's worth.

Tests made by factory experts are commendable, and would be sufficient if all car owners were as skilful as factory experts. Hence it amounts to a maxim among car makers that a new model is never an approved success until it has been given at least a year's work in the hands of individual owners.

The Winton Six has had, not simply one year's test, but four continuous years of testing in the hands alike of expert chauffeurs and of inexpert owners, and has won the unqualified approval of both.

#### World's Lowest Expense Record

In the service of individual owners, the Winton Six has year after year established the world's lowest repair expense record. Today that record stands at 43 cents per 1000 miles—a record based on the swarn reports of individual users, whose names, addresses, and performance reports, we shall be glad to send to any address upon request.

In every feature that makes the six-cylinder car at its best the one ideal car, the Winton Six is an approved success. When you buy a Winton Six, you escape all the unpleasant possibilities that go with experimental cars, and are assured of a quantity and quality of car service that will make you more enthusiastic about motoring than you have ever been before.

#### More Car for 1912

Our aim has always been to give the purchaser the greatest possible value for his money. Hence, for 1912 we are offering more car than before at no increase in price. The wheel base has been lengthened to 130 inches, and the body is more spacious and comfortable than previously. Four doors, with operating levers inside, are regular equipment. So, too, are electric dash and tail lights, and Booth Demountable rims. Tires are 36 x 4 ½ all around.

As in previous years, the Winton Six motor cranks itself.

The price remains unchanged at \$3000. And the complete car, from radiator to gasoline tank, is an absolutely safe and satisfying purchase.

Our 1912 catalog is ready. Let us mail you a copy.

Clip the coupon and mail it today.

> To The Winton Motor Car. Co. Cleveland, Ohio

> > 23

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#### BINDER FOR COLLIER'S (\$1.25 Express Prepaid)

Half morocco, with title in gold. With patent clasps, so that the numbers may be inserted weekly. Will hold one volume. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price. Address

COLLIER'S, 416 West Thirteenth Street

New York City

# THE SPORTSMAN'S

Great Victory for Wild Life

HE Bayne Bill-which as first suggested was too idealistic to be practicable however highly desira-ble—as revised and passed and signed by Governor Dix, June 27, 1911, is not only practicable, if genuinely supported, but one of the most signal victories yet gained for the preservation of Ameri-can wild life. The measure really ought to be called the Hornaday Bill, to honor the man who, more than any single individual, is responsible for its inception as well as its successful passage through the Legislature.

Briefly reviewed, the new law forbids, in New York State, the sale of all American wild game wherever killed, but per-mits in season the importation and sale, under supervision, of certain Old World species, and the breeding and restricted sale of several native birds and animals. The allowed importations include "Euro-pean red deer, roebuck, fallow deer, all arieties of pheasants, Scotch grouse, Euro-pean black game, European red-legged partridge, and Egyptian quail"; those per-mitted for domestic breeding and selling are: mallard and black ducks, all varie ties of pheasants, and elk and white-tailed deer. Establishment of State breeding plants is, in my opinion, by far the most important protective measure ever taken, and one which, of itself, is certain to make for the safeguarding of game birds. It is a plan long advocated by Dwight Huntington, to whom credit for its pioneering should be acknowledged.

#### Do Not Rest on Your Oars

BUT let us keep in mind that the mere spreading of this splendid law on record does not, alas, insure its respect or the safety of wild life. We have not lacked good and sufficient law for the ample protection of game: and, comprehensive and authoritative and desirable as is this new one, it will accomplish no more than did the others preceding unless popular sympathy is aroused and enlisted to give it backing. Usually we expend all our enthusiasm and energy in getting a bill made into law. In this case we must keep active. It would be to our disgrace if so estimable a measure failed of results, as have so many before it, for lack of support. We are industrious in making a law, but notoriously negligent in beginn it. in keeping it.

The clubs and the friends of the cause who helped make law of this bill are still needed to secure respect of its pro-visions; for, as of old, if people are so callous to the wild-life situation as to buy conserved birds, lawless dealers will not be wanting in the future as in the past to supply them.

Therefore let us unite far and wide,

friends of the preservation of wild life, in building a spirit of comprehending and sympathetic support among the people, who are, in the final analysis, the controlling factor.

Another measure equally as much in need of help is the constitutional amendment offered in the Senate recently by Senator McLean of Connecticut, giving Congress power to protect migratory birds and to regulate the killing of them. This is Federal control originally urged

by Shiras, and it ougst to become law; it is the solution of the wild-duck problem.

#### Give Boys a Fair Start

view of parental and faculty com-A placence in the face of rowdy under-graduate baseball, the editorial spirit of the "Princetonian," "Old Penn," and the "Yale Alumni Weekly" must be as gratifying to college men who are not in sympathy with present athletic policies as it is promising of eventual correction. With the best of the college press demanding sportsmanly conduct, it is but a ques-tion of time when such must be recognized as the only conduct possible in college sport.

I am a firm believer in the fair-play intent of the American youth until he falls under the perverting influence of the school and college coach and the professional spirit. When his teachers and his parents agree to his being taught that to incapacitate a football vis a vis by foul play and to harry a baseman so he miss the ball are legitimate means to winning. what can you expect of the boy? Once started in this direction, naturally be will go as far as permitted under the entirely honest belief that it is all part of the game, and right. If fathers and teachers will give them a fair start by eliminating the professional spirit, the boys will make good-of that I am sure.

#### Watch Andover

THE answer to the weak academic plaint—that the professional can not be eliminated—is: look at Andover and what Alfred Stearns, its principal, is doing with his boys and for his boys, unsupported by their chief rival, Exeter, to Exeter's shame be it said. There is going to be genuine amateur sport at Andover under a plan which should obtain at every school and college in the country, and which I will discuss later.

#### "Summer Baseball"

WE are just now in the midst of the vacation season, when hotel proprictors and resort managers, in keeping up their baseball teams, are baiting such college or school players as happen to be summering in their vicinity. The bait may be free board and lodging, or a job, or cash, in return for playing on the local nine, which may be organized to entertain the guests or to advertise the town or lo cality in waging a championship series with other similar bands of hired performers. Those who accept these terms forthwith

forfeit their amateur standing.

Every boy knows that an amateur is one who has not accepted money or its equivalent in return for Lis athletic skill: and that only an amateur is eligible to represent his school or college or his club, whatever the game. Now, the boy who is built of the right stuff values his honor and his self-respect above all else; he desires most to so conduct himself that he may hold up his head among his fellows. He knows without my saying it that, next to the one who does not play fair, the boy who cheats or lies is the most despised of his mates.

#### The Lie of It

To accept free board and lodging, or clothing, or a partly paid job, or cash, in return for playing on a baseball team, is to accept wages—money or its equivalent. And to subsequently offer yourself as a candidate for any school or college or club athletic team is to proclaim yourself an amateur, which is a deliberate lie and stamps you as not only deliberate lie and stamps you as not only without self-respect but lacking regard for your comrades, all of whom you taint by

playing with them.

If you need money to help pay for your schooling or your support, there is no reason why you should not openly earn it by playing baseball. The disgrace is not in playing for money, but in lying about it afterward. Professional baseball is an entirely honorable occupation, but veiled professionalism is contemptible.

#### Sportsmen and Sporting Gents

BY all odds the feature of the 1911 col-lege baseball season was the record of the nines representing the smaller institutions—the nines that were unaided by highly paid staffs of professional coaches. and sumptuous training tables, and openhanded treasurers to provide rubbers, bottle-holders, private cars, and all those other present-day requisites of the athletic sybarite on view at our most distinguished seats of learning for the American youth.

From a sportsman's point of view, the leading exponents of amateur baseball among Eastern colleges for the current season recently closed were Amherst, Wil-liams, Dartmouth, and West Point, whose preparation was not only less adorned by professional ear-marks, but whose actual play was about as good as the very best shown by the elaborately coached and fed and "chattering" disciples of professional-ism at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. Amherst beat both Princeton and Brown (the last recovering a second try); Dartmouth beat Harvard; Williams beat Yale, Brown, Cornell, and Princeton; and West Point beat Brown-not by a fluke but by cleaner and better baseball.

Alongside of this showing, that of the professionally nurtured and professionally directed (even to the extent of almost every play being dictated by the pro coach as seen at Yale), offers no more comparison than the case of the yachtsman who sails his own boat across the ocean for the Emperor's Cup and the one who wins by hiring a skipper; or the hunter who finds his own game and the one whose guide finds it for his killing. One class are the sportsmen, the other the sporting gents,

Incidentally the college ball season shows

A. J. Rummel Arms Co., 122 St. Clair St., Toledo, Obio

up also the fetish of the claborate profes-sional training system in vogue. When sional training system in vogue. little Amberst can give Princeton an 11-2 walloping on June 7, making two errors to opponents' three, it means that profes-sional methods and beef eating and spring training trips are not essential to the making of first-class amateur baseball.

The smaller teams appear to have been on their mettle throughout the country, as many single Western games indicate; for example, Reserve beat Michigan, 2-0; Purdue beat Wisconsin, 2-1; Syracuse heat Michigan, 9-4; Winona beat Wisconsin, 6-5. Among the big institutions of the West, Illinois was easily the leader.

#### Japanese Baseball Invaders

NOVELTY was provided this season by the invasion of Waseda, the leading

Japanese university team. Waseda confined its chief efforts to the colleges, playing a schedule of twentyeight games, covering as wide a selection as from the University of California to Manhattan College of New York. Of these, eight were won and one was tied. The de-feated included Utah, Northwestern, Pur-due and Manhattan; the winners—Stanford, Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Chicago, Oberlin, Trinity (Conn.)

The play of the Japanese in the last of their schedule was an improvement on earlier form, indicating their quickness to profit by example. Especially was this noticeable in batting, due to discarding their lighter bat on arrival for the usual one of America, and so developing a freer swing. Their fielding, however, continued erratic-being on strange ground, no doubt, accounting for much of their error-making. They showed knowledge of inside baseball, and were clever on bases, though not speedy as compared with their opponents, and were inclined to take too many chances.

#### Without Treaty

PERHAPS their most surprising pro-fleiency was in the pitcher's box where two—helped, no doubt, by experience against the Western college teams which visited Japan a couple of years ago—showed both curves and speed, notable speed, considering the physique of the men.

The men averaged older than the usual American college teams; all, save one, had played their position at least a year, and

four had done so three years.
While no arbitration treaty need in the immediate future be invoked to save our baseball supremacy from capture by the Japanese, yet their play has bettered im-mensely and is on the way to becoming a very good article of the second class.

As to sportsmanly attitude and obedi-ence to the rules, however, Waseda is already in the very fore rank of the first class. For which, Banzai!

#### Beat Their Best

ALTHOUGH Oxford Cambridge defeated A Harvard-Yale by 5 events to 4 in their dual track meet, July 11, at Queen's. as close students of form feared, yet the Americans achieved, in their extended endeavors to carry the day, the honorable distinction of excelling previous performance in several instances, G. A. Chisbolm, Yale, established a new record for himself and these meets by negotiating and winning the 120-yard hurdles in 15 2-5 seconds; W. Canfield, Yale, made his best high jump of the season, 5 feet 11 3-8 inches; and B. M. Preble, the Harvard second string, not only beat his favored team-mate, Jacques, but, in 1 minute 56 1-5 seconds, won the first half-mile to have fallen to the Americans in the four meets of these inter-university teams. The other American win was the broad jump. in which R. J. Holden, Yale, did 22 feet 9 1-2 inches, outclassing his competitors; the nearest Englishman doing 21 feet 5 inches. The 100 yards in slow, and the quarter and mile in fair time were won by the Englishmen, but the two miles developed a record-maker in E. G. Taylor, Oxford, who hung up the fine figures of 9 minutes 20 1-5 seconds, to replace the old mark of 9 minutes 50 seconds, made by Workman of Cambridge ten years ago. A Rhodes of Cambridge ten years ago. scholar, G. E. Putnam from Kansas, r resenting Oxford, won the hammer. The surprise of the meeting was the poor show-

ing of America in the sprint.

The better team won entirely on its merits, and sportsmanly conduct and spirit on and off the field prevailed throughout.

This was the fourth meet, the third to be held on the Queen's Club grounds, London, and the second to be won by the English combination. 1899, Oxford-Cambridge won at Queen's, 5-4; 1901, Harvard-Yale won at Berkeley Oval, New York, 6-3; 1904, Harvard-Yale won at Queen's, 6-3; 1911, Oxford-Cambridge won at Queen's, 5-4.

#### First or Nothing

OF other seasonable and international trials in the realm of sport, unevenness appears the fitting descriptive; either America took everything or nothing. In

the Sonder races at Kiel the three American entries, Beaver, Cirna, and Bibelot, swept the board, the Germans failing to score a point; at Prestwick, where H. H. Hilton, for the third time since 1900, won the British golf championship, Charles Evans, Jr., did not last beyond the fifth round; in the International Horse Show in London the trio of American cavalry officers, riding the horses especially provided for them in violation of the spirit of the law governing the contest, were unplaced in the jumping for the King's Cup, which was won by the French team, with Russia second and England third.

On the other hand, at the same show, Alfred Vanderbilt and W. H. Moore carried off their habitual plenty of the blue ribbons that go with wealth and an unceasing search for winners.

#### As It Should Be

OF college sport at home, the best feature I can point to for 1911 is its evidence of wider distribution of honors and improving average of performance; and that is about the best thing that could be said. It used to be, fifteen to twenty years ago, that, outside of rowing, none disputed the preeminence of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton; while no Western group of colleges challenged comparison with the Eastern as such, although of the men who most distinguished themselves on Eastern teams at least half came from the West. But in these days we see Harvard unplaced in the track championships, Princeton fairly beaten by Amberst at baseball, and the Yale 'varsity outrowed by a college where had been no crew for years. And as be-tween Eastern and Western groups, there is not a wide disparity in the average performances at the Conference College and the Intercollegiate meets; there would have been less this year had Horner and Craig of Michigan entered the Conference games where they naturally belong, in-stead of the Eastern meet where they are as much out of place as they would be in the Southern Intercollegiate championship.

#### Cornell Triumphant

T was Cornell's year by a wide margin. The customary rowing victories were scored over Harvard and the Hudson contenders, in addition to one over Yale and Princeton: and the cross-country team was as good as usual, which means championship form. In track athletics, in hockey in fencing, first honors were secured, and in baseball the nine was among the leaders. Yale succeeded in golf and swimming and gymnastics, but in major sports suffered—rebuff in baseball, beaten by both Harvard and Princeton; and in rowing, ignominy, being beaten fifteen lengths by Harvard and by Princeton! Columbia's crew, though second to Cornell, earned praise for its fine rowing.

Patient and persevering, mindful of the spirit of amateur play to a greater degree than any other of the large Eastern in-stitutions, Cornell's successes in 1911 are very pleasing to sportsmen regardless of college affiliations.

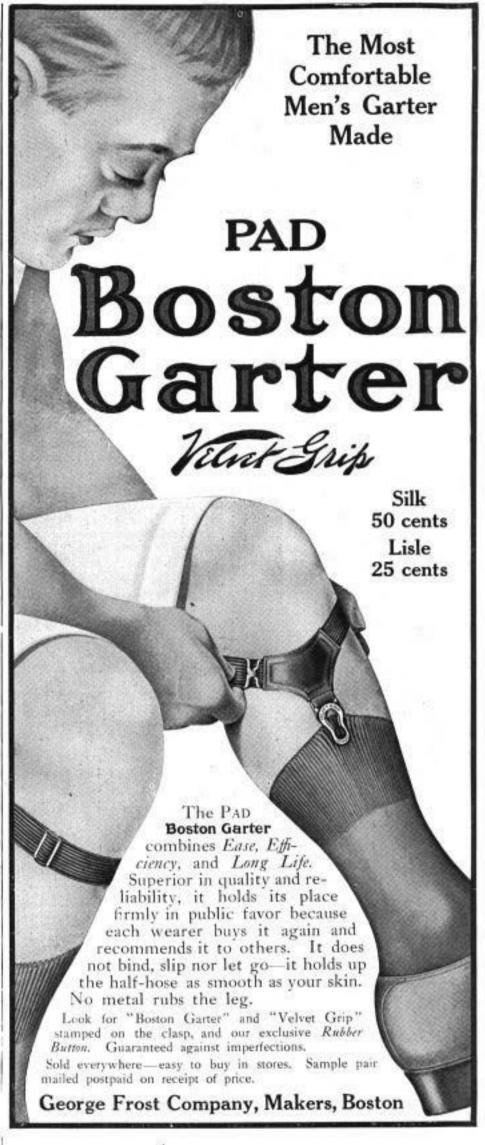
#### Too Heavy a Load

BAITING the umpire must stop other-into the disrepute and financial doldrums from which it not so long ago emerged. It is not so much the occasional attack upon the umpire's person by some dis-gruntled player-rowdies will uncover themselves in almost any company—but it is the support of such muckerish work by those higher up, as expressive of the bitter partizanship of these commercial-ized clubs, which destroys all spirit of sport, and will, if persisted in, de-stroy interest of the better class of spectators.

The game may be able to endure the rowdy, provided he is forthwith punished. who now and again assaults an umpire, but baseball can not survive club presidents who encourage such dirty play. It was bad enough for Magec of the Phillies to attack the umpire who had called him out, but it is intolerable that Fogel. the president of the Philadelphia Club. should excuse him on the ground of unfair discrimination, as a result, he contends, of a conspiracy against his club! This is returning in one bound to the besotted days when mud-slinging and game-trafficking were compliments of daily exchange.

If the umpires are not upheld, professional baseball will go to pot-that is the plain English of it. And the club president who inveighs against the disciplining of his player has neither sporting nor business sense.

The best business acumen any club president can show is by instructing his men to play clean baseball, and to abide by the umpire's decisions without the invariable kicking which is now disgusting every fair-minded spectator.



#### The Comptometer appeals to the Bookkeeper, Accountant,

Bill-clerk-the man who pays the bills-because:

1. It does additions in half the time possible by any other means.

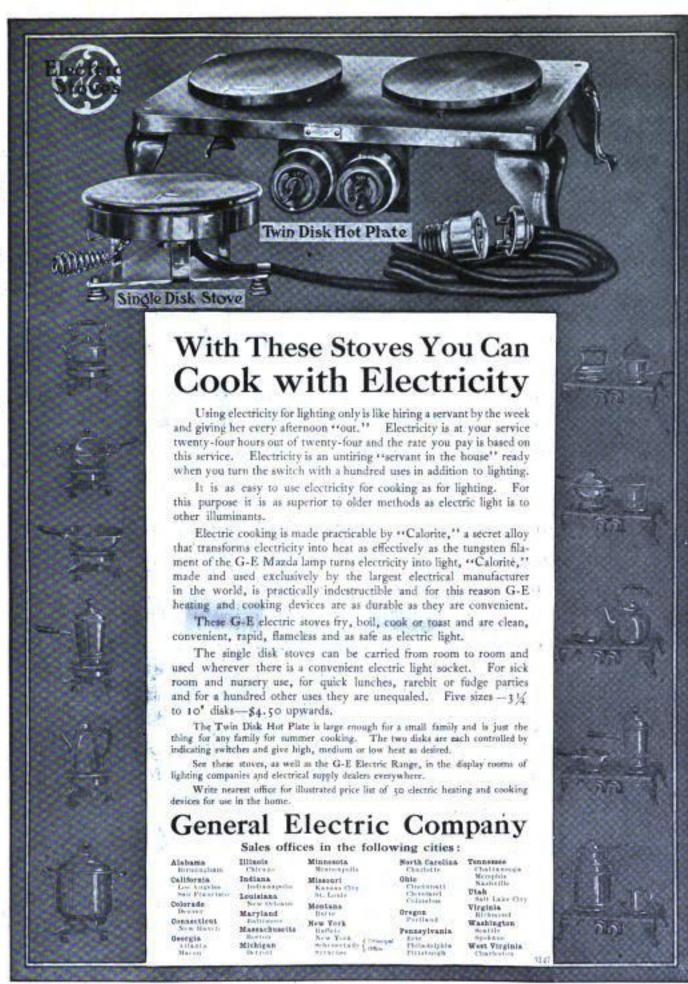
2. It is the only adding machine fast enough for practical figuring of chain discounts, extending and checking bills, payrolls, costs. Let us show you by practical demonstration.

3. It is easy to operate; even your typewriter, with a few weeks' practice, can figure faster and more accurately than a skilled accountant, Brain direction, machine execution-that's the best possible system.

It saves time, money and worry by its rapid speed and sure accuracy. Used on all kinds of figuring by business houses all over the world.—One business house alone has 181 Comptometers in daily use.

Let us send you a booklet about it; or machine on free trial, prepaid U. S. or Canada.

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## Marlin Repeating Shotgun

Made famous by its dependability. The solid top and side ejection keep gases and powder away from your eyes; help quick, effective repeat shots. Rain, sleet, snow and foreign matter can't get into the action. The mechanism is strong, simple, wear-resisting. The double extractors pull any shell instantly; two special safety devices prevent accidental discharge while action is unlocked, and an automatic recoil block makes hang-fires harmless.

All Marlins are strongly made, finely balanced, accurate, hard hitting guns, and are the quickest and easiest to take down and clean. Illustration shows Model 24 grade "A" 12 gauge; it has all the features that make for a perfect gun.

Send three stamps postage today for our 136 page catalog, describing the full Markin line.

The Marlin Firearms Co. 17 Willow Street New Haven, Conn

#### Lawn-Tennis Invasion

(Concluded from page 18)

surpassing skill of H. L. Doherty lay in his wonderful ability to drive home a killing attack without ever opening his defensive armor—to attack with the same strokes he used to fend off his opponent's attack.

The high-water mark of lawn-tennis skill, in my opinion, has been passed. We may later reach the top of another wave that will carry our standards higher than before, but it will be many a long day before another H. L. Doherty appears on the courts, and I doubt that even the redoubtable Australian master, Brookes, ever reached Doherty's best level.

The Californian successes seem as much due to this fact as to their own advance. The top mark in this country was reached when Whitman, Larned, Davis, Ward, and Wright were all at their best. Larned is the only one of the five who has kept up his skill. Whitman, Ward, and Davis all dropped out, and Wright has gone back so noticeably that Larned has really had little opposition to extend him. Clothier. Behr, and Little have all gone back too.

#### The Turning Point

RETROGRESSION began, it has always seemed to me, when Beals Wright cut his finger with a bottle at Bay Ridge in the spring of 1906 on the eve of his departure for the Davis Cup matches in London. This accident cost Wright a finger and kept him out of the game for the best part of the season, Little taking his place with Ward in the international matches at Wimbledon. It took the edge off his form, and he has never played so well since; it took all the confidence and enthusiasm out of Ward too, and he dropped out of the game after returning from this unsuccessful effort to lift the Davis Cup. Ward and Wright were the greatest doubles team we ever produced here, and this accident ended their career.

The East needs the tonic of the swifter, younger blood of the Golden State, and the visits of the Californians are bringing back some of the defensive skill of Whitman—the man for whom speed had no terrors.

History but repeats itself in the reluctance of the East to recognize the skill of the Pacific Coast men. The English players long held the Americans in similar contempt, until they were forced by Ward and Davis to admit our equality. Then the Australians were the "Uitlanders," and remained so until Brookes won at Wimbledon.

The international situation in lawntennis is broader to-day then ever before,
for the world's standards at the game
have been gradually reaching a common
level. A few years ago H. L. Doherty
stood head and shoulders above his rivals
the world over. Last season Larned and
Brookes rose above their contemporaries.
The other experts in Australia, the Pacific
Coast, the Eastern section here, and in
England hold about the same level, while
Decugis of France has risen to the same
standing as Wilding of Australia and England, Alexander, Wright, and Clothier of
the East, and Bundy, McLaughlin, and
Long of the West.

#### The Mormons To-Day

I The following article comprises the reply and comment of Joseph Smith, head of the Mormon Church, on various letters dealing with Utah which have appeared in Collien's during the last few months:

EDITOR COLLIER'S:

AM greatly surprised to find in Collier's of June 10 a lengthy dissertation on so-called "new polygamy in Utah," based on a gross perversion of remarks made by me at the General Conference in Salt Lake City on April 6 last. This is the more astounding because the falsehood has been so fully and completely exposed as to leave so room for reasonable doubt about its wilful untruth, or excuse for its present repetition. Reference by me to the number of "civil marriages" by Church members in 1910 in contradistinction with "Temple marriages" was distorted by a Salt Lake paper and telegraphed to the press as "plural marriages," and this is used by the writer in Collier's in spite of the publication of the correct report of the address appearing at the time in Mormon and non-Mormon newspapers. The authorized stenographic report is as follows:

"There were 1.330 couples married in the temples in 1910, and there were 1,100 couples married of Church members by civil ceremony during the same year."

THIS was given with other statistical information preceding the annexed comments on the subject of marriage, deploring the number of unions that were not solemnized in the temples as provided by the rules of the Church:

'Another thing, we must obey the rules of the Church with reference to marriage; at least, we ought to do so. We do not all do it. You will see by what I have stated that during the last year 1,100 marriages of our people have been contracted or solemnized in a manner not provided for in the law of the Church; refer to civil marriages, so that we do not all do our duty yet with reference to that. And another thing, as we have announced in previous conferences, as it was announced by President Woodruff, as it was announced by President Snow, and as it was reannounced by me and my brethren, and confirmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, plural marriages have ceased in the Church. There isn't a man to-day in this Church, or anywhere else outside of it, who has authority to solemnize a plural mar-riage—not one! There is no man or woman in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints who is authorized to contract a plural marriage. It is not permitted, and we have been endeavoring, to the utmost of our ability, to prevent men from being led by some designing person into an unfortunate condition that is forbidden by the Conference, and by the voice of the Church, a condition that has to some extent at least brought reproach upon our people. I want to say that we have been doing all in our power to prevent it or stop it; and in order that we might do this, we have been seeking to our utmost to find the men who have been the agents and the cause of leading people into it. We find it is very difficult to trace them up, but when we do find them and can prove it upon them, we will deal with them as we have dealt with others that we have been able to find."

I N the synopsis published by the Deseret "Evening News" of April 6, the statement that the 1,100 marriages "not in accordance with the will of God" were "civil marriages," having no connection with or reference to "plural marriages," was made as clear as language could present it, and this was emphasized by the report in the "Herald-Republican" of April 7, a non-Mormon daily newspaper. But the anti-Mormon daily newspaper. But the anti-Mormon sheet, by one of the tricks for which it is noted when dealing with Mormon affairs, perverted my remarks in its customary manner, and the writer in Collier's has adopted that perversion, speaking of it as my "admission" as to "plural marriages" in 1910, and ignoring the announcement both in the synopsis from which has effects to contact the synopsis from which he affects to quote and in the full report herein presented. Thus the substitution of "plural" for "civil" changes the meaning of my remarks entirely, and does me an injustice which ought not to go unrebuked. Here is what the "Herald-Republican" had to say on the anti-Mormon distortion in its issue of April 8: "The Salt Lake Tribune' yesterday morn-

ing, by a malicious distortion of the address of President Smith of the Mormon Church, made a statement for Eastern consumption, to be repeated in the magazines and quoted wherever the propaganda against Utah is prosecuted, and that will do more harm to the State than the combined influence noted above can do good.
"In his opening address to the Confer-

ence. President Smith said:
"There were 1,360 couples married in the temples in 1910 and there were 1,100 couples married, of Church members, by civil ceremony during the same year.'

CRTHER along in his address, Presi-

dent Smith said: You have heard here that during the last year 1,100 marriages have been contracted and solemnized in a manner not provided for in the law of God.'

Those statements and their exact wording are taken from the Herald-Republican's' report of President Smith's speech, taken by official stenographer, a verbatim report. As everybody knows, the Church official, when speaking of marriages not provided for in the law of God, meant marriages not contracted according to the ritual of the Church, that Church having its peculiar forms, as does the Catholic Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and other churches.

'And if these words were not sufficiently definite as to what he meant, his former statement of '1,100 couples married by civil ceremony' certainly would be.

"But with a desire to injure the State, to form a basis for the damnable campaign of defamation which it is running in the magazines, and which it is feeding from its own files, the Salt Lake 'Irib-une' publishes the extract from President Smith's address and then comments upon it as follows:

The sensational matter in that extract is where President Smith says that 1,100 marriages were contracted last year not in accordance with the law of God. If he means by this that 1,100 plural marriages were contracted, it is a startling statement. And yet that is apparently the meaning. . . The "Tribune" has printed the names of upward of 230 of these new polygamist offenders. Apparently President Smith says that there have been 1,100 of them and these within the last year. . . If 1,100 plural marriages have been contracted within the last year, then, indeed, it is time for the community and for the nation to wake up.'

"Certainly every man, woman, and child in Utah must see the diabolical ingenuity in the way in which the 'Tribune' twists the words of the Mormon Church president to form a basis for its campaign of slander. Within the next week every news-paper of any prominence in the United States will be quoting this from the Tribune, publishing to the world that the head of the Mormon Church has confessed that 1,100 plural marriages have been con-tracted in Utah during the past year. It will be repeated in the magazines, it will give fresh impetus to the campaign of libel and slander which has thrown Utah to the rear of the procession in the onward march of Western States. It will nullify every effort that is being made to encourage people to come to the State."

Press despatches were sent east and west substituting the word "plural" in the place of "civil" for the purpose of deceiving the public and injuring me and the Church which I represent, as exposed and denounced by the "Herald-Republican" of April 14 i these words:

When the Salt Lake 'Tribune' last Friday morning used its diabolical and malicious ingenuity to twist the words of President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church so as to make it appear that the Mormon Church president had said there were 1,100 plural marriages in Utah during the year 1910, the 'Herald-Republican' predicted that this statement would go out over the United States and would serve to further blacken the name of Utah and Salt Lake.

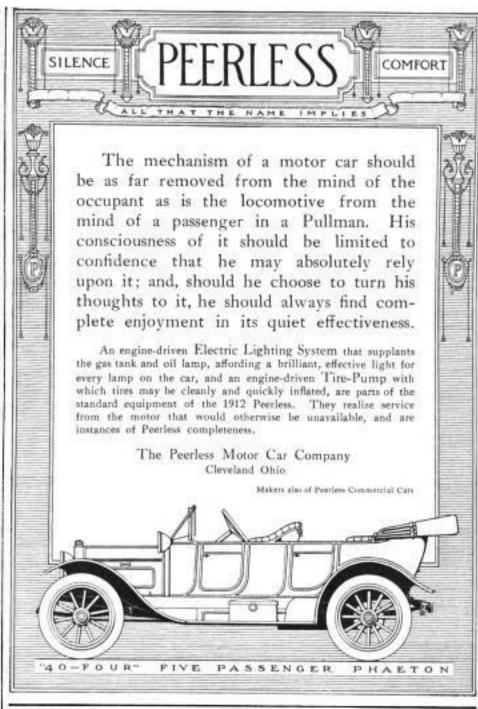
"Herewith the 'Herald Republican' pub-lishes a facsimile of the caption of an article appearing on the first page of the Los Angeles 'Examiner,' in the most conspicuous position in that paper, the caption stating in bold, black type that '1,100 plural marriages' were performed during the year. This article which the Los Angeles 'Examiner' publishes, and upon which it bases its caption, emanated di-rectly from the office of the Salt Lake 'Tribune.' That it is from the first page of the 'Examiner' is shown in the facsimile, a part of the caption of the paper being published therewith."

THE writer in COLLIER'S proceeds in his attack on me to accuse me of "evasion" in my testimony before the Senate com-mittee in the case of Senator Smoot, to which I merely reply that reference to that testimony in its entirety will be sufficient for any candid reader that there was no attempt on my part to shield myself or to evade any question, however personal or involving family relations, which I might have reasonably and legally declined to answer. The definite reply to all the deductions made by magazine and newspaper writers from their isolated extracts from the evidence in that case is the overwhelming vote in the United States Senate vindicating Senator Smoot, confirming him in his seat, and virtually putting a quietus on the attempted sensationalism of some coached witnesses and biased committeemen.

The writer in Collier's also charges me with "now making a public pretense of repudiating polygamy" in order to "lay the storm," by which, he states, "the German Government has driven Mormon missionaries from Germany" and "riots have resulted in Great Britain from the exposure of polygamy in this country, conclusions are as erroneous as his pre-tended facts and baseless assumptions. The German Government has not done anything of the kind, as he might know from the statement in the British Parliament by Secretary Churchill; and the excitement in England has been caused by reports of the exportation of girls by the Mormons, which have been proved to be as false as the statement fathered by my accuser about plural marriages in 1910.

Concerning my alleged remarks on April 6, 1911: That these were not occasioned by anything to which he refers may be en from my announcement concerning plural marriages in the same place at the General Conference in April, 1904, seven years previously, and published in the Salt Lake papers and extensively in pamphlet

I. Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, hereby affirm and declare that no such marriages have been solemnized with the sanction, consent, or knowledge of the (Concluded on page 29)







#### New York the Big Market

ELATIVELY small was the amount of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the first six months of 1911. (Figures are given out every half-year.) Of bonds representing new capital, the total fell below 50 per cent of the totals for 1910 and 1909. Relatively small, but actually buge, are

Railroad bonds	*172,476,600
Street railway bonds	22,899,000
Miscellaneous	128,100,500
Note issues (railroad and street railway, 8218,140,000; indus	
trial companies, 830,540,000)	248,680,000
Railroad stocks	131,730,700
Street railway stocks	133,726,600
Miscellaneous stocks	
Total	8982,950,560

Consider one item of this tremendous total -railroad bonds-to show from what wide ly scattered places the security sellers come:

Company and Title of Loan	Amount
A., T. & S. F. conv. 4s, 1910	\$15,933,000
Cent. N. Eng. 1st 50-yr. guar, 4s	11,967,000
Cent. PacThrough Short Line	

Cent. Pac Inrough Short Line	
lst guar. 4s	1,340,000
C. & O. 1st consol. 50-yr. 5s	2,000,000
C. &. O. gen. 41/28	1,500,000
C. & O. gen. 41/28	339,000
Chic., Burl, & Quin. gen. 4s	4,468,000
Chic. & E. Ill. ref. & impt. 4s	2,277,000
Chic. & N. Western gen. 4s	18,500,000
Chic. & E. Ill. ref. & impt. 4s Chic. & N. Western gen. 4s Chic. & N. Western gen. 4s	4,000,000
Chic., R. I. & Pac. R. R. 4s	89,000
Chic., R. I. & Pac. ref. 4s	3,500,000
Chic., R. I. & Pac. ref. 4s	1,494,000
C., St. P., Minn. & Om. con. 6s	73,000
C., St. P., Sup. Sh. Line 1st 5s	1,500,000
C. & West. Ind. cons. 50-yr. 4s	5,000,000
Colo. & Sou. ref. & ext. 41/28	1,407,000
Cuba R. R. 1st 50-yr. 5s	112,000
Day, & Mich. con. 1st guar. 41/2s	2,639,000
Dela. & Hudson 1st & ref. 4s	7,000,000
Gt. Nor St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	26,000
Illinois Central ref. 4s	2,740,000
Kansas City So. 1st & ref. 5s	5,000,000
Kansas City Term. Ry. 1st 4s.	5,000,000
L. Shore & Mich. So. 25-yr. 4s.	5,745,000
Long Island guar, 4s	1,600,000
Manila R. RSo. Lines 1st 4s	996,000
Nat. Rys. of Mex. prior lien 41/4s	134,500
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st cons. 4s	73,100
New Orleans Term. 1st 4s	10,000,000
New Orleans Term, 1st 4s	4,000,000
N. Y., Ont. & West. gen. 4s	6,650,000
Phila., Balto. & Wash. 1st 4s	4,500,000
Reading Co. gen. 48	1,532,000
Reading Co. gen. 4s	18,811,000
S. L., R. M. & P. 1st 50-yr. 5s.	7,500,000
St. L. & San Fran, gen. lien 5s	431,000
Seab'd Air Lo-Atl. Bir. 1st 4s	150,000
So. Pacific R. R. 1st ref. 4s	5,775,000
Southern Rv. 1st consol. 5s	1,500,000
Wahash R. R. 1st ref. & ext. 4s Weatherford, Mineral Wells &	15,000
reconsidering and a transfer of the w	100000000000000000000000000000000000000

"Listed on the New York Stock Exchange" is a phrase of significance. It means that the security has been investigated as to management, and that, to the tutored investor, is one of the best guarantees of actual worth behind the bond or note. Stock issues listed are assumed to have some valuable equity, although in that department it is still largely a case of "let the buyer beware!"

160,000

5,000,000

N. West. 1st guar. 5s.....

Winston-Salem So'bound guar.

Why does Wall Street rule the country -financially? Get the listings of new issues every July and January and you will have the answer.

#### Farm Mortgages

#### By SHEARON BONNER

THERE are two ways of placing farm I mortgages: First, in unguaranteed mortgages, and, second, in guaranteed mortgages.

The first method raises three questions: 1. Is the borrower himself a good risk!

2. Is the security actually worth more than the amount loaned on it?

3. What are the chances of getting a surchaser if the mortgage has to be foreclosed?

It is a basic principle that lenders on farm mortgages place their money for the interest it brings, and not in the hope of securing a good farm under a chance fore-closure. The lender does not want the land. He wants his money back, with the interest. The surest way of satisfying this want is by taking a good risk for a borrower. Answers to the other questions, though important, are less satisfactory, yet many lenders spend thousands of dol-lars in securing them, while ignoring the first question almost entirely.

As to learning the value of the security, the Dakota man, quoted in COLLIER'S of March 18, spoke true when he said: "It is impossible to lend successfully on maps one quarter section may be worth 850 an acre and the one next to it worth \$5." And for this same reason even reports from commissioners of agriculture are not always thoroughly reliable. Nor are the books of tax assessors. No two men-in Texas at any rate-will make like renditions on the same property. The inves-tigation had better be extended to the human nature of the man doing the ren-

dering, if made at all.

Sending a man "out to examine every piece of land" is the only safe and judicious method. But who this man is, or whose agent he is, is of very little value, so he be experienced and reliable, except that expense ought to play some part in the selection. A local agent can do better work at less cost to the dealer. In Texas we have a Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. One of the duties of this commissioner is to make an annual inspection of the loan register of every bank and insurance company in the State. Prospective lenders, therefore, would do well to write to C. L. Gill, Austin, Texas, our present Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, to find out what companies and what banks show the best loans, and then find out what loan agents negotiated these

If money is to be loaned under the second method—that of guaranteed loans— the only question involved is the responsi-bility of the one who negotiates the loan. This responsibility will depend (1) on the honesty of the agent, and (2) on the soundness of his business methods.

You may be certain that in all cases where the agent knows his business well, he will be glad to guarantee the invest-ment. The reason is obvious. If the borrower does not pay, the agent himself buys the land at foreclosure, sends the lender his money, sells the land for more than the amount loaned on it, and pockets a nice balance for himself. If there is a belief in the mind of any investor that the negotiator is taking a risk in guar-anteeing his loans, he should be disabused of this belief.

Dallas, Texas, July 20.

#### To Get Your Money Back

THIS is the advice, based on his own experience, of a man who bought mining stock from two promoters, and who recovered the amount he paid when it became plain that the stock had never rep-

resented any real value:

If you have kept the literature put out by the promoters from time to time, go through it carefully to find some promise made to stockholders. Early in the game a promoter, eager to stimulate the sale of stock, will often promise some definite thing, like a monthly report to stockholders or the beginning of dividend payments at some fixed future date. Fol-low down the history of the company, and you will usually find that these promises are not kept. Then write and call atten-tion to the breach of contract, and ask for the return of your money. The man who did this received in reply a note saying that money could not be returned; it was not usual, etc. By registered letter he sent on this terse query:

"Do you absolutely refuse to refund my money?"

Very promptly came a note asking the stockholder to forward his certificate. when a check would be sent to him. And the company made good. This procedure is effective if the company is still in the stock-selling game. Promoters relish noth-ing so little as a sore stockholder who is seriously trying to recover his money. They fear the notoriety such a man can bring upon them.

#### From a Collector of Junk

MONDITIONS have changed since the editor of this page promised to keep the following letter out of these columns. It is an illuminating document, revealing the psychology of the promoter's victim. Read it, and see to what lengths optimism can go:

DECEMBER 27, 1910. EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY" Sir-I am a stockholder in the United Wireless Telegraph Co., and, from what I can learn, the commercial end of this company seems to be going forward. I re-cently received the enclosed yellow circular regarding a new contract they had just made. Several weeks ago I received a letter from the Board of Trade at Jacksonville, Florida, stating that all of the coast wise steamers running between Jackson wile, Baltimore, New York, and Boston were equipped with the United Wireless apparatus, and that they had a station at Jacksonville. I am further advised that C. C. Wilson, president of the company. who was indicted, has employed the same attorney that F. A. Heinze had, and it is very probable that these indictments against him will be quashed. I am inter-ested in this stock and will buy more of it as it is now very chean. it, as it is now very cheap.

I am also interested in the Burlingame Telegraph Typewriter, which is now known as the Consolidated Printing Telegraph Co. of New York. This stock was sold all through our section at \$5 and \$6 a share, but is selling very cheap now.

I am also a stockholder in the Auto-press Co. of New York, who are selling their preferred stock at \$11 a share, claiming that they make over \$1,000 profit on each machine they turn out, and are way behind on orders. Do you think this stock will ever amount to half what they claim for it?

I am not a stockholder, but have been thinking of buying some stock in the American Telegraph Typewriter Co., which is now being sold at \$7 a share. I know nothing about the company except from their own literature.

I am a stockholder in the Great Western Oil Refining and Pipe Line Co., and if you can get me any information regarding this company I will appreciate it. I enclose you their last letter, sent out on the 15th of last month. This is a \$10,-000,000 corporation, under laws of Arizona. They have been promising dividends for the past four years. Would like to know if you consider them a good invest-Yours truly.

#### A Judgment of the Securities Market From the West

By J. C. AINSWORTH President of the United States National Bank of Portland, Oregon

■[Editor's Note-One of the functions of this page is to reflect the opinions of men of wide financial and business experience. In the issue of May 13, David R. Forgan of Chicago discussed the puzzles and uncertain-ties before the investor, and on this page, on July I, E. C. Simmons of St. Louis took up the question of corporation readjustment following the recent Supreme Court decisions. Below, Mr. Ainsworth gives a brief digest of Pacific Coast sentiment.]

SHOULD a man with a few thousands of hard-earned dollars invest it in the market securities of to-day,

or buy Government bonds and wait for the return of the boom market and good times so universally hoped for by the average business man? An analysis of the general

trade conditions of the countrade conditions of the country at this time will assist one to decide. Why should there not be at the present time a clear industrial out-look? A few months ago our authorities explained that there were three dark clouds on the horizon which would have to be cleared away before we could have prosperous times-the railroad rate case, the Standard Oil decision, and the tariff revision.

With the former two disposed of and the Reciprocity Treaty agreed upon, we shall have to invent some other excuse for general inactivity in business, and, in my opinion, it is easily traced to poli-tics, which, in its enactment of new laws. and thus directly and indirectly affecting the tariff, most seriously menaces all lines of business.

With the Congress of our United States in session and making laws half the time (think of it!), how is it possible or safe for any business to increase its capital and output when a new tariff may wipe a year's profits off its books in twenty-four

As an illustration, compare two of our standard stocks-Union Pacific, a 10 per cent stock selling around 190, and Cana-dian Pacific, with legislation beyond our control, also a 10 per cent stock, but sell-ing at 245, a margin of fifty points in favor of the Canadian stock, with actual value behind the stock greatly in favor of our own road. Eliminating politics, our general conditions are good. Crop prospects were never better.

There is to-day a steady decline in prices of nearly all staples, and a consequent reduction in the cost of living. The Cana-dian Reciprocity Treaty, if ratified, will make some 130 articles absolutely free for re-

ciprocal trade, many of which affect the cost of living. Money for non-speculative purposes is abundant and easy, and the balance of trade in our favor of half a billion dollars makes the international situation easy also.

Postal-savings banks have come to stay, and will prove a factor for good, and a movement of decided importance is already started by the advocates of currency reform, and this country should and soon

will have a currency system embracing all of the best features of the older European countries. The public is much interested in the excellent work of the National Monetary Commission, and it is believed that Senator Aldrich's bill will become a law at the next session of Congress.

I think, with the honest common sense of the American people, as soon as we are able to forecast public policies, there will be a strong forward movement.

Let us follow the advice of President

Taft and stop making new laws until we interpret those we have.



J. C. Ainsworth

### The Mormons To-Day

Church of Jesus of Christ of Latter-Day Saints; and

'I hereby announce that all such marriages are prohibited, and if any officer or member of the Church shall assume to solemnize or enter into any such marriage he will be deemed in transgression against the Church, and will be liable to be dealt with according to the rules and regulations thereof and excommunicated therefrom."

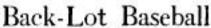
THAT there have been some cases of vio-lation of these repeated prohibitions is admitted, but proof is ample that they have been followed by disfellowship or excommunication when proof has been furnished. The notion put forth by my as-sailant that I have the power to proceed against offenders, "depose" apostles, exeragainst offenders, depose apostors, exer-cise "the most perfect autocratic church control," and "stop polygamy with one au-thoritative word" is so absurd and con-trary to the genius, rules, and discipline of the Church which I represent as to cause astonishment at his dense ignorance or audacious mendacity. It is not within my power to stop anybody from doing wrong, nor within my authority to "de-pose" or deal with, or sit as judge or executioner of any officer or member of the Church. There are ecclesiastical tribunals endowed with this authority and regulated according to Church discipline, whose special business it is to try offenders and decide according to evidence adduced by complainants and witnesses on both sides of a case. Rumor, gossip, scandal, whether in public prints or from slanderous tongues, cut no figure in such matters. Proof must be forthcoming or there will be no action. The assertions of venomous Mormon-haters, whose unverseity is a public byword, pass without notice when facts are wanted and action is called for. When these have been obtained, decisions have been rendered and the convicted persons have been cut off the Church. Possibly the writer in Collien's is not informed on this matter or he does not wish to put that side of it forward. and the source of his tirade-for he appears to be but an echo-has not given the first word of truth for his repetition.

The real polygamy situation in Utah may be set forth in a few words: The

marrying of plural wives has been positively forbidden by the Mormon Church since 1890. Such cases as have occurred were contrary to its positive and repeated injunctions. They are not recognized as yalid by civil or ecclesiastical law. They have been comparatively few in number. Infractions of their inhibition have been dealt with according to evidence adduced after a fair official hearing. The Church courts have been specially instructed to take up such cases within their respective jurisdictions. Persons found guilty of entering into these forbidden relations or of performing the forbidden ceremony have been excommunicated. Others will be if discovered. But it is confidently believed by all classes here, except perhaps a very few malevolent persons, that polygamy is stopped and has been for some consider-able time. There are families that en-tered into this order of marriage previous to the manifesto against it in 1890 who continue therein under a sacred marital covenant for time and all eternity, being willing to take such consequences as may ensue rather than sever this association.

F anybody desires to accuse them before the civil or ecclesiastical law, there is nothing to prevent but the obtaining of the necessary proof. No matter what vin-dictive individuals may assert, there was a general understanding when Utah was admitted as a State of the Union that if polygamous marriages were stopped the old relations would not be interfered with. Such families are now but few and far between, and this is a great source of sorrow and vexation to the malcontents who have no joy when they can not find cause for stirring up the country against the Mormons. If even the exaggerated and magnified reports concerning "new polyg-amy" were true, if they were spread over the twenty-one years that have elapsed since their prohibition. Utah would not compare unfavorably with other parts of the country as to bigamy and kindred evils, while in general morality and good citizen-ship she would shine as one of the nation's brightest stars. Joseph F. Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ

of Latter-Day Saints.



with his teeth. When a third attempt had resulted in a smarting ricochet off the shins. Skinny, plainly dis-ouraged and dis-illusioned, slunk into short field, while his freckled, red-headed successor, taking up a jubilant attitude, exclaimed:
"Come on now, put one over here if you

dare!

In the next inning Skinny, evidently in the sulks, made a wild and imaginative throw into a far corner of thistles and junk, which necessitated the efforts of both teams before the ball could be recovered. For this offense he was escorted, with fit-ting words, into deep right field, where he dejectedly sat down on a broken box and aired his wors to the spectators.

"If he muffs one out there they ought to massacre him." said the elderly citizen under the high hat, with a hungry smile

of auticipation.

At that very moment a terrific liner went screaming right for the spot where Skinny was rebelliously reclining. He no sooner beheld the engine of destruction arriving than, without an attempt to stop the ball, he gave one horrified yelp and shot out in full Hight for the hole in the fence, pursued by his outraged comrades. He won the exit amid a shower of rocks, and, climbing a lamp-post, viewed the rest of the game with an aggrieved canine sort of an expression, refusing, in the bitterness of his soul, the profered sympathy of the spectators.

"I remember doing just the same thing." id my neighbor, "only I didn't get there. hat! He was out a mile. Rotten!" What!

But here in the midst of an incipient riot, suddenly a shout went up, and from the other side a policeman was seen laboriously climbing the fence. In an instant, struggling for bag and baggage, all but the common enemy forgot, the gang went scampering across the field and off like a flight of jubbering monkeys.

#### Greatest Game in the World

THE traffic resumed its course, the errand boys lagged away to their destination, the windows became blank once more, and the mild citizen under the high hat, turning as we walked hastily away, said with a lingering sadness;

"Too bad, by George, too bad; nothing like it, is there? I remember the time we broke every window in the block and erammed the unpire into a coal-cluteright into a coal-chute, by George! Greatest game in the world—I remember—"

But I did not bear him. I remembered, too, just such fields and such battles where you went with your thumb inside your cleuched fingers, with hands as ready to double up as to spread for an enemy's ball—there were Seventy second Street gangs in my day, too!

Verily professional baseball is but a polite diversion, on well-trimmed lawns, where the spectator is caged and the umpire's tyranny is bolstered up by the ever-present vision of the law. The real baseball, where grit is learned, wits sharp-ened, and the battling spirit of Yankee ambition first takes fire, is the baseball of the back lots.

#### The Thrills

WHAT thrills are comparable to that eestasy which comes with the first fly held, not in inconsequential practises, but seized in a public exhibition, after waiting for the long, tricky descent from the clouds, stumbling and reeling with the effort, seized and miraculously held despite the tom-tom chorus from the enemy's bleachers. Then to turn triumphantly, cool, and bored, just as though it had been the thousandth achievement, and fling the ball to Fatty, the flabbergasted second-baseman, with a careless flip, crying with a glance at the disappointed rooters:

"Go on, you cheap sports! You couldn't rattle a baby rattle!"

He has never known the gorgeousness of that charmed region, the pitcher's box, who has not stood without a curve in his repertory and anxiously scanned the catchmit for the complex signal to the simple thing, which further must masked by serpentine contortions of the body, to the accompaniment of jeers.

'He's got nothing but a straight ball,

"He's up in the air." "He can't put it over,"

He has never umpired who has not stood alone, without a friend, calculating the distance to the back exit, fought over by contending camps, reviled and petted, threatened and protected, hearing above the waving fists before his eyes the cries of the throng for his sudden end, and one high falsetto pleading:

"Soak him once, Cap! Oh, just soak him once?"



No doubt there are many roofing contractors who give good value under such conditions, But competitive bids, with nothing definite to base them on, encourage the contractor to give the poorest value possible.

The Barrett Specification for slag or gravel roofs is devised by experts. It is practical, simple and insures certainty of results. It destribes with precision the materials to be used, and most economical form of roof covering.

The term "tar and gravel roof" is loser. The term "Barrett Specification Roof" describes a slag or gravel roof at its best.

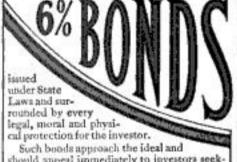
See that you get a "maximum service" roof by embodying The Barrett Specification in full in your building specifications.

A copy of the Barrett Specification will be sent free on request. Address our nearest office.

#### BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston 5t Louis Cieveland Pittsburg Circintati Kanam City Minneapolis New Orleans Seattle London, Sug. Canadian Officer: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver & John, N. E.





should appeal immediately to investors seeking the maximum interest rate together with

We deal largely in BONDS issued for Public Emprove-ments by Cities of the Great and Gerwing Southwest. Just at present we have some particularly attentive offer-ings in Public Improvement Bands of very recent issue of

#### CITIES IN OKLAHOMA

The laws of this state permit the because of boats by numicipalities only under must becomise conditions—and the tearteleous and requirements under which such bonds are efforted to the public tend to induct them as highly desirable as bonds of the older and more despety populated states.

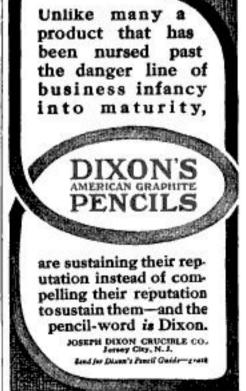
Principal and interest are payable out of taxon levied and collected by the city officials and behind there is a direct tox line on the actual real comes and improvements abusing on the streets for which the bonds are issued.

whething on the streets for which the books are issued.

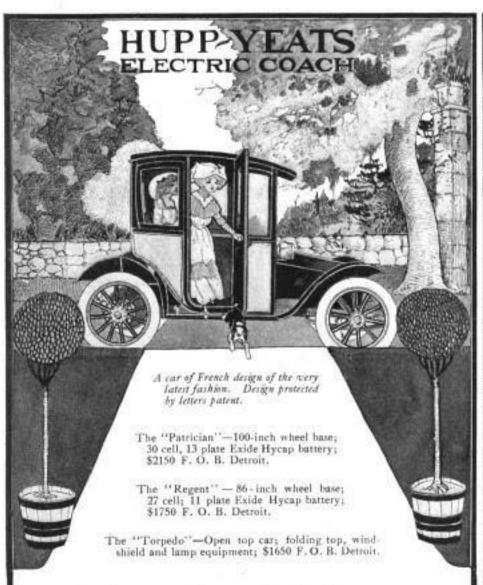
We have louned as anta-rive source's bookint, descriptive largely of Orkishorm's largest city—Orkishorm's City. This booking is full of tarm concerning the laws governing Orkishorms Books and contains internation that will undowheely pour of salar to any who may be conceptuality over a small investment of a better of the contained of the The Behind Correspondence is invited and

a request for the doorwain Booklet will bring you full Indetmation as coon. WALTER E. ORTHWEIN 210 Richs Building St. Louis, Mu, Now York Other; 1921 Ford's Sent Heliday Book

## **Town Development**







In the past six months the Hupp-Yeats has shown that the public was ready to welcome a new type of electric car.

With its low-hung body, its curve of roof, and slope of hoodradical changes from accepted design-it presents rare beauty.

Moreover, the new construction gives to the user an electric proof against the common danger of skidding and overturning.

That buyers of electric cars were quick to perceive and appreciate the advantages and the safety of the Hupp-Yeats is evidenced by the fact that, in practically the half year of its existence, more than 300 of these cars have gone into owners' hands.

Thus the Hupp-Yeats has earned a distinction which, we believe, has come to no other electric in substantially the first six months of its production.

#### CORPORATION HUPP

109 Lycaste Street

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Branches: BUFFALO, 1225 Main Street; CHICAGO, 2615 Michigan Ave.; CLEVELAND, 1992 East 13th Street; DENVER, 1620 Broadway; DETROIT, Woodward and Warren Aves.; KANSAS CITY, 34th and Broadway; LOS ANGELES, 816 S. Olive Street; MINNEAPOLIS, 1334 Nicollet Avenue; PHILADELPHIA, 330 N. Broad Street.

#### Teaching Americans to Shoot

and instruction service, supplemented always and everywhere by the enthusiasm and military zeal of the officers and men of the National Guard, it is expected to ultimately raise that force to as high a state of efficiency as can be hoped for from any military organization not regularly serving and constantly employed in military exercises.

The National Guard is now, since 1908, as is generally known, part of the first line with the regular army for war and subject at the call of the President to go wherever he may direct in the event of war. The National Guard furnishes an opportunity to citizens to learn during peace what they would have to know as soldiers in war, and it would attract an even greater number of patriotic young men to its ranks than now enter it did the people generally know what the National Guard is and what it is for.

When war comes to this country again it is to be feared that in the future, as in the past, wars will continue to occur—the patriotic, able-bodied American will, as in the past, feel himself obligated the moment war is declared to offer his serv-

ices to the Government.

If he has had no previous military training in the army or in the National Guard, he is not going to be of much use; in fact, of no use in the beginning. He will be more of a burden than a benefit, a handicap instead of a help, to the force in which he has enrolled.

#### The Citizen Soldier

E will have to be trained, instructed, HE will have to be trained, in the taught, and the exigencies of the occasion may be such that he will be rushed into battle before he knows anything of what a soldier should know. In battle, while impeding the progress of his more capable comrades, he may be killed, and thus furnish a useless sacrifice upon the altar of national indifference, for it is the duty of every nation to prepare in peace for and against war by giving to its citizens some degree of instruction in those duties which the citizen will offer himself to perform when the country is endangered.

Even with a reasonably short period of enlistment, it is impracticable, for the reason that our army is small, to pass more than a limited number of men through its ranks and into a reserve, a reserve which, under present conditions, is held together only by the bands of patriotism.

#### The Ways and Means

ALMOST every man can remember a time in his youth when he liked to shoot. Shooting is a sport. Rifle shooting is one of the best of pastimes. Schoolboy rifle practise can be carried on. It is being carried on to a limited extent in this country now through agencies which shall be subsequently referred to. Men outside of the military services may organize themselves into rifle clubs and receive arms and ammunition at prices which reduce the cost within reasonable limits.

If the presentation of the case which has been given is of interest to those who have read, the natural inquiry at this point will be: "What has been done in the United States by the Government or otherwise to provide facilities for rifle practise?'

As has been said, rifle practise is consistently encouraged in the army and the National Guard by the United States and by the States, and there the situation may be said to be fairly satisfactory. A great many new military rifle ranges have been built in the country during the past six years, and more are under construction. We may then conclude that the military services will take care of themselves in this respect.

One of the agencies through which increased interest in rifle practise in the army and National Guard and elsewhere has been brought about is the National Rifle Association of America. This organization came into being in George W. Wingate, Colonel W. E. Church, and other patriotic citizens met in the city of New York and there formed the National Rifle Association of America.

#### The Matches and Their Effect

LIFTEEN teams shot in the initial contest at Sea Girt in 1903. The second match, in which nineteen teams strove for first place, was shot at Fort Riley, Kansas; the third, in which thirty seven teams competed, was again fought out on the fine old range at Sea Girt. Each of these years, 1903, 1904, and 1905, the New York State team took first place. In 1906 the matches were again shot at Sea Girt, but in 1907, 1908, and 1909 the highest rifle honors were striven for upon the great new range of the State of Ohio, on the shores of Lake Erie. This range was completed in the spring of 1907, and was called "Camp Perry" in bonor of the distin-guished American sailor who commanded in the historic combat which took place only twelve miles from where the range is located.

In 1906 there were forty-one teams: in 1907, forty-eight; in 1908, fifty; and in 1909, forty-eight. During the last five matches the infantry has won three times and the navy twice. Each year the shooting had grown better until it reached the crescendo of excellence in 1909, when all previous records were overwhelmingly exceeded. The superior scores were due not alone to additional skill, but also to the improvement in the rifle and the higher perfection of the ammunition used.

The 1910 national matches, to which, as in previous years, additional matches of the National Rifle Association of America of great importance were added, were also shot at Camp Perry, and there the 1911 contests will also take place.

#### The Principle Underlying the Rules

IN order that an equality of conditions may be inaugurated and maintained on the range, it is necessary that artificial elements should be introduced. Thus the shooting has been done for the most part at a black bull's-eye on a white back-ground, stationary, and at known ranges -such a target, in short, as war never would produce, but it is well to practise marksmanship upon it to a certain ex-tent, because it teaches men to hold carefully and marks the place where misses go when shots are not correctly directed. More than that, it gives to each contestant a target exactly like that of his opponent, and one which is at the same distance. Rapid-fire and skirmish firing are given place in these contests, and the latter. which simulates in a degree actual battleline conditions, is done at figure targets made to represent a man. This firing is done, after walking and running advances. with frequent halts.

One of the lines of activity which the National Rifle Association of America is following, one of very great importance and one which should interest every patriotic citizen, is that of schoolboy and college rifle practise. The encouragement of schoolboys in the use of the rifle on offcial ranges and under competent instruction is of vast importance to the nation.

The boys are taught first of all to use the most extreme care when handling any firearm, to avoid injuring others or themselves. They are taught to aim and the way to shoot, that they may hit what they aim at.

Far from making these boys disposed for war, the instruction which they receive in these schoolboy rifle clubs is calculated to cause them to appreciate, much more than any one unlearned in the use of modern weapons could possibly appreciate, the horrors involved in war.

#### The Cost of War

I NSTEAD of opposing instruction of this kind, every parent and all school au-thorities should encourage it, for the better prepared our people are in the way of instruction in the use of the rifle and readiness to perform their duty in time of war, the less likely we are to have wars. and, if we have them, the quicker they will be over and the smaller will be our losses. Nothing makes war so costly as lack of preparation, and nothing makes it so probable as to have this lack of preparation apparent and generally known. We should impress upon our youth the fact that they are all under a patriotic obligation to avail themselves of every opportunity to fit themselves to discharge the duty of a soldier in time of war. The nation in which this is lost sight of is marked for disaster or, at least, for very great and unnecessary sacrifices and losses in case of war. We should all unite in an effort to bring about general instruc-tion in the use of the rifle in all our boys' schools, and encourage the maintenance in all our boys' high schools and colleges of military organizations. This will result in the general dissemination of the elements of military training and the use of arms. It will result in the physical betterment of the youth engaged, and improve their labits of discipline and obedience. Sometimes the mothers of boys, and oc-

casionally school authorities, oppose the activities of the National Rifle Association of America in organizing and encouraging college and schoolboy rifle clubs; but this is a mistaken attitude which must disap pear upon an appreciation of the truth. for these college men and these schoolboys. if war were declared to morrow, would be the first to offer themselves. They would be the most eager and anxious to go if

they felt the nation imperiled.

## No-Rim-Cut Tires — 10% Oversize For 800 Cars Per Day

We are starting now to increase our capacity to 3,300 tires daily. More than enough to completely equip 800 cars per day.

That's to meet the demand for No-Rim-Cut tires. That demand has thrice doubled in the past two years. It is larger now than for any other tire that's made.

Over 650,000 of these tires have been sold. And every car equipped with them is winning others to them.

## The Old Type and The New

The old-type tire—the clincher tire—is a relic of bicycle days.

When the call came for tires to equip automobiles that was the only type we knew. It was the only type anyone knew.

So we simply adapted this hookedbase tire to the newer and larger requirements.



Ordinary Clincher Tire

This picture shows the clincher tire as adapted to automobiles. It is pictured here on the standard rim for quickdetachable tires or demountable rims. A rim with removable rim flanges.

These tires have hooks on the base as shown—to book into the rim flanges. That is the ancient bicycle method for holding the tire to the rim.

But these curved-in flanges, when used on automobiles, dug into the tire when deflated. The result was to rimcut a punctured tire. To run on a flat tire for even a block might wreck it beyond repair.

Every motor car owner knows the worry and ruin caused by this thinedged, in-curving flange. It has cost them millions of dollars.

So, some years ago, we started out to do away with this hooked-base tire. The final result is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire. And this type now outsells our clinchers almost six to one.

In next column is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire, fitted on the same rim as the clincher. The removable rim flanges have simply been slipped to the opposite sides, so they curve outward. The tire when deflated rests on a rounded edge, and rim-cutting is utterly



Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire

out of the question. It never has happened, and never can happen, no matter how far one may run on flat tires.

#### No Hooks-No Bolts

The No-Rim-Cut tire has no hooks on the base. And no tire bolts are needed to hold it on.

The reason is this: Vulcanized into the tire base on either side are three flat bands. The bands are made up of 126 braided piano wires. These wires make the tire base unstretchable. Nothing can force the tire over the rim. It cannot come off under any condition until one unlocks and removes a rim-flange.

Instead of hooking the tire on we make this unstretchable tire base. When this tire is inflated it is held to the rim by a pressure of 134 pounds to the inch.

This braided wire feature is controlled by our patents. Others have tried a single wire—others twisted wires. But these flat bands of braided wires which need no welding—which nothing can mean. So men are demanding these patented tires as fast as they find them out.

It must be so. Men can't be fooled on tires.

A tire that proves a doubled mileage is bound to win you and all.

They are tires that can't rim-cut—tires 10 per

These advantages are apparent. Any man can

cent oversize—tires that cut tire bills in two. Yet

they cost no more than standard old-type tires.

see them. Every motorist knows how much they

break or loosen—is the only way known to make a hookless tire practicable. That is why most tire makers still recommend clincher tires.

#### Tires 10% Oversize

No-Rim-Cut tires have an extra flare, because the rim flanges curve outward. So the tire can be made 10 per cent oversize and still fit the rim. And we give you in these tires that extra size without any extra charge.

This oversize means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity—than a tire of rated size. And this extra capacity, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Tires which lack this oversize are usually overloaded. It is done by the extras—the top, glass front, gas tank, extra tires, etc. Also by heavy passengers. That is what causes blow-outs.

Our two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions will cuf tire bills in two. Yet these patented tires now cost the same as standard clincher tires. They used to cost one-fifth more.

That is why men who know the facts call for No-Rim-Cut tires.

#### Learning How to Make Durable Tires

But tires that can't rim-cut-tires that are oversize-might still be expensive tires. The main fact is that in 12 years of tire making we have worked out an almost perfect tire.

This is how we did it:

From the very start we put into our factory the ablest experts obtainable. We have now a considerable corps.

These men went to work on formulas and fabrics. They sought to perfect a wear-resisting tread. They aimed to minimize punctures. They studied how to build tire casings which could not be broken down. And no limit was set to the cost of materials.

#### Testing Machines

To guide them we built a tire-to sting machine. Four tires at a time are run on this machine under all sorts of road conditions. Each tire is run until worn out, and meters record the mileage.

Thus we compare formulas, fabrics and methods, Thus we compare rival tires with our own.

Over forty formulas for wear-resisting treads have been proved out on this machine. Over 200 fabrics have been put to the test here. Every method suggested for wrapping, molding or vulcanizing has been compared with all others in this indisputable way. So with every material.

Thus Goodyear tires, in the course of 12 years, have been brought pretty close to perfection. It is not uncommon to run a whole season without appreciable wear. Last year, under a liberal warrant, our cost of replacement averaged 32 cents per tire.

Such are the tires to which we have added the No-Rim-Cut and oversize features. Without these features—made in clincher type—Goodyear tires will outlast any other tires made. In the No-Rim-Cut type—10 per cent oversize—they are saving motor car owners many millions of dollars. They are cutting tire bills in two.

Our latest Tire Book - based on 12 years of tire making is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you



#### The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Erie Street, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 of the Principal Cities

Canadian Factory: Bowmanville, Ont.

We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires

Main Canadian Office: Toronto, Ont.



Three generations have smoked it, and to-day it stands

This famous old tobacco does not depend on manufacturing pro-

cesses nor fancy packages for its big success. It has a front rank position because its deep, rich flavor and perfect smoking qualities satisfy all smokers all the time.

The homely muslin sack, familiar to smokers the world over, is handy and substantial, and its very cheapness makes it possible

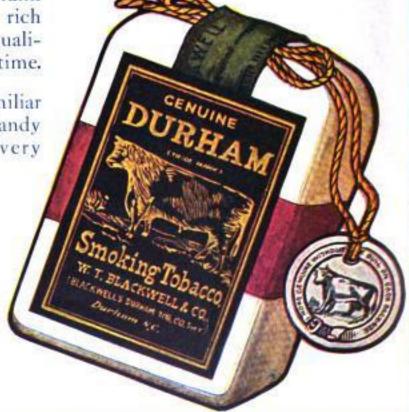
to give you a better tobacco.

Try a package of this glorious old tobacco to-day. Find out for yourself how good it is-at the very first dealer's you come to.

BULL DURHAM

ARMY

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.



# Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Containing



The Caged Men of Viterbo

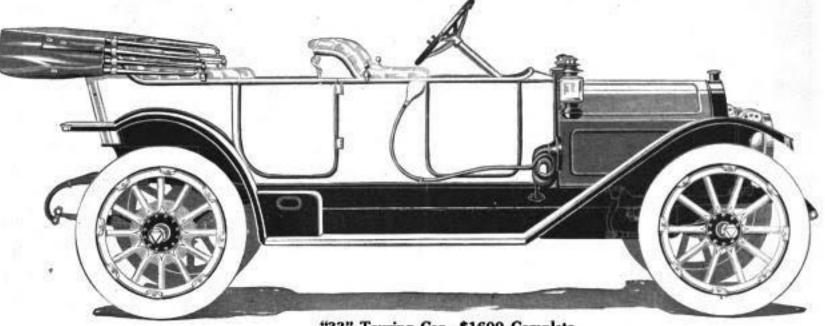
The first of two Articles by Vance Thompson

on the Trial of the Camorrists

in Italy

August 19 1911 Digitized by Google

## The 1912 HUDSON "33"



"33" Touring Car-\$1600 Complete

A large, handsome car, which accommodates five passengers without crowding; is furnished with Bosch magneto and storage battery, genuine mohair top, glass wind shield, 34 x 4 inch tires on Demountable Rims, extra rim and tire irons. Inside control, full lamp equipment with Prest-O-Lite tank, big, beautiful lamps enameled black. Robe and foot rails, cocca floor mat. Tool box on running board. Tools, license number holders. Tire repair kit, etc.

### Why the Value is Even Greater this Year

#### Extraordinary Things Have Been Done to Accomplish This Result-See What They Are

The above is an illustration of the HUDSON "33" 1912 Touring Car. There are three other models.

This cut indicates as well as can be done by picture, the great beauty of the car, which for the past year has been the most talked about automobile in America. It is impossible to show by drawing or photograph, all the improvements that have been added to the 1912 models.

The best way to understand why it is a greater value than was the 1911 car, is to know what was done to produce that result. By telling you that, you can appreciate this new value more than would be possible either by illustration or by description.

The Engineering Board of HUDSON Motor Car Company is made up of the largest number of experts ever employed by any one manufacturer. These men are specialists in many different branches of automobile engineering. At the head of this staff of experts is Howard E. Coffin, the man responsible for the HUDSON "33."

Before this board of specialists is brought every suggestion for the improvement and betterment of HUDSON cars. Each of these experts has won his way by the work he has done. Each man knows something which others don't know. Each has done something which others have not done.

#### Owners Have Helped

Hundreds of owners gave detailed accounts of their experiences with the "33." What they reported was tabulated and so when work was started, we had accurate information upon which to base our plans for the 1912 car.

Each suggestion was thoroughly considered by the Board of Engineers. Then Mr. Coffin instructed these specialists to do what they could to make the 1912 car a greater value than was that of 1911. Each man was assigned to some particular work. One was instructed to add to the beauty of the car. Another devoted his time to working out ideas that would add to the convenience the car would afford to passengers.

#### Went to Europe For Ideas

One man went to Europe to get ideas. He visited the leading factories there and attended the great Paris and London Automobile Shows. He wanted to see how makers abroad were building their cars. He came back with a trunk full of notes.

A specialist on carburetion went into the laboratories of the largest carburetor manufacturer and with the experts there worked out an improved system, which has resulted in greater power and economy for the motor. So exhaustive were his tests that he called in the chemists and experts of the Standard Oil Company and had their assistance in determining what was needed for obtaining an increased efficiency from the ever decreasing quality of gasoline.

No work could have been more complete than that which these men did.

#### All Submitted To Experts

Then Mr. Coffin called them all into session and for days the suggestions of each expert was submitted to the consideration of his associates. In this way many additional ideas were brought out. No suggestion was accepted that did not meet with the unanimous approval of the Engineering Board. If there was any doubt about the value of any feature, it was tried out by actual tests on cars built especially for that purpose.

Then the first 1912 car was built and all the ideas adopted were proven in a service ten times more severe than any individual would ever think of demanding of his car.

The result of all that careful, accurate planning and testing, under the inspiration of Howard E. Coffin, is the 1912 HUDSON "33."

#### Yet There Was Little Change

You might conclude from this that the car is totally different from that of last year. As a matter of fact, however, there has been little change in the essentials of its design. In a few places the simplicity of the original model has been made even more simple. A few more parts have been eliminated and a great deal has been accomplished in the way of smoother, quieter operation. The 1911 "33" is famed as being as quiet as any car ever built. This year sound has been made even less noticeable.

The equipment is of a much better grade. If you will ride in the two models you will observe the greater motor flexibility of the 1912 car. You can see an increased value in the quality of upholstering, in the higher grade painting, but you cannot so easily appreciate the improvements that have been made in the quality of materials, in the fineness of the metals and the character of the workmanship.

Last year the HUDSON "33" established such a mark for its simplicity, power, sturdiness and general value that it won its way wherever buyers gave close attention to its details.

#### 687 Sold in a Day

The first day the HUDSON "33" was put on sale orders were taken by dealers throughout the country for 687 cars. All were bona-fide sales that were made without, in most cases, even a demonstration.

At the close of the season there were orders on hand for more than 2,000 in excess of the number we could build. Even before a single 1912 model was shown dealers had deposits in hand from their customers who thus had assured themselves an early delivery of the latest model.

#### All Makers Give Quality—Not All, Tho, Have Engineering Cleverness

We believe all makers are building the best cars they are able to build for the money. Competition guarantees that. But willingness to furnish good quality does not assure that that is being done. Skill, experience and an efficient organization is necessary. All engineers do not possess the same degree of cleverness—or experience. Capital will buy modern machinery. It will secure the best of materials, but it will not always set the best engineering brains.

it will not always get the best engineering brains.

Design is the basis of all good value. Without that the car is only partly right. All experienced automobilists know that. Everyone in the trade knows Howard E. Coffin to be the greatest designer of automobiles this country has ever produced. Everyone in the business knows equally as well that the organization which makes up the control of the HUDSON Motor Car Company has built all the cars Mr. Coffin has designed. Each of these cars was a leader until Mr. Coffin made it less desirable by the production of a car more modern and of greater value.

Millions of dollars have been put into HUDSON cars by experienced buyers, just because of their confidence in the designer, the engineers who are his assistants and the company and organization that is building the cars. These buyers have asked for no details. Expert as some of them are, they have not depended upon their own judgment so much as they have been influenced by their knowledge of the men who are responsible for the HUDSON "33."

#### Choose Your Car That Way

If you accept that suggestion and then look for a car of reputation, just remember that standards of values change and that consequently the car you thought well of a few months ago, may now be selling at a lower price because the more modern HUDSON "33" has established a new era in motor car designing.

#### Why You Should Not Delay

You have your choice of many automobiles. The most desirable cars will be taken first. Last year's popularity indicates a heavy demand for this greater value of the 1912 model.

By taking a "33" now you can use it all summer, fall and winter and still have an up-to-date car in the spring. Many HUDSON dealers have booked orders for the 1912 model even before they knew its details. We advise immediate action if you are to get prompt delivery of the only advanced car of the past three years.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

#### **HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY**

7079 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit

68-1



Saves the Gums, Cleans the Teeth

A Clean Tooth Never Decays'

This flexible curved bandle instantly adjusts itself to the shape of the gums, passing over them gently but firmly.

Every Pro-phy-lac-tic fully guaranteed De restaur if

#### ro-phy-lac-tic Flexible Tooth Brush

It gives a new sensation and preserves the gums-keeps them in a healthful condition.

The Pro-phy-hardic tried or flexible handled theroughly cleans all the tretth, had and from slike. It's the one tooth brush with a well defined purposes.

Packed in an individual yellow how which protects against handling before the brush sets to you.

Prices: 25c., 35c., 40c.

Our interesting bookiet "Do You Clean or Brash Your Teeth!" is yours for the askingt send for it. Florence Mfg. Co., 170 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

#### SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

#### Note the Sliding Cord Back

It is the construction of the Sharley President Surpender which removes all strain from the shoulders and trous r buttons, making the trouvers hang exactly as the tailor intended.

The "Shirley President Susp der" will outwear any other mak that's worth considering.

Have a pair for each pair of trousers it's a time and temper

Price 50 cents from all dealers or from factory, light, medium or extra heavy, extra lengths for tall men.

The CA Edgarton Nog Co

718 MAIN STREET,

Aug. 10 10

SHIRLEY, MASS.

#### TOWN DEVELOPMENT

Town Development Co., 8 South Dearborn St., Chicago

#### Collier's

Saturday, August 19, 1911



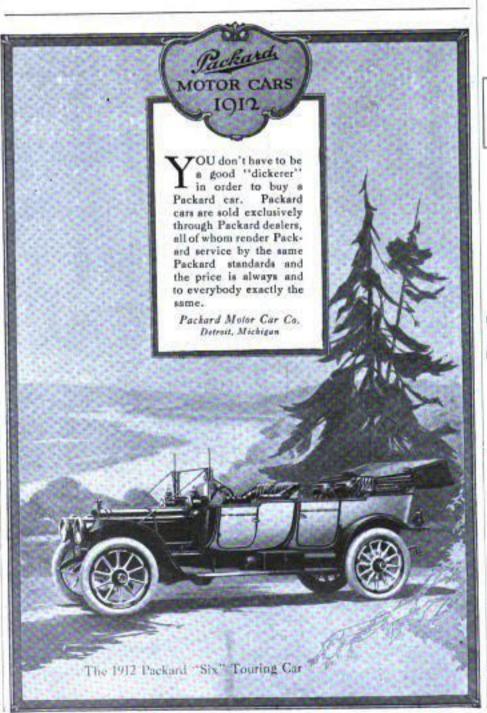
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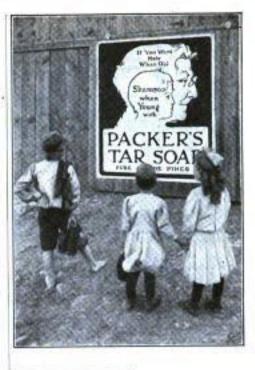
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Importance of Shampooing

ust as regular exercise and bathing

are essential to the health of the body, so is regular and systematic shampooing necessary to the continued health of the hair and scalp.

What Shampooing

Shampooing is not simply washing the

hair. It is the manipulation of the scalp and (most important of all) the use of the right shampooing agent.

What to Shampoo With

The standard agent for shampooing

is recognized to be Packer's Tar Soap. In it pure pinetar is combined with other hygienic and cleansing ingredients adapted especially to the needs of the scalp.

## Packer's

(PURE AS THE PINES)

How to Try it

For 10 cents, stamps or silver, we will

mail you a sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap; also our booklet, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp."

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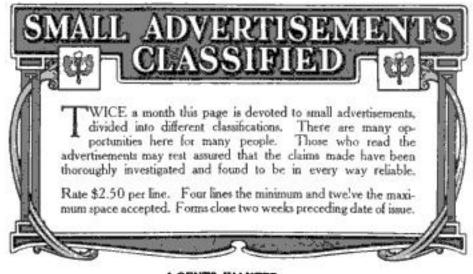
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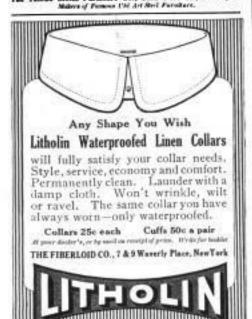
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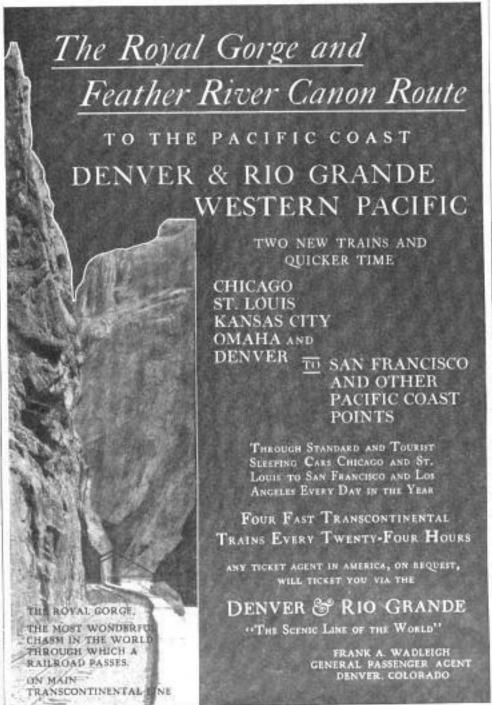
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"The grocer, to grow, must consider the "ultimate satisfaction of the consumer."

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Manager Advertising Department





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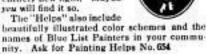
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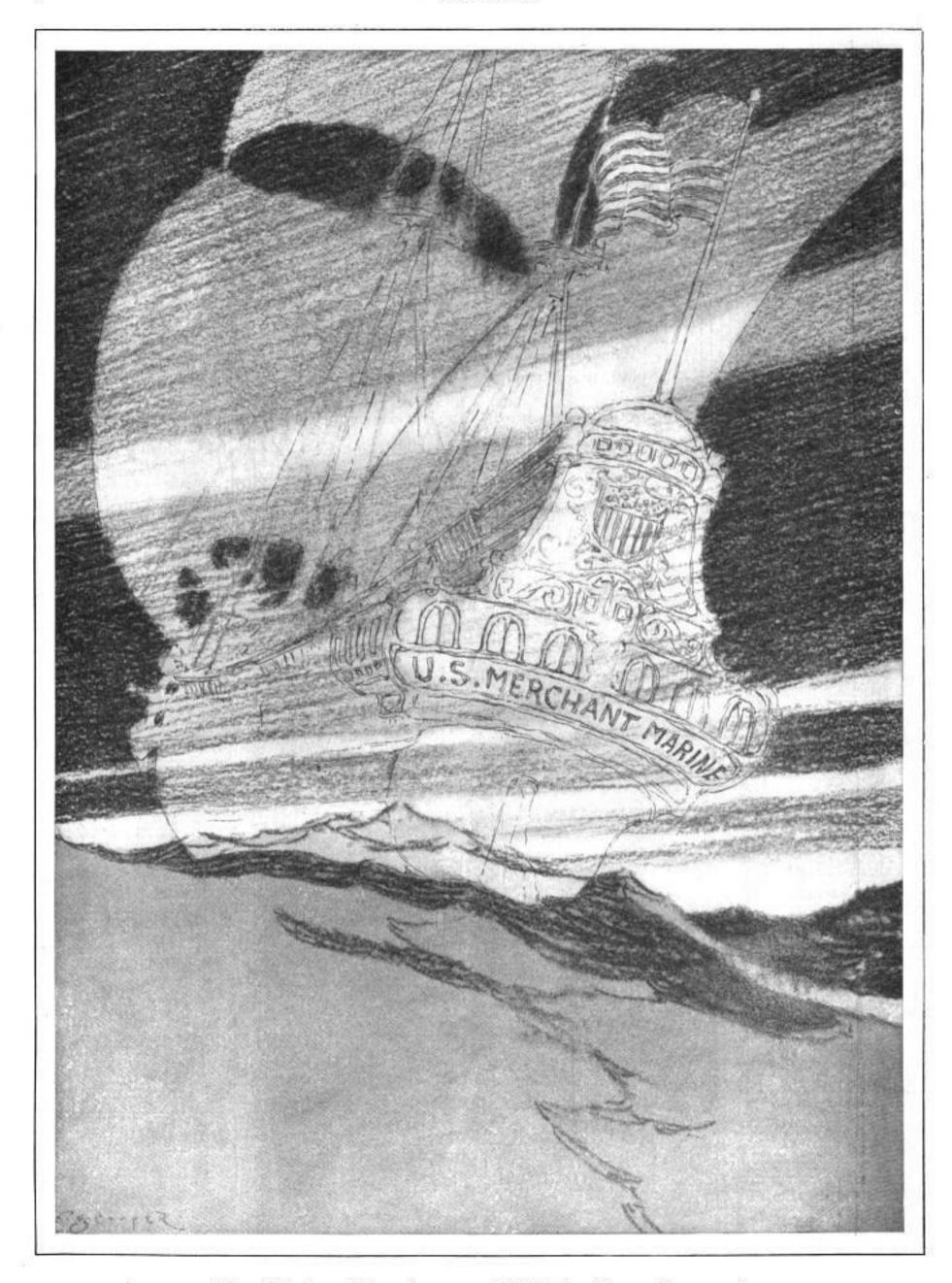
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Vol. xlvii, No. 22

## Collier's

#### The National



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

August 19, 1911

#### A Good Sport

HE THREE-FINGERED COAL MINER who has had so much to do with enabling Chicago to win four out of the last five championships in the National League, although still an extremely valuable pitcher, is not as effective as he was. It is a sad element in physical prowess that it begins to diminish early. The baseball player lasts better than the boxer or runner, but he seldom retains his footing in the big leagues much after thirty-five, an age when in the liberal professions a man is usually beginning to solidify his reputation. Mordecal Brown has this year at least kept his name of "life-saver." His is a nature which responds, without objection and without hesitation, to every eall. He is ready to take his place upon the slab in the ninth inning, without warming up, with three men on bases, nobody out, and with some such individual as MAGEE or Wagner at the bat; and then the next day start in to pitch a full game. "A good sport," in the dialect of the day, is one who always cheerfully and modestly does his best, not for his own record, or the crowd's applause, but for the welfare of his side; and, looking over the whole professional baseball field, we are inclined to believe that Mordecal Brown is just about the best sport of all.

#### Boer Students

T WAS THE JAPANESE once who reached out and fertilized their home land with the knowledge gained in travel and university residence. Now the Boers are making a silent invasion of our country with a long thought for their own future and that of their freshly assorted nation, the United States of Africa. Over a score of young Boers are students at Cornell, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Several of them are studying electricity, and the rest of them agriculture. The scientifically trained man has rich opportunities in South Africa. The mineral wealth is amazing—some of the soil is excellent. Civilization is spreading fast over a great area. Two of the problems are the lack of water, and the "negro question." Methods of irrigation will have to be devised, and with that aid will have to go rotation of crops, soil fertilization, and the rest of the modern equipment of scientific agriculture. The average farmer has been easy-going and lazy in his ways, often supinely dependent on the cheap, unskilled labor of the black man. How the Kaffirs shall be fitted into the political and social scheme of things without wrecking the structure will require much wise statesmanship from the "reconstructed" Boers and the resident English.

#### Luxury and Children

THY DO THE RICH in our country do so little to furnish and train the succeeding generation! The reason is simple, and it is laxury. When motors must be had; trips made in one direction in winter and in another direction in summer; a house filled with as many elaborately useless flunkies as may be; meals served with such coarse profusion that after all have overeaten a fat and bloody bird is set before each guest in order to be passed by or have one jab of a knife ventured into its breast; when a rich woman's dress costs the labor of several poorer women for many weeks; when even young girls indulge in condescending comment if their comrades appear often in the same attire; when children expect to be taken to a matince whenever they go out to lunch; when women long after marriage live for conquest and put much less value on fertility than on "a figure"; why, when these ideals flourish, the class which holds them can not possibly make useful sacrifices, especially for the future.

#### Acquisition

WHEN THE WORDS WERE WRITTEN: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God," wealth in Judea was usually wrung from the needy. In modern times much of it has been made in ways that benefit society. Nevertheless, there remains something of truth in the observation of Charles Dickens in "Our Mutual Friend"; "Your concentrated Fox is seldom comparable to your concentrated Ass in money-breeding." Some of our greatest fortunes have been made by the use of courage, imagination, progressive intellect, and on a more moderate scale a competence is usually the result of clear-headedness, persistence, and frugality-virtues in moderation, but vices when they develop toward narrow concentration and rapacity. A man may have a great power of acquisition and little that is amiable, illuminating, or in any way connected with the higher qualities of mind or heart.

#### Mollère on Women

CHIRTY YEARS AGO there were three colleges for women in France and one preparatory school; now there are seventy-five colleges and forty-nine preparatory schools. What does the change mean? Molière, over two centuries ago, in "Les Précieuses Ridicules" and "Les Femmes Savantes," attacked the pose, self-consciousness, and loss of proportion which the women of his time sometimes showed in attempting to be learned. Molière laughed, however, not at education, but at lack of common sense. If he lived now he would not try to set back the clock, and ask women to devote to the needle the same attention that she gave before machinery was invented. He would not ask her to live as she lived before there were public schools for her children; creameries to make her butter and cheese; big manufacturers to take her place in preserving food; immense combinations to spin cotton, make cloth, do the dyeing, make up the clothing. He would welcome the vacuum cleaner, the gas-stove, and the dumb-waiter, and his laughter would be not for those who use modern labor-saving devices, but for the futile sentimentalists who cry for the vanishing of the past. The outside education and activities of women are as unquestionable and irresistible as are the printing-press, the steam-engine, and the cotton-gin.

The New Vacation

TTENDING ONE of the smaller conferences in a place that is teeming with conferences, we reflected that that place is only one of half a hundred in the United States which are busy with summer thought. These conferences, Chautauquas, Silver Bays, Sagamores, Northfields, Winonas, are taking tired elergymen, school-teachers, business men, to variety and rest. In lonely encampment on the shores of Lake Mendota, with a bonfire sometimes flaring by night, with tests of strength in weight throwing, these men led a simple, hearty life. Into it was injected modern thought on the human situation in the country community. The certitude was reawakened in them that their small church was close to the core of the modern problem, which is one with the ancient riddle, how to make life worth living, how to keep fresh and vivid the approaches to nature and man. As one watched these sturdy, sincere men, so eager in their quest, so loyal to their ideals of effort and belief, there were times when the mind leaped clear of the years, and saw the old struggler of Athens wrestling with truth, not without dust and heat, just outside the city wall by the brink of the flowing river. For a moment could be glimpsed all the long line of the patient, who have scanned the stars, and studied the slums, fought disease, sung songs, gone dauntless into perils; the scientists, humanists, idealists—dreamers all, who have mapped out the life of the spirit, and given a larger world and a braver destiny. Such good hope and renewal of courage were brought out by one little conference: think of the machinery of clear thinking and quickened life which is throbbing from all the conferences of all the summer sessions. People are finding these informal congresses better amusement than the hotel piazza or the haphazard meetings of the boarding-house.

#### Travel

THEN HENRY FIELDING sought for a figure of speech by which to rebuke the sterile critic, he wrote these couplets:

> Through books some travel, as through nations some, Proud of their voyage, yet bring nothing home. Critics through books, as beaus through countries stray.

Certain to bring their blemishes away.

Travel was then regarded as a privilege, requiring to be deserved. Dr. FULLER had counseled: "Labor to write and distil into thyself the scattered perfections of several nations." It is a good thing that travel has been cheapened, but a poor thing that often its opportunities are slighted. The New England missionary to the Mississippi Valley, TIMOTHY FLINT, wrote in the thirties:

The requisite qualifications are natural endowments, much previous instruction, capability of keen perception, and enjoyment of the beautiful and sublime in natural scenery, a generous and philosophic mind to observe men, manners, institutions, laws, literature . . . and a sincere desire to separate the true from the seeming, and, more than all, an indulgent and impartial spirit, and a disposition to find enjoyment, wherever propriety and innocence allow.

Times have changed, and opportunities broadened, but the truth remains that only they who possess some of these "requisite qualifications" fully and properly enjoy the mighty privilege of travel.

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#### An Allegory

THERE WAS A ROW one night in one of those combination joints, made up of a saloon and bakery, in one of our frontier towns. One man with cocked pistol and upraised knife stood over the prostrate form of another. The bartender was busy. The bystanders had stampeded. "Slippery JOE," hungry, and knowing that theft was a capital offense in the settlements, reached for two pies on the shelf, worth a dollar apiece, mashed them with his knuckles, and laid them on the floor near the combatants. After the row the bartender was moving toward the door with the pies in his hands, intending to throw them outdoors. "Slippery Joe" mildly approached and offered him two bits for the two. The bartender accepted the offer, glad to think he had realized that much salvage out of the wreck. With a little judicious trimming this story might be applied to the case of the express companies, which, with annual receipts swollen beyond imagination, hesitated to offer the public any relief until the Iuterstate Commerce Commission announced its forthcoming investigation. If the results of this investigation are given wide publicity, something may follow.

Ships and Railroads CORRESPONDENT is anxious to know why we are so concerned over the control of our harbors by the railroads. The best illustration of our position is the railroad control of all transportation facilities both by land and water between the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1817, at a time when the possessions of the United States extended practically only to a strip along the Atlantic Coast, Congress passed what was known as the Coastwise Trade Act, which prohibited all foreign ships from carrying freight or passengers from one American port to another. That act is still on the statute books. Foreign ships can not operate between American ports. By buying up the American steamship lines and controlling the harbors so as to prevent free access by any possible competition, the railroads have forced the public to ship its freight by land. Before the Southern Pacific acquired one of its present lines of steamships it paid an enormous sum annually to this same line on condition that it would not carry more than a given amount of freight monthly between Atlantic and Pacific ports. The only steamship line touching at Pacific Coast points not owned by the railroads is the Hawaiian Steamship line. Yet, owing to some influence not known to the general public, in every instance where the railroads have advanced their freight rates the Hawaiian Steamship line has correspondingly followed suit. That company is charging from two to three times as much per ton for earrying freight as foreign ships are charging for a haul of similar length. In 1887 the railroad rate on a number of common articles of necessity between Chicago and Pacific Coast points was \$12 a ton. In 1909 the freight rate on these same commodities had increased to \$29 a ton. During this time the water rate in foreign bottoms had actually decreased over fifty per cent. The water rate in foreign bottoms between San Francisco and Liverpool, 16,000 miles, is one seventh as much per ton as the rail rate between Chicago and San Francisco, 2,200 miles. Before the days of Germany's government ownership, BISMARCK said that the railroad barons of Germany had divided up that country among themselves and exacted tribute.

#### The Scheme

FRAUDULENT SCHEME "works" because it meets a real need with a specious, showy answer. It meets that need falsely and emptily. But it is an apparent response to a sincere demand. It is the same clever, cruel game over again as was played with the patent medicines. There you had a vast public, sick, full of complaints, ailings, obscure sufferings—tired withered women, broken-down men. To meet the human situation and answer that cry of national pain there were dope and poison, sold by means of a lie. Opium is fed to babies, and named soothing syrup. Alcohol is fed to rheumatic old men. Heart stimulants are worked off on headaches. Misery and human need are answered by poisonous lies. And so to a multitude of persons overworked on a slender salary, with the future looking dreary, along comes a rosy promoter with his shiny, fraudulent scheme. He offers to cure distress and endow old age. He will abolish the lag in your income and make you one of the Lucky Folk. And your inner sadness drives you into his toils, where he beats you down still lower in your level of living. "Where did he get it?" is the question speared at police captains who buy brownstone fronts on salaries of \$3,500 a year. "What does he do with it?" is the query to be shot at every promoter of skyblue stock. What does he do with the money poured into his office by poor women and obscure men? Does he put it into operating the invention? Doesn't he put part of it into thirty-per-cent commissions to agents for selling the stock ! And doesn't he pocket the rest himself! He does. If he wasn't doing this very thing, he'd tell you how much of your money goes into the business and how much into commissions to himself and his agents. The "Depository" and other banking devices are merely picturesque demonstrations to lead your eye away from the central point of "What does he do with it!" Their tricks are like those of the conjurer who gestures nobly with his right hand toward heaven while his erafty left palms and pockets the coin.

#### One Piece of Wreckage

IN THE COURSE OF SOME REMARKS about "Credulity" a few weeks ago, we pointed to an advention of the weeks ago, we pointed to an advertisement of the Genoa Orange and Fig Company (in the New York "Herald") for one example. By

the first return mail from Texas arrived an affidavit: F. D. Morris vs. The Genoa Orange and Fig Company: To Whom It May Concern. And it concerns many. Read the experiences of Mr. Morris, which he gives in some detail in "The Average Man's Money" page of this issue of COLLIER'S. They are fairly representative of what has happened to many others who have been too easily convinced. Morris is now fiftyeight years old and, as he says in his affidavit, too old to begin life as a laborer. For a time, anyway, he must exist as a piece of wreckage in our industrial world. Friends will salvage him and the other victims, but how long will such wrecking promotions be allowed to use the newspapers and the mails to boost their games?

#### Prohibition Under Fire

THE STATE OF MAINE is seething with one of the liveliest campaigns in her recent history. It is a fight of Prohibition es. Regulation of the Liquor Traffic, and the vote will be east on September The exact point at issue is whether the State shall or shall not retain in her constitution the famous amendment which "forbids forever" the manufacture and sale of liquor. For twenty-seven years that amendment has withstood the assaults of the brewers and the liberalists. For over fifty years the State has decreed prohibition by her statutes. There is no exact evidence obtainable which will convince either side of the relative advantages of State-wide prohibition and of regulation and heensing of rum. Our laws as interpreted permit multitudinous cases of hard drink to be shipped into Maine. Express companies and local retail liquor dealers thrive on the prohibitory law. Many of the Boston wholesale liquor dealers, plying a humming business in six of the sixteen counties, are well satisfied with the present situation. In the larger cities a drink is easily obtainable. One of the smaller Boston firms alone does \$100,000 worth of business annually with the purified State. Yet the main streets of most of the cities are clear of saloons, and the town looks fresher and neater for their absence. No open-minded man can study conditions in Maine without being puzzled.

#### An Expert View

UR SOMEWHAT PALE HUMOR concerning a road-drag joy ride in Missouri appears to have faded at the time of this writing to an almost sickly white. The story itself-of how Farmer Melloway of Huntsville combined highway work and an afternoon call by requesting his wife to ride to the neighbor's as a passenger on his road dragstands, but our comment, that "the lady must have reached the neighbor's badly mussed from jolting, and somewhat sprinkled with dust." displays more sympathy than true imagination. Due thanks to E. W. James of Knoxville, Tennessee, who, with logic, optimism, humor, official stationery, and the expert knowledge of a United States Highway Engineer, in this wise sets us right:

Now, the fact that it happened in Missouri, that the farmer was using the drag regularly, and that he placed some boards on the drag and made a seat for his wife, indicate that it was a split-log drag.

From the farmer's persistency, regularity in dragging, and ingenuity, we may reasonably conclude that he was skilled in the use of the drag; and from the fact that he could transport his frau over the entire distance, we must conclude, if we give her due credit for avoirdupois, that the road was a well-dragged road.

Then, it all this is so, your "only unpleasing aspect" of the matter disappears entirely. Because a split-log drag on a well-dragged road would not jolt the lady, and a farmer skilled in dragging would not put a split-log drag on the road in dusty weather-at least, not in Missouri.

We feel chagrined about that dust, because we knew better. In this world of uncertainties, however, all things are possible, even in Missouri; and the last court in such a case as this should not be the convincing ring of an expert's logic, but the frank testimony of the road drag's passenger. It would be Mrs. Melloway's answer.

Later: From Shenandoah, Iowa, arrives a letter describing the condition of the 290 miles of dirt road on the Wabaunsee Trail cross-State highway. Serious and interesting facts abound: that ninety per cent of the distance has been graded within the last four months, and seventy per cent of this was dragged in two weeks, with farmers and townspeople struggling in friendly rivalry to make their own stretches of roadway the best. The whole trail thus becomes a "short way back to the farm." These good boosters, too, must feel the reproof of Engineer James—the photograph enclosed shows a motor-car road drag (speed, five miles an hour) kicking up a cloud of dust. Possibly they may escape by pleading that it isn't a split log.

#### Origins

FRENCH PROFESSOR in one of our universities used to say that A explanations of literary derivations were usually wrong if they were picture-sque. The origin of the French phrase, so much used in English, as grand sérieux, which we are about to give, is, however, correct. The French themselves never use it in our sense of "very seriously." They say, with that meaning, an sérieux, but not an grand sérieux. English and American travelers probably picked it up by seeing it written in taverns, or hearing in taverns the phrase un grand sérieux. Un sérieux means "a serious drink," meaning a long drink, and is usually applied to beer. Un grand sérieux is a still larger, and therefore more serious, drink. Nevertheless, in England and America persons who love to sprinkle their native language with foreign phrases will probably go on to the end of time referring to a long drink when they are endeavoring to speak condescendingly of a solemn manner.

#### A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Arbitration Treaties Are Signed With Both England and France in President Taft's Study at the White House

On the aftern on of August 3 treaties were signed between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France. Both treaties provided that all disputes, involving even questions of national honor and vital interest, shall be submitted to arbitration. From left to right, around the table, are Ambassador Bryce, Esmond Ovey of the British Embassy, President Taft, Viscount St. Phalle, French Vice-Gonsul at New York; Chandler Anderson, Counselor for the State Department, and Secretary of State Knox

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## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Admiral Count Togo at the Grave of George Washington

On August 6, Admiral Count Togo went to Mount Vernon, where he reverently placed a wreath on the tomb of Washington. Accompanying the Admiral were the Japanese Ambassador, Acting Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, five rear-admirals of the United States Navy, and Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of S ate

#### A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



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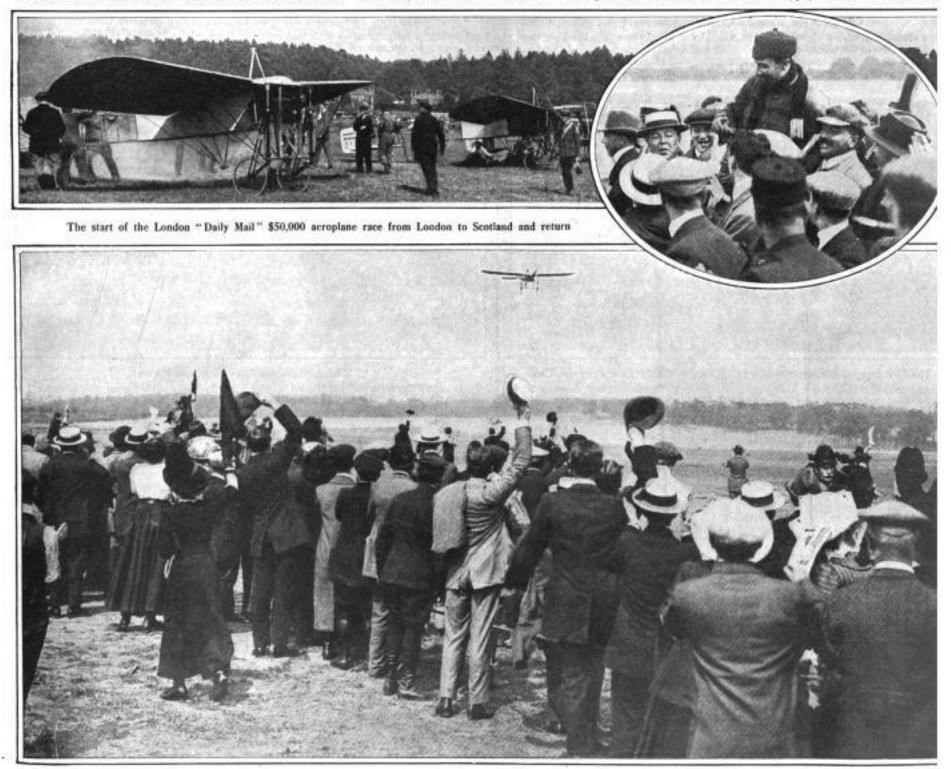
A:lanta Commemorates the Gate City Guard

In October there will be dedicated at Atlanta this monument commemorating the "invasion" of the North by the Gate City Guard in 1879, for the purpose of promoting fraternal sentiment between both sections of the country



The Fountain Statue of Christopher Columbus to be Erected in Washington, D. C.

This statue, for which Congress appropriated \$100,000, will be ready for dedication next summer. It is stand immediately in front of the main entrance to the Washington railroad station. A stone column, for feet in height, surmounted by a globe of the world, forms the background for the figure of Columbus wrapp in a long cloak with arms folded. The figures on the sides of the column typify the new and old wor



M. Beaumont (Lieutenant Conneau of the French Navy) Winning the \$50,000 British Circuit Aeroplane Race

The total flying time over the course of 1,010 miles was 22 hours and 28 minutes. M. Vedrines, the winner of the Paris to Madrid race, was second. Weymann, 1 only American entrant, lost his way in the second stage of the race and was forced to withdraw. The oval photograph shows the spectators carrying the wine

## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING





A View of the Military Camp at Grant Park, Chicago

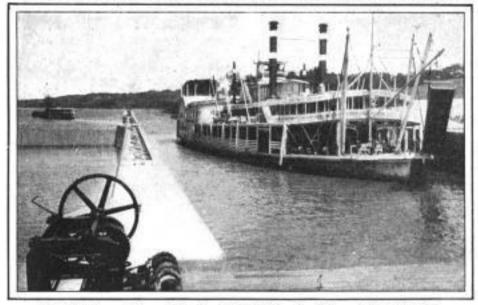
The people of Chicago and its suburbs thronged Camp Deneen at Grant Park during the week of July 23-29, to witness the military tournament. Companies of the Illinois National Guard, the Ohio National Guard, the Fifteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, and of the U. S. Marine Corps gave exhibitions of army maneuvers and sham battles



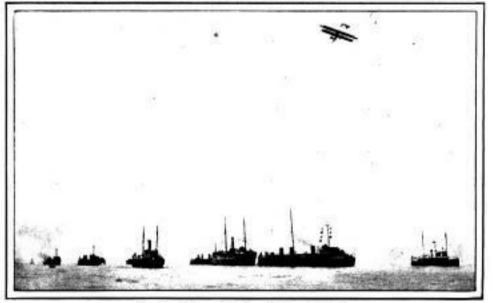
Caring for the Wounded at Hamlet After the Wreck

The Two Locomotives After the Collision at Hamlet, North Carolina

An excursion train of eleven coaches, containing nearly one thousand negroes, ran head on into a freight train which was entering the yards at Hamlet, sixty miles east of Charlotte, North Carolina, on July 27, killing eight and injuring nearly a hundred. Six of the cars on the excursion train, which were old and frail, were literally torn to pieces

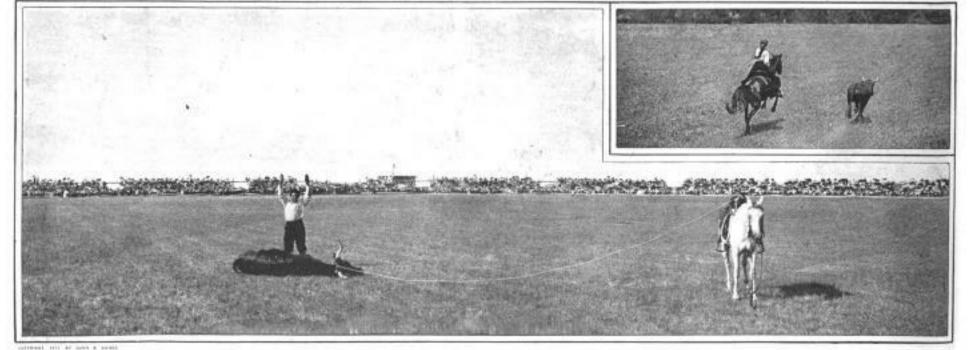


The First Steamer Through the New \$1,500,000 Lock and Dam at Fernbank, Ohio The Indiana, plying between Cincinnati and Louisville, was the first boat to be officially locked through the new dam on the Ohio River, twelve miles below Cincinnati



Soaring Above the Ships in Seattle Harbor

Aviator Ely, followed by United States torpedo-boats, flying over the Steamship Portland during the celebration of Seattle's first Golden Potlatch Week, July 17-22



An Indian Cowboy Who Roped, Threw, and Tied a Steer in 28 Seconds at an Oklahoma Fourth of July Celebration

R. L. Gentry won \$600 for his feat at Dewey, but a few days later, at Muscogee, lost \$1,000 to Clay McGonigle of New Mexico, champion roper. McGonigle bet that he could rope, throw, and tie eleven steers quicker than Gentry could rope, throw, and tie ten. Although McGonigle broke his rope and used one minute and twenty seconds tying the first steer, he beat Gentry's time by seven seconds. The small picture shows Miss Ollie Stokes about to throw a steer she has roped

## The Caged Men of Viterbo



The forty thieves

The prosecutor

#### The First of Two Articles Describing the Trial of the Camorrists of Naples

HE real truth is always improbable. The most dreaded secret society in the world—the black Camorra that held Naples in fee and made and unmade mayors, magistrates, and senators—was shattered by a lady's fan.

Vaguely there has come to you the story of the Camorra. You have pictured it as something ancient and mysterious with bloody rites and violent oaths of secrecy. You have seen in it a poisonous power that runs darkly under the life of southern Italy. You have leagued it with the Mafia of Sicily and linked it to the Black Hand oversea. And possibly you have thought of it, quite distinctly, as a drilled army of crime, with its generals, captains, and men of the line, with paymasters and scouts. All that were true enough in a way; but there is more. Since 1890 the Camorra has been the most powerful political organization-with the exception of Tammany Hall under Tweed-that modern civilization has known.

It controlled a majority of the twelve election districts of Naples-in four it was as absolute as Tammany Hall is in the Gas House District of New York. Unfailingly it voted for the Government. In return it was free of the law. It owned the police and the courts. Its graft ran through every department of municipal life. It levied blackmail on every private enter-prise. It gave immunity to the gangs of criminals that had headquarters in the various wards of the

The judge

eity. A political giant, deep-rooted in the black soil of vice and crime

and terrorism—the Camorra. And the lady's fan?

It was five years ago. A great lady of Naples drove out to take the air in the Villa Nazionale, that strip of park by the sea. She was blithe and smiling, for royalty was to drink tea with her at five. There came riding by a big man, all gold chains and diamonds, on a young horse. He was De Marinis, boss of one of the election districts of Naples, a plumed chief of the Camorra. Was the great lady's coachman at fault? In any case, there was a collision

and the mighty politician was rolled in the dirt. He got to his feet, cursing-oh, a black stream of blasphemy bubbled from his mouth! He cursed the fainting lady and spat into her carriage. As she drove away he threatened to have the police arrest her for-

Vittozzi, the priest

But it is not a nice story. As much of it as could be told the great lady told at tea to the Duke of Aosta. indignant Prince vowed to pull down this toppling insolence. How well he kept his vow you shall see-when you peer at that mighty boss, green now with prison pallor, haggard and violent, roaring through the bars of his iron cage at Viterbo.

What the Duke of Aosta did was to go straight to the King. When his Majesty was

#### By VANCE THOMPSON

heir to the throne he lived for many years in Naples. None better than he knew the power of the Camorra; none better than he knew that his ministers looked to it for a governmental majority in Naples; but he said: "Stamp them out if you can. I am with you in this fight." And King and Duke planned the war on the Camorra. There was no pretense of trust-

ing the magistracy or the police-rat-rid-dled, both, with Camorra corruption. The work was given to the army. Notably it was given to the military police-more notably still to





Abhatemaggio, the informer

Captain Fabroni of the Carabineers, a smart young Roman officer, all brain and pluck. There was a pretext ready to his hand. A murder had been committed not long before. The man who met that death at night in a lonely spot near Torre del Greco-on the slones

of Vesuvius, not far from Pompeii-was a usurer, a receiver of stolen goods, a thief and swindler of high standing in the Camorra.

Rapi, the professor

He had turned traitor and sold to the police and the military authorities many of his fellowthieves and brother Camorrists. So he was to die; and the end of this perfect seoundrel was worthy of his life. There were thirty-two dagger-wounds (tri-angular Camorra stabs) in his corpse when it was

found on the hillside. Scarred deep in the flesh was the letter "S" for sfregio, which is the mark the Camorra puts upon traitors. That night, too, Cuocolo's wife was slain in her flat in the Via Nardone. Men strangled her, stabbed her with triangular stilettos, and marked her body with an "S." This squalid crime was discovered in June, 1906. The complaisant police arrested a number of Erricone's Camorrists; but they were not greatly in danger.

A young thief named Escrittore had been in jail for a week or so.

Upon his release he went to a good old priest. Father Vittozzi, who was his kinsman and godfather. To him Escrittore made known that while in prison he had heard two petty rogues, Amadeo and Di Angelis, confess they had murdered the wretched Cuccolos. His godfather persuaded him to go to the police with the story. Forthwith the Camorrists were released; the two jailbirds were held for the murders.

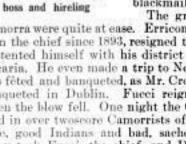
And the chiefs of the Camorra took the air of the Villa Nazionale on their tall horses; they talked politics and crime in the smart Café Fortunio in the Galleria; they supped at Santa Lucia and took their ease. They neither knew nor cared that Fabroni, captain of the Carabineers, was at work. Especially they did not know that Fabroni had loosed among them a soft-footed Roman hound—one Capezzuto, a very devil of a man, who might have been invented by Edgar Allan Poe and trained by Conan Doyle. In and out of the dark holes of the Camorra this devil of a man slipped-sometimes dressed as a brigand of Calabria, sometimes posing as a criminal, a fugitive, a beggar, till they laid the oath of the Camorra on him and told him things best untold.

But the true work he did was to find a traitor. And what a traitor! An epic traitor-a traitor for all time, worthy of a place near him of Kerioth, It. is not here you are to meet Abbatemaggio, that bright little traitor, hard as a diamond, pliable as dental rubber. What's to the present point is that he told monumental tales of Camorra crime—of graft and murder and pillage, of theft piled upon theft, blackmail upon blackmail.

The great chiefs of the Camorra were quite at ease. Erricone Alfano, who had been the chief since 1893, resigned that high post and contented himself with his district leadership of the Vicaria. He even made a trip to New York, where he was fêted and banqueted, as Mr. Croker was fêted and banqueted in Dublin. Fucci reigned in his stead. Then the blow fell. One night the Carabineers gathered in over twoscore Camorrists of high and low degree, good Indians and bad, sachems and outlaws, They took Fucci, the chief, and De Marinis, whose insolence had drawn down the lightning; they took Professor Rapi, treasurer of the Camorra, and a district leader of the old school, a gambler, a bon vivant, a scholar of a sort; the great Erricone Alfano was arrested in New York—that ill-starred detective, Joe Petrosino, get him in a famous Grand Street café not long after the banquet in his honor; they took, too, the good old priest, Father Vittozzi-charging him with having calumniated the two little jailbirds, Amadeo and Di Angelis, by accusing them of murdering the Cuocolos—and many others; great bosses of the Camorra. They were amazed, these rulers of Naples; they were indignant. (I think, now, I can understand how Boss Tweed and his henchmen felt when a like



Maria Stendardo, "the beauty"



Fucci and Di Matteo,

thing befell them in the ancient history of New York.) With wrists and ankles ironed they were put into cells where they lay for nearly five years before the courts were ready for them—where they lie now of nights in the Reclusorio of Santa Maria di Gradi on the Etrurian hillside.

Others, too, were taken in the net—more negligible men: thieves, bad husbands, day-sleepers, pickpockets, kidnapers, rogues of the Chiaia and the Vicaria—the larvæ of the jails and the slums. That Romance might not wholly die they netted a blithe girl of Naples, Maria Stendardo, and kept her to decorate the iron cage of Viterbo. Her you shall see, a woman white and fat as a begonia, with a carnal mouth and humid eyes; and you shall hear her cry aloud her innocence, protesting that the traitor Abbate-maggio sold her to the Carabineers because she scorned his love. (Which may be true. Anything may be true in Naples.)

For five years, I say, these prisoners lay in irons. Many of them died. Meanwhile the King's Carabineers, urged by the relentless Duke of Aosta (had not a great lady been insulted?), made strong the

case against them. Day by day the astounding Abbatemaggio, the traitor, revealed new secrets of the society. It took me a week merely to skim the cream of his depositions. There was not alone the murder of the Cuocolos, planned by the chiefs, Fucci, Erricone Alfano, De Marinis, and others, and carried out by Camorrists chosen by lot-Morra, Salvi, Di Gennaro, Totonno, Di Matteo, and Sannicolo; there was a long list of robberies and murders, in each of which (said the traitor) one or more of the prisoners had been concerned. He told of the kidnaping of the Marquis Giuseppe Cito, who was held for a ransom of \$20,000; of the poisoning of the Duke Monforte and his young English bride; of the murder of Holland Bennett,

a young American who crossed the occan with Roosevelt when the former President sailed for Africa— Bennett, who was on his honeymoon, was robbed, it is said, by Camorrists and thrown overboard while his ship was nearing Naples from Genea; and at the As you shall see!

In Viterbo, the medieval city in the hills, the dogs of the law and the wolves of the Camorra are locked in a year-long fight—one band fighting perhaps no more loyally than the other. The sons of the Etruscans look on with interest not wholly unprofessional. This is brigand-land—these mountains three hours from Rome—the home of the great Gasperoni. Not fifteen years ago Tiburzi strolled into Viterbo, bade the mayor come out and kneel in the public square, gave him two minutes for prayer and shot him through the head; then brigands ranged the hills, common as sheepdogs.

#### A Contemptuous Citizen

I WAITED one morning in the piazza by the fountain. It was early. A brown Capuchin monk in clanking sandals went by telling his beads. Then came a man in authority, a citizen of Viterbo. We had speech together of the trial. He derided the little Neapolitans of the Camorra. He refused to esteem them as criminals.

"What!" said he, "it takes thirty-four of them to

kill two—and one a woman!"

He spat his contempt toward the black prison wagons, which were approaching the old church opposite the fountain. That degraded church is now the Court of Assizes of Viterbo. I watched the prisoners as they were

Professor Rapi confronts Abbatemaggio

cage—an aviary, as it were, for monstrous vultures of crime—where their shackles were taken off.

Erricone Alfano was the first man I had word with then. The former chief of the Camorra stood with his hands gripping the bars of the cage. He is square-jawed, square-shouldered, with grizzly mustache and steady, unconquered eyes. One thing he said was:

"There is no Camorra. I know nothing of it. Our organization is The Reformed Society."

And that was true. When in 1893 Erricone Alfano was made chief of the Camorra he reorganized it and gave it that high-sounding name. Somehow or other I was reminded of a remark I once heard fall from the lips of a Tammany chief:

"There has been no vulgar stealing in Tammany Hall since Tweed's day." There was the same pride in Alfano's voice when he spoke of The Reformed Society.

"Innocent!" cried the former chief; and when his cage-mates heard the word they took it up, and the shouts of "Innocent! Innocent!" rang tumultuously through the degraded church.

Professor Rapi had not arrived, nor had Father Vittozzi, nor had Maria Stendardo. She came a moment later in a cab from the weman's prison and was thrust into the cage among the men. The professor and the priest, both ill, were brought from the hospital and given seats outside the cage.

Where once the church altar stood a rough judicial bench has been erected. It is covered with green velvet. It was here Judge Bianchi, in a black gown with gilt galloons, took his place, with his assistant judges, or assessors, on either hand. Near him was the prosecuting counsel in red. (There is a violent error in the Italian habit of clothing in red hangmen, procuratori, and cardinals.) Below the bench

were seats for the lawyers, a few chairs for visitors; behind that a railed-off space for the mob—a mob of peasants, idlers, vagabonds,—ale and female, that stank to heaven. To the judge's right was the jury-box, facing the cage. Those good men and true were somber of aspect.



Y OU have heard, you have read how, as the date of the trial approached, the citizens of Viterbo, who were liable to be summoned to serve on the jury, fled away in automobiles, in trains, in Etrurian two-wheeled carts; poor men ran afoot. Jour-



Cerrati and Desiderio

The King's ministers watch the proceedings



The priest, Vittozzi, giving his evidence

door of the Camorra was laid the murder of Miss Ethel Reid, a cousin of the Princess Rospigliosi, whose body was found atleat in the Bay of Naples. And many more—crimes local, Neapolitan, monstrous.

Twenty of the prisoners were indicted for these various crimes disclosed by Abbateninggio. One after the other they were brought up and tried in various courts. One after the other they were acquitted—and sent back to jail. In only one case did the Carabineers secure a con-

viction on the evidence furnished by the informer, and that conviction has just been quashed by the Court of Appeals. For what, then, are these caged

men being tried at Viterbo?

Five of those I named stand charged with the murder of Cuocolo and his wife. The others are being tried for "criminal association"—in other words, for belonging to the Camorra. The maximum penalty for this offense is, by Italian law, four years' imprisonment. The accused men have already been in prison for five years. The case of the old priest, Father Vittozzi, is more extraordinary. If found guilty of calumny, he can be sentenced only to two years. The ways of Italian justice are not simple; they are tortuous as the methods of the Camorra, melodramatic as a Sicilian play; as you shall see.



The informer in his private cage

taken from the Black Marias.
They came out awkwardly, chained two by two. They bowed pleasantly to the little group of lawyers and journalists who stood inside

the cordon of troops. I had expected to face dark-looking ruffians. I know not why; one should have known better.

And I saw men with the prison pallor on them, to be sure—men who had not stood in the goodly light of the sun for five years—but men of reputable look, dressed in decent black, with here and there the flash of a colored necktic. They were whitelinened men, cleanly, sober, of good aspect. (Of course villains never look like villains; when by chance they do they have to give up the trade of villainy or starve.)

Holding up their leg-chains they shambled into the church. By the courtesy of Signor Bianchi, the presiding judge, I followed on their heels; followed and saw them thrust into that huge iron



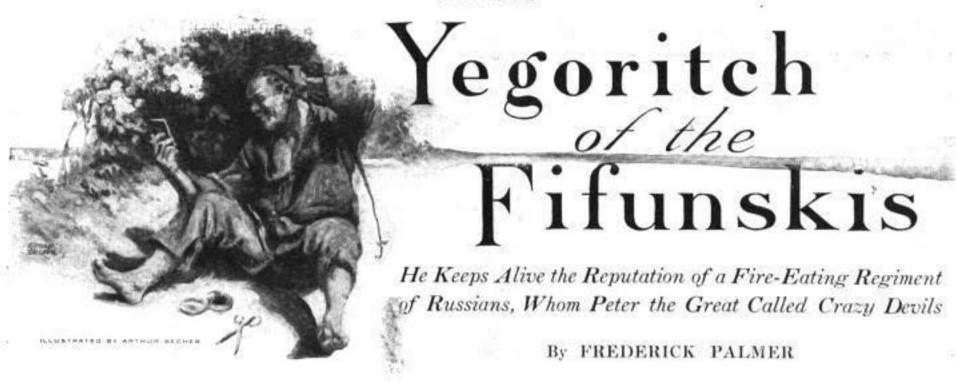
The Viterbo jury has no fear of the Camorra

nalists of lawless imagination told you they fled for fear of the dread Camerra. They do not fear the Camerra in Viterbo. They have, as you know, a very fair sort of brigands of their own.

What the jurymen faced was nearly a year of service—penned in a foul court by day, locked by night in a solitary hotel—for the pay of a day-laborer. It was not a cheerful prospect; and to-day the men in the box are gloomier than the men in the cage; and their release is no more imminent.

#### A Fastidious Knave

A PAUSE; the traitor is brought in; and as Abbate-maggio appears, chained, surrounded by Carabineers, there rises from the cage a roar as of famished animals. A few words ring clear above the clamor: "Traitor! Murderer of the innocent! Judas!" Smiling, the little man enters his separate cage. He stares with grinning disdain at the cageful of Camorrists; then he sits down gracefully, crosses his legs, and inspects a patent-leather shoe and a crimson sock. He is all in black, save for the crimson socks and a crimson tie. He shoots out his big white cuffs and inspects them. He twirls his upturned mustache and smiles, smiles. The Camorrists snarl; the old priest crosses himself. The informer is a smart, swarthy little man, natty and self-possessed; his eyes are small as beads, sharp as (Concluded on page 25)



HE staff of Dai Ichi Gun-First Japanese Army Corps—to whom English is a troublesome language, need not have thumbed their dictionaries for a more specific definition of the act of Andrei Yegoritch. There could be none. It was simply madness-the exalted, capricious perfection of madness-born of the Manchurian torment of giants stung by pigmies and speaking in the person of a private of the Fifunsky Regiment.

The Fifunskis rejoiced in the same kind of insanity which made the charge of Pickett's Brigade glorious and has gilded many a forlorn hope with romance. They could not remain quite rational and live up to a tradition that was given to them by

Peter the Great bimself.

"You crazy devils!" Peter called them, after a wild campaign of theirs in his own wild age all to his imperial taste; and they had gone so straight to their object, turning out of the way neither for villages nor rivers, that he set an arrow on their collars as a mark of distinction from his own hand.

THEY had a regimental song in keeping with the temper of their inheritance. The gist of such sense as it had was to beat your drums, sing, and charge. When in doubt, when not in doubt, when merry, when sad, charge, and charge till the enemy showed a white flag-then give him a drink. roar of the song was as ten thousand boot-heels beating time on a thrashing floor. For, first and last, there have never been any sopranos among the Fifunskis. All were big men; mostly with blue eyes and fair hair; and their madness was of the top-lofty, blue-eyed, fair-haired kind of the Northland peoples. Throughout the last century the Imperial bowstring had many occasions for letting the Fifunsky arrow fly here and there across the long Russian frontier, from the Black Sea's end to the Amur's mouth. The Fi-funskis were familiar with all manner of blackhaired, yellow-skinned and brown-skinned pagans, but particularly the Turk. They liked to fight the Turk. In the war of '77-8 they went through a Turkish brigade in such a fashion that they won another bit of insignia for their collars. On either side of the arrow's shaft, just back of the barb, was set a section of half-moon-symbolic of the crescent emblem of the Turks broken in two.

Time crept on. Recruits came and went in a long period of peace. The Fifunsky Colonel, when the old century turned the corner and gave a new century the road, was Semyon Samsonovitch Paklin, who had been a major in the taking of Shipka Pass in '77 and in the assault on Plevna in '78. He ran to an abundance of flesh unequally distributed, the bulk hanging heavily from the waistband. Though his thoughts and precepts were all of smoke-powder days, who could question his authority at reviews with a row of medals across his breast or in the barracks when the St. George cross for bravery hung in impressive isolation on his fatigue blouse?

GRANDIOSE, delightful, talkative, Russian, incontrovertible was Colonel Samsonovitch. Ask him about the Japanese and be would say; "Pouf!" and flip an imaginary crum off his knee. "Pouff! They are nothing!"

Now, to Andrei Yegoritch, peasant and reservist, the Colonel was a pillar of wisdom, courage, and authority. His regimental comrades had called him the Simpleton; and to win that distinction among the fair-haired Fifunskis amounted to a positive accomplishment. Consider, too, that he was the tallest of all the Fifunskis, among whom five feet nine was abasement and five feet eleven mediocrity.

When the spring of 1904 arrived he had been a year away from the colors and had grown a plenteous uncontrollable beard the bue of straw. He was working to make a home for Mashurina. From the soles of his boots to the top of his thatch he loved Mashuring in a confessed and unremitting earnestness.

Not only had Mashurina refused to agree to share the hearthstone which he was stubbornly preparing, but she had laughed at the idea as a joke. Andrei did not let such a small obstacle disturb him. He insisted with arrow-like directness that Mashurina would duly capitulate. When she told him he was too witless for consideration, be said:

"I must have some sense. Didn't I serve with the Fifunskis?"

"Simpleton!" answered Mashurina. "I am used to being called Simpleton, and I don't care as long as I am a Fifunsky and love you," he returned.

Both were of the mother soil, born of parents who had been serfs. Their village was in the sea-level steppes, two thousand miles distant as the crow flies from the nearest salt water. It was supposed to know nothing of all that passed in the stirring outside world except items approved by the censor of the bureaucracy in St. Petersburg. Yet news trickled in that this bother with the Japanese was growing to grave proportions. Finally it broke in war.

The destruction of Russian battleships and cruisers did not disturb the steppes. But beating Russian soldiers at the Yalu! Beating Russia on land! This was puzzling. Then Andrei received a talismanic slip of paper, which called him out as a firstvenr reservist.

"The Fifunskis are going! We'll teach the heathen a lesson!" said Andrei.

"Simpleton! How well you think of yourself!" answered Mashurina. "Most simpletons do until they trip over their own shadows."

BUT he would not wait on nonsense in this crisis. His big peasant's hands gripped her by the shoulders as in a vise, while her eyes flashed defiance.

"When I come back?" he asked.

"Simpleton!"

"When I come back?" he repeated.

"If you—if you get St. George's cross, yes! And now let me go, you empty-headed bully!" In the war of '77-8 the Fifunskis had won no less

than twenty crosses of St. George; but that was against the Turk. Ten would be the most they could expect from fighting the Japanese pigmies, Andrei thought. He made up his mind that be would win one of the ten. And this for a girl who was so disinterested in his future that she was not among the group of his neighbors who saw him off at the railroad station.

The sad fact, however much it hurt him, did not diminish his giant love. Had not the Fifunskis always fought for the love of women? There was a stanza in the regimental song about it, which ran as softly as the winnowing of wheat after the roar of the thrashing was over.

"Andrei! Andrei the Simpleton-little Andrei, have you stopped growing?" called his comrades, when they met him at the rendezvous of mobiliza-

Could Richard Cœur de Lion, favorite Plantagenet king of the primitive Saxons, have seen that regiment he would have cried: "Come on! Drop those steel barrels that ill become you and get on your armor and seize your lances! We're off to take the Holy Sepulcher!' Henry VIII of England, or Henry IV of France, or Charles XI of Sweden, or Frederick the Great could have understood these children of the North who were a little later than their neighbors in breaking the shell of feudalism. Herded in troop-ears, they set forth, from siding to siding, across Siberia to their awakening.

"Wait till we Fifunskis charge!" Colonel Sam-

sonovitch would say. Then he would add: "This is a devil of a long, uncomfortable train ride!"-for which he blamed the Japanese and for which he meant that they should pay.

Seven thousand miles in the Czar's domain the Fifunskis traveled before they reached the Manchurian frontier. When the Little Father had so much land and so many farms yet to know a virgin furrow, some of the Fifunskis wondered why he should want more. Some of them even lost interest in the war; or would, if a Fifunsky had not been supposed to breathe gunpowder as a dragon breathes fire.

Seven thousand miles traveled these soldiers of the youngest of the new peoples. After all, under their shaggy heads of hair was the message of the emotional civilization which took its inspiration from the soldiers, poets, law-givers, priests, and philos-ophers on the shores of the Mediterranean and spread, with the fervent prayers, laughter, and quarrels of individual pioneering, till its spires were set on one whole coast of the Pacific, from Cape Horn to Bering Strait.

SEVEN thousand miles to the country of the stay-at-home peoples, who took their inspiration from India, to the country of the old peoples, the peoples without emotion, who have never had restless West-ern aspirations for the unknowable and the unattainable; to a land which lifts up its soul neither in cathedrals, epic poems, nor symphonies. We can not deny kinship with the Fifunskis without feeling cold before the towers of Milan and Cologne, under the pulse of the Odyssey's lines or the strains of Beethoven or Tschnikowsky.

"Strange heathen, these Chinese!" was Andrei's less complicated expression of the contrast of the East and the West, after the Fifunskis were detrained at Liau-Yang. He promptly screwed his brow into knots over a letter home to Mashurina. It was his pride that he could write; he had learned how in the army after he had reached the age of

"We have arrived. We go to fight. I will get the cross. I love you. I will finish the house for you when I come home," was the sum of that mighty labor, all smudgy with finger-marks of Andrei's straining over the intricate problems of literacy.

Muscle-stiff from the ride, soft feet soon going sore, the Fifunskis started off to the front, the redfaced, white-haired old Colonel leading. One of their officers, Major Boris Andrevitch, a studious man who had traveled much, even to Japan, surveyed with foreboding their cumbrous blanket coats and mess-kit, their heavy boots, and their bayonets set fast to rifle barrels.

"Unfit for modern warfare, when soldiers must erawl to approach the trenches against long-range

rifle fire," he remarked.
"Crawl! The Fifunskis do not crawl! They charge! It is the equipment that we had against the Turks!" roared the Colonel.

AND Andrei was thinking as he trudged in his place in the ranks:

"I will get the cross of St. George because-because, though I may be the stupidest, I am the biggest and I can charge the fastest."

After marching many miles, the Fifunskis were sent, at dusk, scrambling up to the top of the highest ridge of a mountainous region. There they slept on their arms. At dawn they looked out on a series of verdure-clad valleys crisscrossed by ravines. A hard country this for steppes men to charge in! But they were not expected to charge; only to stay any attack on the position they occupied. Right and left they heard the rattle of rifle fire and the pounding of artillery, while they were not in the battle.

At length they had glimpses of moving bits of brown in openings of the high millet and among the scrub on the slope of the ridge to the right. After the little khaki figures had massed in a ravine, they sprang up in a cloud and rushed the crest above them with flashing bayonets. The Fifunskis heard a cheer—a cheer that seemed trained as a part of a calculated stage scene—and then they saw the flag of the Rising Sun floating in place of the flag of Russia. Another cheer, and they saw that the ridge to

their left was also in the enemy's possession. The whole business had been as surreptitious as a burglar entering a house at night. It was as puzzling and undeniable as an incomprehensible scientific demonstration,

"This is knitting! This is not war!" stormed the old Colonel.

"You will fall back immediately!" called an adjutant, riding up.

"Fall back!" gasped the Colonel. "The Fifunskis fall back, without firing a shot?"

"Yes. You'll be in a trap if you don't."

"Trap the Fifunskis! God in Heaven! These little heathen trap the Fifunskis! We'll cut our way out!" answered the Colonel.

"Orders! The orders are to retreat immediately."

AND orders must be obeyed. The Fifunskis scrambled down to the road. There they formed in columns of fours, while the bullets of their pursuers began whipping the air. Looking on from a distant hill, Japanese staff and foreign attachés

were thrilled at sight of such stoical defiance under fire.

In his injured dignity and contempt for the heathen, the old Colonel would not even command the double quick. A massy line of dark blue, their officers' white blouses points for the aim of Japanese skirmishers, the Fifunskis marched away in solid formation. They were heavy-hearted with shame and the weight of this Great Discovery which they could not analyze.

"Wait till the Fifunskis charge!" called the old Colonel over his shoulder, beads of perspiration trickling down his purple cheeks.

HE DID not have long to wait. A chance came before Liau-Yang fell, a chance when, with their band playing and singing the song of the thrashing-floor, they plunged into a sheet of flame. If you doubt the desperate courage of that charge, ask the Japanese who met it and rolled it back with overwhelming fire, as a breaker throws driftwood on the beach. If you doubt the glorious audacity of it, ask the samurai of Dai Ichi Gun.

Andrei was in the front rank, with the vision of the cross of St. George before him, and his long legs were giving him the lead when something tripped him. He dropped so early in the onset with a bullet in his leg that he did not fall into the hands of the enemy with the other wounded, but was picked up by the litter-bearers and borne to safety.

As the remnants of the Fifunskis were reformed in the streets of Liau-Yang, the nature of the Great Discovery about the little pagans who crawled became plainer to them. It was Major Boris Andrevitch in that moment of confusion and despair—the sleeve of his blouse hanging in shreds, torn by a fragment of shell—who revived their spirits by starting the national anthem.

"Russia will come back!" the old Colonel roared toward the foe. "It may be a month; it may be a year, or ten years, or a hundred years—but Russia will come back! Nothing can stop Russia!"

"One defeat seven thousand miles from Moscow," said Boris, "will mean victory if it awakes us at home."

"You Nihilist!" stormed the Colonel, who wanted nothing so much as to shoot Boris for black treason. "We both love Russia, each in his own way," answered Boris, respectfully.

S PRING had come again to the Manchurian hills, where Andrei Yegoritch sat under the shade of a piece of Chinese matting doing outpost duty. In the ten months which had passed much history had loen swiftly made. In another charge at the Sha-Ho the nature of the Great Discovery had become even more comprehensible to all the Fifunskis at the cost of a third of their strength. There the old Colonel, refusing to take cover in the presence of pigmies, had fallen, the arrows on his collar pointing straight toward the muzzle of the rifle barrel that sent its messenger mercifully through his forehead.

After the Sha-Ho came the long winter in the frozen trenches, where they kept the letter of staff commands by holding back the enemy's charges for



He was prepared for their onset and, rejoicing in the strength of his arms, he threw them into the river

ten days in the growing confidence that the Great Discovery had become the open secret of their glad mastery. When with the flanking of the right wing of the army the heart-breaking word that they must go was given, they went not in columns of fours and purposeless grand disdain, but covering their retreat step by step and taking toll of their pursuers in skilful rearguard action. For now Boris Andrevitch was their Colonel.

In all, Andrei had received four letters from Mashurina, written by the village letter-writer at her dictation. "The Fifunskis are still running away from the pigmies," she said. Her tone was taunting and it was touched with shame for Russia's name. "Do you Fifunskis still boast what grand fellows you are?" she asked. Of the few crosses of St. George that had been distributed, not one had gone to a Fifunsky. How could you reward a man with an arrow on his collar for retreating? The idea was out of harmony with the Fifunsky tradition.

On this warm spring day, when he knew that all the level fields at home lay carpeted with green, our giant simpleton was homesick—homesick as a boy in his first week away from his mother's care at a strange school. But he would not have returned if he had been given a furlough. For one thing, he would not face Mashurina. For another thing, iron had entered his blood.

A THOUSAND yards down the road was another bit of matting which shaded the Japanese outpost, who had the same orders as Andrei. An outpost's business is not to make war on his own account, but to keep a sharp lookout. He is not to fire unless fired on. Thus, catlike, the points of the two armies glared at each other.

Watching that pigmy squatting under his thatch set a glow of anger in Andrei's soul. He wanted to see that pigmy taste some of the bitterness of retreat that he had tasted; he wanted to recover all the land that Russia had lost, "Russia will come back!" the old Colonel's defiance at Liau-Yang sounded in his ears. This war had become a personal matter with him. In the next battle, now that the Fifunskis knew how to charge, they

The next battle! He was dwelling on the prospect as a kind of Nirvana when Colonel Boris and one of the officers of the general staff rode up. The Fifunskis loved Boris now. They would have gone rejoicing into hell for this quiet, self-contained leader, hoping that they would never come out except on the other side, with their feet on the crest of a Japanese breastworks. The crucible of war had found its merit, as it had the merit of the men who led on the march to the sea and to Appomattox. There was something of the kindly dignity of a Hancock or a Gordon about Boris. He patted Andrei on the shoulder and gave him cigarettes; and then fell to talking with the staff officer, while Andrei could not help listening.

"You get a long view over the valley here," said Boris, as the staff officer looked through his glasses, "and no sign of supplies being brought up—no sign

of any preparations for movement. I don't believe they mean to try us again; they've had enough."

"My idea, too," answered the staff officer. "While all the world thinks that they could beat us again because they have done it before, they mean to get peace and label it magnanimity on their part."

PEACE! Did Andrei bear a right! It meant going home without the St. George cross! Home to be laughed at as a simpleton!

"Peace, without one victory for Russia!" exclaimed Boris. "No. We must have one victory, if we stay here forever. We can win out here and still get reforms at home."

"So we would if we had a strong Czar—not a Czar surrounded by crystalgazers and vacant-minded, soft-worded courtiers."

It would have meant a world tumbling in anarchy to Andrei if he had heard this a year before from the lips of an officer. Now he was finding curiously that it did not interfere with his love of Russia or his respect for the Czar's office,

"Peace because St. Petersburg will take Japan's word and the world's opinion about Japanese strength," continued the staff officer, as he called to the orderly to bring the horses.

"Every discussion always returns to our incurable weakness—intelligence," said Boris. "The Japanese know all about what we are doing and we know little of what they are doing."

"Why—why is that?" Andrei asked, forgetting that privates are not supposed to bother their heads with official affairs. The old Colonel would have told him to "shut up." Boris, however, took the pains to explain, as if a private might have intellectual faculties as well as legs to carry a rifle.

"MY COLOSSUS"—Boris always called Andrei M this, and Andrei liked it better than Simpleton—"my Colossus, it is this way: We are fighting in a country of yellow men. The trained Japanese spies fasten a cue to their hair and put on coolie clothes and wander about in our lines at will. But no white man may roam about in their lines. He is recognized and taken prisoner at once."

"Yes, sir," answered Andrei, staring. "And suppose," he inquired naively, "any one found out if the pigmies were not ready to fight again. Would the Czar give him the cross?"

"Depend on it!" answered the staff officer, laughing, as he and the Colonel rode away.

Andrei, gazing straight down the road toward the Japanese outpost, was thinking; and he thought so hard that he saw nothing but a precious little enameled cross and the one way to win it. He thought himself into that capricious perfection of arrowstraight Fifunsky madness that made him overlook the penalty for desertion, as he withdrew silently from his sleeping comrades that night.

ANDREI had left his rifle behind. He had no weapon with him except the wit which should spring from the touchstone of his folly; no equipment except a bundle strapped to his back. So cautiously did he proceed, keeping to the shadows of thickets or to the bottom of ravines, that he could not have made more than a mile when the break of dawn found him in the woods at the edge of a field of young millet.

Slowly the morning mist rose from the valley. It left a mantle on the tiles of a village which gleamed under the slanting rays of the sun. A river with high banks ran past the village. Near the military bridge which spanned it a dew-moist regimental flag flapped out limply with the first morning breeze. Sturdy, short figures in khaki were moving about the camp and preparing for breakfast.

"I'm right among the pigmics-clear past their outposts!" thought Andrei. He was as happy over the prospect as a shaggy bear who had just thrust his tongue into a store of wild honey.

SLIPPING off his uniform, he folded it nicely as all Fifunskis were taught to do. Opening his bundle he spread out its contents-a box of shoel lacking, a suit of Chinese coolie jeans, and a cue of braided black hair, which he had already sewed to the back rim of a coolie cap. There was also a small mirror. How could any actor make up without one? There was also a pair of shears. With these he clipped his straw beard till it was a furrowed stubble, showing his milk-white Caucasian skin.

"That will never do! I must be yellow," he

thought. "I have it!"

He rubbed his cheeks and chin with dandelion blossoms, which made a yellow a little too bright for realism. Dipping his forefinger in the blackingbox, he drew oblique black lines across his straight, fair eyebrows. Then with a quantity of the blacking he vigorously shampooed the edges of his hair. After he had drawn the cap with the cue attached down close to his ears and studied the effect, his face spread in a broad smile of satisfaction.

"Mashurina could not tell her future husband from a pagan! Ho! ho!" he chortled-this great fool, this maddest of the mad Fifunskis, looking into his own blue eyes, when not a black-haired, yellowskinned native of all the four hundred millions from

the Amur to Canton had blue eyes.

Oh, he would have news for Colonel Boris! And if they gave St. George's cross for news, his cross was as good as won! He was softly humming the air of the stanza of the Fifunsky song about the love of women, with no practical Mashurina present to call "Simpleton!" as he started along the path across the fields, confident that he was only another ambling coolie on the Manchurian landscape.

H<sup>18</sup> initial plan of observation was made with great credit to his sagacity, be thought. The path led to a clump of bushes by the river-bank. He would hide behind these and watch the regimental camp and then wander around the outskirts of the village looking for other regiments. It all seemed as easy as charging the Japanese had to the old Colonel.

When he came to the bushes he heard voices quite near-voices which he knew were not Chinese. was about to move on, when four figures without rifles arose from the shelter of the bank where they had been seated chatting. They broke into a grin at sight of the ludicrous giant; their breaths were drawn in in whistling gusts as they

recognized his blue eyes. Andrei had been at close quarters with that grin before and he had heard that peculiar hissing cry of the Japanese before they sprang. He was prepared for their onset as they came at him, one-two-three-four; and one-twothree, rejoicing in the strength of his

arms, he threw them into the river.

splash, splash, splash. But as the third went, the fourth gripped him around the ankles with a wrestler's hold.

Then pigmies seemed to rise from all sides. Some who were good jumpers were able to reach high enough to get their arms around his neck. There was the incentive of the collector in their mass play. They wanted to take this specimen alive-this very Jumbo of the clumsy, hulking giants, with hair of hemp and bared chest (to their slant eyes) the color of a fish's belly. Some one bit him on the head with a bayonet scabbard and he saw stars as he sank under the weight of his captors.

When consciousness returned, two pigmies were sitting on either leg, while two others held his shoulders and a fifth was tying his wrists together. He beheld, in mortal humiliation, an amphitheatric gallery of grins, while one little fellow-who had the brush, as it were—held the coolie cap with its false cue aloft in farcical exhibition.

OW he wished the pigmies had killed him out-H ow he wished the pignated by the thought right! But he was reassured by the thought that his agony could not last long. A soldier out of uniform and in disguise, he would be shot as a spy. Then the exasperating, graven grins sent him into an outburst of rage. He called the little men names which would not have been nice to hear had they understood Russian. But the grins of the soldiers of the unemotional peoples did not change. Rather they increased in number as news of the event spread. And the anger of the son of the emotional peoples passed.

Oh, it was hard, hard, hard for a fighting Fifunsky to bear! It convinced him that he was a buffoon, a simpleton, a renegade, who had brought shame to his regiment. When an officer came and some soldiers with rifles, the captive was permitted to rise; and the spectators exclaimed "Aw!" as their glances rose

with his towering height.

It gave him some satisfaction that he was shoulders above their khaki caps anyway. Suddenly, as he looked over their heads, he broke into a taunting, spontaneous "Ho! ho!" of his own at sight of something in the background. They turned to see the three comrades whom he had thrown into the river, dripping with mud, as they scrambled up the bank. The three made a picture sweet with solace to Andrei's sore and battered soul; and the grins faded somewhat with the "Aw!" that followed. Andrei threw his chest out, his shoulders back, and his head up. He was not a pigmy, thank heaven. Yes, he was a Fifunsky still, a soldier of the Czar.

"Take him to headquarters!" said the officer, assigning the specimen to an armed squad.

A soldier on his right and a soldier on his left, two soldiers behind, and two in front-the officer was taking no risk with a mad Russian threw infantrymen onetwo-three into the river. like so many bags of rice -Andrei was started to Dai Ichi Gun, Every face he passed was smiling or grinning at him, and every face was yellow, as he saw with a flicker out of the corner of his eyes, while he looked straight ahead. He was isolated, alone

among the beathen, the butt of their humor; but he was bound that he would not perform for them like some dancing bear with a ring in his nose.

AT LENGTH he saw approaching a number of men on horseback, who, though indistinct in the distance, yet had a quality in their appearance entirely out of keeping with the landscape. A tree at a bend of the road hid them, and a moment later he came abruptly face to face with them. He did not notice that they were different styles of uniform; he saw only that they were not yellow. They, too, were white.

"English and Americans!" he thought, for he had heard that both were on the side of the pagans.

At sight of that erect figure in its ludicrous effort at make-up, the foreign attachés with the First Japanese Army Corps drew rein. Their inclination to smile was struck cold by Andrei's stare. The stare was accusing and contemptuous. It asked what excuse they had for being on the side of the pagans, while it denied any kinship with such apostates.

"A splendid fellow! And the beautiful folly of him!" said the Englishman. "It's ripping!"

"Corking!" said the American.

"What regiment are you of?" asked the French

attaché, who spoke Russian.
"Fifunsky!" answered Andrei, as if it were a shibboleth to blast a rock wall in two.

"Fifunsky!"

AT THIS the attachés exchanged glances. All had beard of the Fifunskis. The Frenchman leaned over in his saddle, his fingers working nervously on the reins.

"I am French-I am one of your allies-I am here

to see for my Government," he explained.

"We are all here for our governments," put in the German attaché, in general exculpation for his col-

All felt better as Andrei's stare mellowed. With a quickness creditable to a simpleton, his mind flashed back to the object of his Odyssey. Again he had a vision of winning the cross.

"What can I tell my Colonel?" he asked.

For a year the Frenchman had seen his allies driven back, beaten by their unpreparedness, clumsiness, and bad generalship. He had gloried in the improvement they had shown at Mukden. For a year every letter he wrote had been censored. He was human and he was also a Gaul. He forgot the official niceties of his position in an explosion.

"Tell him they are making no preparations for another attack!" he said. "Tell him I am a soldier and I know by the signs! Tell him they have gone

their limit and they want peace!"

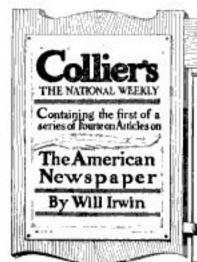
The Japanese officer who acted as chaperon to the attachés, lest they should see too much, did not understand Russian, but he suspected the Frenchman. A word from him and the guards took the hint and proceeded with their prisoner.

MIS brought Andrei out of the dream of a cross already won. Of course he would never live to give the message to his Colonel. These pigmies had his body fast, but they had not the Fifunsky spirit of him. As he took up the march again he broke into the stanza of the regimental song about the love of women. It was no music at all to the cars of the guards, who fought for the love of Emperor and the love of race. Their women are honored in putting on my lord's slippers. Fancy Mashurina feeling that way!

The stanza was sweet with the rhythm of the West to the attachés. It made them all start and turn and listen. The German had heard it before. He explained what it was and hummed the measure



At sight of that erect figure in its ludicrous effort at make-up, the foreign attachés with the First Japanese Army Corps drew rein



## The American Newspaper

#### THE READER'S OPINION OF HIS HOME PAPER

In connection with our year's work on the newspaper situation, Collier's offered sixty prizes of \$50 each in cities and regions of the United States and Canada, for the best letters from readers concerning their newspapers. We can not, unfortunately, publish all the prize letters; we have not the space. What we wanted, after all, was a free expression of general public opinion; and we surely got that. To those among the prize-winners who find themselves left out, we give for their consolation the old editorial formula: "Rejection does not necessarily imply lack of merit." We are printing only such letters as describe not special conditions but general ones—that have a meaning not only for the one community but for every community. Later we may tabulate into statistics various opinions expressed by the authors of these letters. It is safe, however, to state certain general conclusions in advance of that process. Few of the writers profess to be influenced by the editorial page. The news columns, on the other hand, most of them believe—"with a grain of salt," Hundreds of writers used that very phrase. Here, however, is a surprise. The most common criticism, and the one most violently expressed, was "bad advertising." The obscene and misleading display of quacks and patent-medicine fakers was the point of special and strenuous attack with the greater part of our correspondents. The next instalment of these letters will be published in the issue of September 2, and will include communications from New York City and Kansas City, Missouri



#### CHICAGO

This prize-winning letter is exceptional, in that the writer, unlike most of the rest, admits that he is influenced by the editorial page.

READ the "Tribune" regularly, and have for many years. My opinions are influenced by its editorials in two distinct ways that I am conscious of. In the first place, when I turn to its editorial comment, expecting to find some strong expression, especially with reference to personalities, I find the personality ignored and the principle dealt with.

When I look for a scathing editorial against a certain man, the "Tribune" deals with him only as a symptom of a disease of the body politic. In short, the "Tribune" goes editorially way down deep into the fundamentals. It brings to a mind like mine, which has a breadth of thought on things current, the depth which it needs.

In the second place, these editorials have been a large influence in creating in me a saner patriotism. To do this, they had to destroy that form of national vanity which the schoolboy of my day was taught as patriotism. I resented this at first. It hurt me to have the "Tribune" dissect a Senator's vote and corporation affiliations after I had listened to his Memorial Day speech. "Tribune" editorials on political questions lead one away from feeling to thought. Its ridicule or close reasoning punctures many bubbles of hypocrisy and flapdoodle. An incident of this was its editorial comment on Senator Bailey's bathos when he pleaded for Lorimer. The "Tribune" editorials have a tang and a snap.

Witness this, anent its fight to make all the candidates for the mayoralty tell who was putting up:

"The time for tall talk is over. What Chicago needs is open bookkeeping."

I do and do not believe what I read in the news columns. I often have a baffling feeling that the "Tribune" edits its news. I have never felt that it did it in a base way, but have realized that attempts were being made to color our judgment. Its headlines are too often special pleaders.

I value most McCutcheon's cartoons. Kindly, intelligent, sincere, and delightfully funny, they bring to each one at our breakfast table something needed to begin the day on, which is to the new spirituality what dad's family altar was to our childhood's Methodism.

My criticisms are not many. I have felt that the "Tribune," with other Chicagoans, was too complacent with Chicago. I love Chicago, and yet I never can become used to some of the horrors here. The Harrison Street police station, the levee, the food adulterations, and the conditions which make little children suffer, are some of the municipal sores which, to me, deserve the front page forever.

I often wonder if newspaper men grow callous to evils which only persistent and large publicity can heal. The "Tribune" would be greater if it had the view-point of the Philadelphia "North American" trove.

The other newspapers! Oh! There is the "Record-Herald" and the "Daily News"; almost as good to me as the "Tribune." The "Post" does not have any opinion—is clean and fine from a statistical point of view. The "Journal" is good in spots, but it fights individuals too much. Its quarrel with Theodore Roosevelt and its abuse of him, to me, mean something warped. I can not understand the reasoning which prompts the abuse of him when so many real enemies of the public good are at large. The "Inter-Ocean" is awfully droll. Reactionary and partizan, twenty years behind to-day's thinking, it shows by contrast how far independent journalism has traveled. The Hearst papers I often look at to gratify a low taste for Mutt, Jeff, the Katzenjammer Kids, and the others.

I class my reading the Hearst papers with my

occasional eating of pig's feet. I do think that the Hearst papers do more good than harm, for they are the kindergarten for my little brothers back of the yards. They are a boon to the strap-hanger, for they ask as little as they give.

O. H. CHAMBERLAIN, JR.

■ W. C. Parsal does not like many newspapers and does not believe most of them. He states a common perplexity of the man in the street when he says:

 $\mathbf{Y}^{ ext{OU}}$  say the influence of the newspaper is increasing. This is an idea very common among members of the journalistic profession. If it is correct, why is it a common occurrence here in Chicago for an election to go directly opposite to the recommendations of all the reputable papers in the city? Why, I recall that once when Mr. Lorimer was elected to Congress from my district, the leading argument advanced by his partizans was that newspapers misrepresent everything else, and therefore must be lying about Lorimer. There are probably persons who believe what they read in the news columns, and there is perhaps here and there an old-fashioned person who treats the editorials as gospel, but I think a majority of people, like myself, believe such of the news items as sound reasonable and plausible, and regard the editorials as ex parte arguments presenting one side of the question.

¶ And another correspondent, a fanatical believer in the "Record-Herald," states a criticism which H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of that newspaper, will endorse. He says:

"I DO not know of any criticism to make of this paper except that it does not contain enough department-store advertisements."

#### COLUMBIA, S. C.

C. Here is an appreciation (and not overdone, either) of an excellent newspaper in a small city. It is the prize-winning letter from Columbia. The "State" deserves this, and more:

COLUMBIA has two good papers, but for lack of space I shall discuss only the "State." The "State" thinks straight and has the courage to speak out. I know this because it does not hesitate to champion some reforms which are not only absolutely necessary but also are distasteful in the extreme to many of its readers. First of all, the "State" preaches compulsory education. This is still too advanced a position for general acceptance in the South. The obvious reasons are the negro and the rampant individualism of the Southerner. But the near future will bring it. The same feeble arguments were used against the public school system thirty years ago.

The "State" points out at every opportunity that the white illiteracy in South Carolina (still more than 12 per cent) is as great a menace as the disproportion of negroes in the population. To cure these evils it insists that the State needs compulsory education and white immigrants. For demanding education for all South Carelinians, for pointing out that more than a tenth of the whites alone are growing up in absolute ignorance, an easy prey to flattering politicians, and for protesting against this policy as largely responsible for the horrible frequency of murder and violence in South Carolina, the "State" is, of course, accused of "befouling its own nest." That cry was also raised by the grafters and their friends when the "State" helped turn the light on the dispensary frauds. Questions of education probably interest the paper more than all others at the present time, as evidenced by the space it gives to rural school problems and the State University. Improvement in farming, reform of taxation, and the building of good roads are really part of the present educational campaign in the South. The "State" devotes a great deal of its space—news

columns as well as editorials—to this educational and industrial revolution.

Furthermore, this paper recognizes fully that to many of its readers it supplies the place of the weekly and monthly magazines. Its Sunday edition prints, accordingly, many original articles, especially such as bear on South Carolina history and literature. This year it has published, for instance, a secession semicentennial number, several charming character sketches of ante-bellum life in the low country, a series of excellent articles on the birds of the State, and another series of investigations into the history of the University of South Carolina.

On its Sunday society pages it honestly endeavors to print the names of one-half the ladies in the upcountry. The next Sunday the other half have their turn. However, it prints no comic supplement. Its woman's page is less insulting to the intelligence of women than many another, and its plate matter is good. In foreign news the "State" is weak, but it does mention occasionally what is going on in North Carolina and Georgia, and South Carolinians care little for what happens in foreign communities other than Charleston.

Louis Parke Chamberlayne.

#### LOS ANGELES

• We have had our say about General Harrison Gray Otis. Perhaps we need add nothing to this prize-winning letter from Los Angeles:

STRANGERS in southern California, the first week after our coming we made a contract to take the Los Angeles "Times" for a year. I have read the paper regularly, always noting the editorial page. There is literary ability and frequent wit and sometimes delightful humor, not only in squibs, but in extended discussion of impending questions; nevertheless, the most of the labor is labor lost, in my judgment. With calmness and restraint and augmentative good sense the editors can treat almost any matter in which they have no financial interest or toward which they have no corporate hatred. But once touch any labor and capital dispute, action of union labor leaders or conventions, legislation that is in behalf of the employed, progressive democracy, the late revolutionary uprising in Mexico, or any kindred anticapitalistic assertion of the feeling that there is an oppression somewhere which grinds the poor, and away they go up in the air. Sense, quietude, truth, are all lost in a borrowed passion. I never read such folly in any other respectable journal. It is undoubtedly the best news gatherer of the city, and, therefore, probably of southern California. Its reporters must be men and women of very superior qualities. The writing is uniformly strong as well as interesting. All news bears the imprint of conscientiousness until the tabooed subjects are reached; and then the news is not garbled, but it is given in a prejudiced form. For instance, the Insurrectos were "bandits," "hobos," "ex-criminals," "I. W. W. Socialists," and anything but serious fighters against intolerable conditions. All legislation not approved by the bias is "freak legis-A State or Territory may be substantially a unit in demanding the same, but it is "freak" just the same. That kind of writing is uninfluential excepting where it is irritating and of the nature of a firebrand in a gunpowder storehouse. The final effect is the same as actual untrustworthiness-and that I believe to be the penalty inflicted upon the

My general criticism of newspapers, as I have read them for a half-century, is that the editors are either afraid of their power or else they become hobbyists and, in consequence, tiresome. Most of the editorials are trifling and on inconsequential topics. And a manifest spirit of subjection to somebody, in or out of the office, quenches the fire of genius. Only a noble freedom can admit the domination of that passion for right which is the creator of all epochmaking utterances. Here is the secret of power. Horace Greeley, in his best years, was such an owner

and editor. But the two positions can no longer be united in one man. Where are the owners and financiers that dare to gather to their employ the men of powerful minds and trained pens and give them right of way? "Now do your best; you are free, only do your best; keep close to the facts and seek to see only the right, and then do your best. If we lose, we lose; but do your best, and we shall never complain. Differ from us if you must; differ among yourselves if you must; but speak your own convictions, and do your best." would go without food or clothing if need were, but I would have that paper to read and ponder and learn from.

■ This is another expression of the same thought: LOS ANGELES is a town of one newspaper, the "Times."

There are four other dailies printed and circulated here in a more or less general way, but when one thinks of the town in a newspaper way, he thinks of the "Times."

Every one reads the "Times" and nearly every one despises it.

I read the "Times" every day just as I would go to see the devil if he were on exhibition, once at least, and as many times afterward as I could do so safely and he continued to be interesting. I have read the "Times" seven years and it continues interesting.

The "Times" has the Associated Press news service. What I read under their heading I consider news. It sustains a private news service in addition, which makes a specialty of items of a labor-baiting nature, no matter where they originate.

If there is a strike of any kind in any part of the world, if the jinrikisha carriers of Tokyo or the window-cleaners of Cape Colony ask for more pay the "Times" plays it for a front-page

If a robbery or an assault is committed in New South Wales by a former member of the Archangel Amalgamated Plumbers' Union, it matters not how long since he abandoned his union affiliations, the old familiar scare-head, "Union Thug Commits Another Atrocity!" finds its way to the fore.

I doubt if the "Times" has a dozen readers who consider its special news items as news. Aside from its non-union attitude, and no one who has ever read a copy needs to be told how virulent that is, the "Times" carries on a consistent procorporation fight.

There are no bad corporations in the category of the "Times.

Is the local gas company threatened with a reduction of rates or a coerced improvement of service, is the Southern Pacific Railroad, the colossus of California corporation corruption, in need of comfort or support, they ask not twice of the "Times" for succor.

When the San Francisco United Railways could find no local daily to champion their cause the "Times" turned over its columns, both news and editorial, to the corporation five hundred miles distant and deluged San Francisco with tens of thousands

Los Angeles is a peculiar town, full of retired merchants and farmers and health and pleasure seekers. If it were a manufacturing town the "Times" would never have gained its preeminence. As for actual influence, it has but little and has lost every big fight it has made for years, whether against school bonds or local probity or State honesty. We read it, but when election time comes we vote the other way. Experience has taught us that it is the safer way.

And so, while we detest the "Times," we continue to read it, because of its typographical perfection,

## Solving the Mystery of Oak Island

The Hundred-Year Search for the \$10,000,000 Supposed to Have Been Buried by Pirates

¶ In Collinn's of September 23, 1905, appeared an account, written by Josephine Fredea, of the hundredyear search for the pirate gold supposed to have been buried on Oak Island. A year later, in the issue of September 29, 1906, the same author wrote another article containing further details of the explorations. Mr. Boudoin's article, below, is the final chapter of the romantic story of the treasure of Oak Island.

AK ISLAND, one of the three hundred-odd islands in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, has been a spot of peculiar interest for a hundred years or more, owing to the legend of vast treasure buried by pirates in a pit over one hundred feet deep, said to be flooded by water let in from the bay through an underground tunnel. According to

the legend, they dug the tunnel from the Money Pit to Smith's Cove, over six hundred feet distant.

Further, the legend is that in 1795 three young men—Smith, McGinnis, and Vaughan-landed and began strolling about on the then uninhabited island, among the great oak-trees which gave the island its name. They came across a small clearing, in the center of which was a large oaktree. From one of the lower limbs hung a block and tackle. Directly beneath this was a circular depression in the ground about twelve feet in diameter. It looked as though something had been buried—treasure, of course so they decided to dig it up. When they returned with shovels, the tide was unusually low, and they discovered a great iron ringbolt imbedded in a rock; a boatswain's stone whistle was picked up, and, later, a copper coin bearing the date 1713 was found. After digging a few feet they found they were in a well-defined shaft, the walls being hard,

while the center was soft. At every ten feet they found a layer of planking. At a depth of thirty feet, the work being too heavy for them, they

gave up.

Six or seven years later Dr. Lynds of Truro visited the island; talked with Smith, McGinnis, and Vaughan; returned to Truro, and formed a company and resumed the digging. Marks were found every ten feet, and at ninety feet a large flat stone was found, upon which was a curious inscription. The stone was taken to Halifax, and one expert declared the characters read as follows:

"Ten feet below two million pounds lie buried."

#### Too Much Water

NINETY-FIVE feet was reached on a Saturday night, and on Monday morning the shaft was found to be full of water. They tried to bail out the water, but, finding this impossible, decided to sink a new and deeper shaft near the old pit, so that by tunneling beneath the treasure it could be taken out from below. The shaft was dug, but the water

#### By H. L. BOWDOIN

flooded them out at one hundred and ten feet, and ended the operations of the company.

In 1849 another company began digging in the Money Pit, but was flooded out. Next, men were sent to the island with a boring apparatus that was used in those days in prospecting for coal. At ninety-eight feet a layer of planking five inches thick was struck; the auger dropped twelve inches, and then it went through four inches of oak; then it went through twenty-two inches of metal in pieces; it then went through eight inches of oak, the bottom of one box and top of another; then

tween the upper and lower platforms was six feet. In 1850 another shaft was put down near the Money Pit, and flooded out; then, with horse-power gins, they bailed night and day for a week. discovered that the water was salt, and that it rose and fell in the shafts with the tides.

Acting on the theory that if the water had come through a natural channel the pirates would not have been able to bury their treasure so deep without being flooded out, it was figured that the pirates themselves had dug an underground tunnel to the shore to protect their treasure. A search was made to discover the inlet.

A well-constructed drain was found at Smith's Cove between low and high water mark, and in

order to keep the water out while digging in the drain a coffer-dam was built, enclosing this part of the beach. The coffer-dam did not stand, however, and was abandoned. More shafts were sunk, but they caved in, or were flooded. and work was suspended.

Nearly forty years later, in 1896, another company was organized, and started work with powerful steam pumps and other apparatus. Several shafts were sunk, but the pumps could not keep the water out. Boring apparatus was then installed. Oak was struck at one hundred and twenty-five feet; at one hundred and fifty-three feet they struck cement six inches thick; directly under this cement they found five inches of oak wood; when through the wood the auger dropped one and one-half inches, and rested on soft metal, They carefully withdrew the auger was written, or printed, two let-

and kept the borings brought up with it. Among these borings was found a very small piece of sheepskin parchment, upon which stores were landed ters-"vi." Several other borings were made, and boxes filled with metal in pieces were struck, but no samples of the metal could be secured. The company being out of funds, work was abandoned.

#### Here in Smith's Cove the machinery and through twentytwo inches of metal in pieces, as before; then through four inches of oak and six inches of

A map of Oak Island, showing

the line of the supposed tunnel

spruce; then seven feet into ciay without striking any-

thing.

In withdrawing

the auger three

links resembling an ancient watch-chain were brought up. The next boring struck the platform at ninety-eight feet; passing through this, the auger fell eighteen inches and came in contact with, as supposed, the side of a cask. The flat chisel re-volving close to the side of the cask gave it a jerky, irregular motion. On withdrawing the auger several splinters of oak were found. The distance be-

#### Another Attempt

SO RAN the legend of Oak Island when it was brought to my attention early in the year 1909. It was represented that the treasure was surely there; that there were two tunnels leading from the shore to the Money Pit, and that their exact. locations were known, but that no one could stop them up so that the water could not reach the

Having hunted treasure in the South, with more or less success, enjoying an adventure of any kind. and feeling that my engineering ability was equal to the occasion, I took hold of the project.

I saw the piece of sheepskin parchment, the holder of which has paid a yearly lease on the property-since it was found. The man who did the boring was with me at Oak Island and believes absolutely

in the legend. I have seen the rock found in the Money Pit, which is now in Creighton's bookbindery in Halifax.

With a few more adventurous spirits I formed a company; I secured a permit from the Canadian Government, and left New York August 18, 1909, arriving in Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 20. Some machinery was sent from New York and more purchased in Halifax. We landed on Oak Island August 27.

While in Halifax we examined the stone found in the Money Pit, the characters on which were supposed to mean: "Ten feet below two million pounds lie buried." The rock is of a basalt type, hard and fine-grained.

#### Exploring the Island

OUR machinery and stores were landed at Smith's Cove, and we made an examination of the island, guided by the man who had charge of the last expedition, who brought up the piece of sheepskin parchment, and who had located the two tun-nels leading to the Money Pit. We saw the remains feet of coarse gravel and sand; then sixteen feet of blue clay, small stones, and sand, and struck the cement at one hundred and forty-nine feet, as predicted.

We cut through six inches, and withdrew the core so as to start clean on the box of gold. The core showed a solid piece of eement about six inches



The mouth of the money pit

The cement was analyzed by Professor Chandler of Columbia University, and found to be natural limestone pitted by the action of water. This was also the opinion of Professor Kemp, Professor of Geology at Columbia University, and of Dr. Woolson, an expert on building materials and cement, of Columbia University.

We housed the machinery and gear, and left Oak

Island November 4, 1909.

My experience proved to me that there is not, and never was, a buried treasure on Oak Island. The mystery is solved.

#### Conclusions

FIRST-There never was a pirate, or other, treasure buried in the Money Pit at Oak Island. Because:

(a) There was no need to bury it so deep.

(b) Below the cribbed part of the pit is natural formation, which would not be the case if filled in.

(c) Our borings prove it.

Second-There is no tunnel from the Money Pit to Smith's Cove.

Because:

(a) It is over six hundred feet to Smith's Cove. while but one hundred and fifty feet to the nearest

shore on that side of the island. (b) It would have been a long and tremendous

operation to dig such a tunnel by hand over one hundred feet underground.

(c) The opening, or drain, could not have been kept open on a sea beach.



The diver entering the pit

of the coffer-dam built in 1850 around the drain and entrance to one tunnel. We found no evidence whatever of a drain or entrance to a tunnel; the beach is of the same character all along. The cofferdam itself is dry at low water, and the ring-bolt in the rock has disappeared.

#### Locating the Pits

THE man showed us a depression a few feet back from the beach where he had put down a fiveinch pipe and struck the tunnel at seventy-five feet, and his belief was that the tunnel ended in a shaft somewhere off the beach in deep water. How such a shaft could be built and kept open for a hundred years he could not explain.

Not being able to locate the tunnel, we hauled our machinery to the Money Pit; erected derricks and built our camp.

There are two pits side by side, the Money Pit, five feet by seven feet, heavily cribbed to one hundred and ten feet, and another pit, seven feet by seven feet, built by the last expedition. We found the Money Pit floored over at the water's edge, thirty feet below the surface, and partly filled with rocks and dirt. This accumulation was cleaned out, the cribbing strengthened in places, and the flooring re-

In sounding, we found an obstruction ten feet under water. A pump was set at work and the water lowered thirty feet, disclosing a cross-beam in the center of the pit with a platform every ten feet and ladders from platform to platform. was removed, and with our orange-peel bucket and other gear we broke out the cross-beams, platforms, and ladders to one hundred and seven feet. Our diver was sent down to make an examination. He reported the cribbing in bad shape and the bottom covered with plank and timber sticking up in all directions.

The bucket was again put to work, clearing the pit to one hundred and thirteen feet. As the pit was not cribbed below this point, we decided to locate the treasure with our core-drill and then sink a enisson down to it. The man showed us the spot where he had bored and brought up the shoepskin purchment. efter passing through cement at one hundred and fifty feet. He had bored with a chisel in a pipe and with an auger on a long rod.

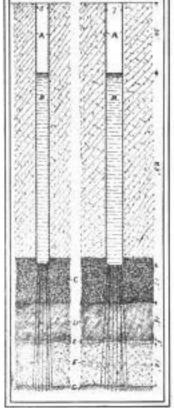
#### Boring for the Box

A CORE-DRILL brings up a core or continuous piece of the material through which it goes, one and a half, or more, inches in diameter. The bit will cut through metal or rock, so that in boring through a hox containing gold or treasure a fine sample would be brought up.

We bored in the spot indicated; through seventeen

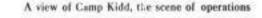
long. Our hopes ran high. The drill was again placed in position and started; down it went through eighteen feet of yellow elay and stones to a bed-rock of hard white clay, or gypsum and quartz, one hundred and sixtyseven feet from the surface. We had missed the box of gold that time; but try again.

We did. We put down holes vertically, and with as wide angles as possible, so that a larger space thun the area of the pit was perforated with heles to depth of from one hundred and fifty-five feet to one hundred and seventy-one feet, and so placed that anything over two feet square. must have been struck. We struck cement six inches to ten inches thick at depths of one hundred and forty-six feet to one hundred and forty-nine feet. but no traces of boxes, treasure, or anything of that kind.



Side and End Sections of the Money Pit

Showing the different strata and the core drill holes: (A), The cribbing in the pit; (B), Water; (U), Porous strata of coarse gravel and sand; (D), Blue clay, small stones and sand; (E), Limestone; (F), Yellow clay and stones; (a), White clay or gypsum and quartz



Titted—Water did not reach the Money Pit through a tunnel.

(a) Water was always struck at the level of the seventeen-foot strata of coarse gravel and sand.

(b) It was salt water and percolated through from the bay, one hundred and fifty feet away,

(c) The more it was pumped the easier it came; the sand settling to the bottom of the strata; the clay above remaining intact,

Fourth—There never was a ring-bolt on the beach. Because:

(a) It was easier to tie a line to an oak-tree than to drill a hole in a rock and set in a ring-bolt, (b) There are still a number of large oak-trees at

Smith's Cove. Firth-No horings ever brought up links of chain

er anything valuable.

Recause:

(a) Such things do not stick to a flat chisel, or auger, through one hundred and twenty feet of water.

(b) Different operators found the treasure at different depths, from one hundred and ten feet to one hundred and fifty feet, all in a five-by-seven hole. The treasure must have dropped forty feet.

(c) The sheepskin pareliment was not found by the man who did the boring. The borings were sent to the home office of the company, and the first exunimation showed nothing. A later examination was made, and the sheepskin parchment discovered. (I understand that more stock was then sold and more work done, without result.)

Sixth-There never were any characters on the rock found in the Money Pit.

Beenuse:

(a) The rock, being hard, they could not wear off. (b) There are a few scratches, etc., made by Creighton's employees, as they acknowledged, but there is not, and never was, a system of characters carved on the stone.

## The Lady of the Japonicas

Camille, Impersonated by a Man, Wrings Tears from Japanese Audiences



HE native playgoer, habitual or occasional, may suffer some doubt as to whether all rivers really do flow into the sea, but never one about all Ladies of the Camélias migrating ultimately to our shores. Mrs. Henry Miller's mother started American tears flowing over "Camille" fifty-four years ago, with E. H. Sothern's father as the youthful Armand Duval: and they are flowing still.

And yet the man who traveled

Mr. li as Armand found something new in Camillian

Ile found it in Japan. Arriving in Tokyo, he discovered that "Camille" was current at the Empire Theater—or Teikoku-Gekijo, as it is called there. That is, the traveler discovered this fact ultimately. It is simple enough to recognize the play we call "Camille" by its original title, "La Dame aux Camélias," or by any of the numerous translations of the phrase made common knowledge to Americans because of the cosmopolitanism of our stage. But "Tsubakihime" is a fact that grows upon one slowly. Shoyo Matsui, Japanese translator of the Dumas drama, hit upon this happy word, or phrase, as the best equivalent for the French. Translated literally, "Tsubakihime" means "The Japonica Young Lady"—"hime" conveying a sense of youth and especially of distinction, while "tsubaki" is the native camelia or Japonica.

Teikoku-Gekijo is a really first-class playhouse,

By STANHOPE SAMS





Mr. Kawai as Camille in Acts I and IV. In the fourth act the characters don Western costumes

But the Japanese equivalent of the French courtezan the traveler saw in Tokyo was, in fact, a man,

At the very idea one seemed to hear the ghostly voice of the beautiful Parisienne, who was Dumas's inspiration for Camille, moaning in the words of Shakespeare's "serpent of old Nile":

... I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.

Takeo Kawai, one of Tokyo's favorite impersonators of women, has a long, oval face, which enables him to simulate the Japanese ideal of feminine hearty

In native dress he is a delicately pretty picture, though of his appearance in Western gowns so much can not be said. Japanese actors of female rôles usually speak in a falsetto that is squeaky. rather painful, and totally unpleasant; but Kawai managed a convincing counterfeit of the soft and delicate voice of a cultured woman of his people. He was not wholly happy in the love scenes, yet acted those of simple pathos so tellingly as to reduce his auditors to a state of tearful wretchedness that would warm the beart of Clara Morris. He was at his best in the scene with Armand's father and in that of Camille's death. When the woman leaves the plending parent, after promising to write the letter that will terminate all intercourse between his son and herself, Kawai's Camille tottered to a near-by cherrytree and drooped against it in quivering despair. In the final scene he was even more effective. The



Mr. Kawai as Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew"



Mr. Kawal in the death scene of "Camille"



A scene in Act IV of "Camille"

with a revolving stage and most of the accessories of a modern theater in our country. It is one of only two playhouses in Japan, the traveler learns, that have chairs in the manner of our own. As for the chief drama of the evening, it early became evident that the principal alteration was of scene. The Gallic spirit is retained—a spirit happily in accord with Japanese traditions. At first the aspect of the play alluringly suggests the cherry-scented air of Nippon. Tsubakihime and Arimaro (Marguerite Gauthier and Armand) are picturesque figures in their native dress. But the scene of the next act to the last is a modern hotel, and all the characters don Western costumes. Then only do the sincere, serious, and intense tragedians strike the West-ern risibilities as 'absurd; and

certainly they seemed to lose their graceful ease, The only interpolated scene of importance is one that is apt to strike us, at first glance anyway, as a cause for laughter. But then think how many Frenchmen must have smiled at "Heartsease," the only version of the drama sanctioned by the British censor, in which Marguerite and Armand are engaged. Throughout "Tsubakihime" much more comedy is observable than in "La Dame aux Camélias" -a rather surprising innovation, inasmuch as the Japanese usually prefer unmitigated tragedy. the third act, before the Camille of the translation returns, Arimaro produces a box of toys and, sitting on the floor, begins to play with them. The intention and the effect are comic. But presently a touch of symbolism and of pathos asserts itself. Among the toys are dolls-dolls so like little breathing babies as to symbolize pathetically the life to which Colonel Tsuyuhara is endeavoring to wean his son from the Lady of the Japonicas. The acting of this scene so affected the sophisticated traveler as to fix Yoho Ii as the name of an actor to be remembered, though presently he was even more impressed by



The new Empire Theater of Tokyo, Japan

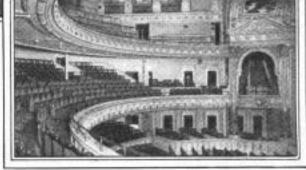
Minoru Takata as Colonel Tsuyuhara (Duval père), whose facial expression he found really notable in the scene in which the father persuades Camille to withdraw her influence and herself from Armand.

#### A Japanese Sapho

M ANY people whose theatrical experience goes not an inch beyond Broadway. New York, are familiar with the Japanese conception of modern acting through the appearances of Otojiro Kawakami and Sada Yacco—founder of the new school and his wife, chief exponent of it. They visited us at the time of the unsavory uproar attendant upon Olga Nethersole's production—and enforced withdrawal—of "Sapho." Another dramatization of the Daudet novel was rushed together and presented at a theater usually devoted to female burlesque shows: and that same evening Sada Yacco undertook the rôle in Japanese. We were not shocked. How could we have been? Except to those few spectators in the Bijou Theater to whom the dialogue carried meaning, the performance was as dainty, delicate and vague, harmless and engaging as a picture on a fan.

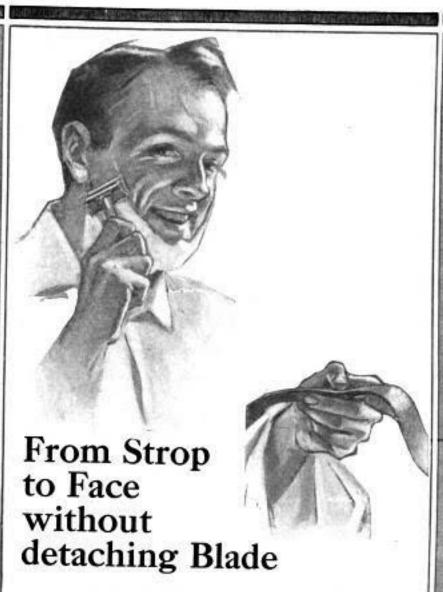
simulation of death seems to be the most poignant and convincing histrionic talent of the Japanese. Especially admirable, in Kawai's picture of Camille's death, was his rolling of agonized eyes, grown vague and lusterless.

With a sudden change Takeo Kawai swept his audience from misery to merriment. The performance had begun at five o'clock in the afternoon. Allowing half an hour for refreshments—7.30 until 8—Camille expired, before a duly damp assemblage, at 9 p. M. exactly. Then the same performers



The interior of the Empire Thester, Tokyo

played a farce. Translated, the title of the two brief scenes of fun is "My Dearest Wife"; but it is, in fact, an excerpt from "The Taming of the Shrew." Yoho Ii, who had been the love-sick Armand, was now the bold and boisterous Petruchio; and the Camille who had just been carried off so piteously, the shrewish and determined Katharine. The changes were complete enough to be rather startling; but hardly so astounding—at least to Western eyes—as that of Mr. Murata, actor, who transformed himself before our eyes from a giggling girl friend of Camille to a blustering boon companion of Petruchio.



OTHING to take apart. Nothing to unscrew or screw up. You just merely slip the strop through the AutoStrop Razor itself; slip it back and forth a few times; slip it off the strop; slip it on the face, and the beard slips off. That's all. And it's very easy slipping all the way through.

The head barber cannot strop any quicker nor any handier nor any sharper. Nor can he shave you more comfortably than you can shave yourself with an AutoStropped edge.

#### EARNS A PROFIT IN A FEW MONTHS

Surest investment in all finance is an AutoStrop Razor. Pays for itself in a few months. Then earns a profit forever afterwards as one blade often lasts six months to one year.

No risk in buying it as dealer will refund your money if you don't want it. He has contract with us protecting him from loss.

Consists of one silver-plated self-stropping razor, 12 fine blades and strop in handsome case. Price \$5.00.

As there is no loss if you don't like it and a sure profit if you do, why don't you 'phone or write your dealer to send you one on trial today.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Company, Box 17, Station F, New York Toronto, Canada; 61 New Oxford Street, London



#### The American Newspaper

Concluded from page 19:

because of the arrangement and body of its real news, and because it is interesting from "kiver to kiver."

JAMES C. THRELFALL.

There is room also for this temperate criticism:

READ regularly two local newspapers
—the "Times" of the morning and
the "Express" of the evening. I read the
"Times" for the news: it covers a wider
field and presents the general news in better shape than any of the other local
papers. And I read it also because its
political bias is diametrically opposed to
my own. It hurrahs for the Cannons and
the Abdriches and the Ballingers of the
nation and belittles with fine scorn all
popular beroes and popular reforms.

I find it an excellent tonic to my political constitution to take this daily dose of Tory bitters. It strengthens and develops my personal convictions by exciting them to activity. And I believe my ease is typical of a large majority of its readers. The aggressive opposition of the "Times" to any reform measure or candidate has come now to be welcomed by the progressives as an assurance of

During the past five years the attitude of the "Times" on State and municipal issues has been in every instance emphatically disaffirmed by the people at the polls.

The "Express" is the antithesis of the "Times," politically and temperamentally. It is a dependable, earnest advocate of the present progressive movement. It has the confidence of the people. If I am representative of my fellows, the Good Government men of the city look to the "Express" for their information and guidance in all local issues.

I am not influenced by the editorials of either paper. The influence of the newspaper of to-day lies in its news columns. I always read the editorials of both papers. I enjoy them as literary productions: as interesting, well-written commentaries upon texts as to the verity of which I have already made up my mind.

As a rule, I believe the general run of news that I find in the papers. I find it valuable, however, to read at least two papers each day, in order that I may check the one against the other. I believe that the existence of rival newspapers, like the "Times" and the "Express," constantly watchful and critical of each other, tends to prevent any marked perversion of news.

I do not know that either of these papers, or, in fact, any of the local papers, can be said to exert either a good or a bad influence. The average man reads the paper that reflects his own opinions and that gives him the news food that satisfies his particular appetite. It can not strictly be said to influence him. It merely keeps him true to his bias and his tastes.

If the "Express" has the largest political following, it is simply because the majority of the people of Los Angeles are temperamentally progressive, and the "Express" is accepted as their guide and philosopher. The reading of the "Express" no more makes an insurgent out of a congenial reactionary than does the daily reading of the "Times" make a conservative out of me. Clifford Howard.

The following letter was not entered in the context; and, anyway, it came too late:

#### Memorandum for Collier's

REFERRING to the enclosed sketch cut from Collier's of July 8, 1911. General Otis wishes to put himself on record as declaring that the estimate made by the author concerning the Los Angeles "Times" and its chief editor is not by any means fair;

That he does not know what is meant by the clause, "in his career we see sincerity making dividends and insincerity shaving them";

That he was never more "himself" than he is now;

That he has aimed to always represent the spirit of the community, and now more fully and carnestly than ever before: That he has been engaged in the good work of fairly and freely telling the truth as he sees it, and is doing so now with more force than ever;

That he continues to "fight for Los Angeles," as he has done from the first, con amore, unbought, unterrified, and uncompromised;

That neither be nor the "Times" is the servant of any corporation, private interest, labor league, or other interest adverse to the public weal;

That his real attitude in regard to lawless labor unions is, and will be, maintained without fear or favor, and requires no defense:

That he has never assailed lawfully conducted labor unions or labor men who are law-abiding;

That this fact is widely known, and in his own community so fully and well known that fair men no longer assail him for his attitude;

That Collies's appears to have made a more or less unimportant mistake in spelling the word "knobby";

That the Collier writer's reference to the "Los Angeles school-bond issue" is wrong remote and absurd, and requires no apology or defense by the editor assailed;

That the "corporation attitude," socalled, is foreign to "Otis's policy," because the former has never "crept into" the latter;

That the Los Angeles "Times" was never freer in this regard than it is to-day;

That the editor assailed has no "mutual investment with the Southern Pacific in lands" whatever, and never had;

That the assertion that the "Times" is "still a great money-maker" is true, thanks to a just, fearless, and generous public; and the "Times" is losing no sleep over the allegation that los otros are "cutting into circulation and advertising";

That the "Times" keeps a cutting machine of its own:

That the "Times" is proud to be considered the foremost journalistic champion of industrial freedom (which means liberty under law, "equality of opportunity," and unshackled industries) which is published in America;

That the record of the "Times" as a reliable and liberal paymaster was long since firmly established:

That the "Times" has always paid its workmen high wages, based upon the skill, loyalty, and efficiency of each, and that between the dates of August 4, 1890 (the day of the long since defeated strike), and September 30, 1910, the owners and employers paid in wages and salaries the impressive aggregate cash sum of \$4,025,-122,68—mainly to skilled labor;

That if General Otis has "dictated" the industrial freedom of the city of Los Angeles, with its splendid results, he and the "Times" are extremely proud of the fact, and well satisfied with themselves, and they intend to keep on "dictating" along the same line;

That Coller's does well, in the interest of that fairness which it professes, to publish this statement in a foot-note: "Let no one deduce from this that we are defending, by inference, those—whether union men or not—who blew up the Times Building."

And, finally, General Otis asks nothing more from his contemporaries than the publication of the simple truth about himself and his newspaper, in the interest of fair play and the right, just and necessary enlightenment of all the people, especially touching the labor situation in Los Angeles and the country at large, and the dynamiting of the Times Building on the first day of October, 1910. As to this erime-"the crime of the century"-be invites the most rigid scrutiny and the special attention of the editor of COLLIER'S to the authoritative facts herewith transmitted, giving the findings of the three distinct bodies which, after thoroughly investigating the whole affair, unanimously rendered separate reports to the effect that the explosion was "caused by dynamite, nitroglycerin, or some high explosive."

The truth must neither be suppressed, perverted, distorted, nor be made to serve the ends of iniquity and crime, no matter who may be helped or hart by the operation.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.



## Nineteen Twelve Announcement

We have just closed a splendid season. Not a car left. Every owner happy and satisfied. Every dealer asking for more cars, which we were absolutely unable to supply.

We are pleased to announce six handsome new body styles and two new chasses for 1912. Horse power 30 to 45. Prices will range from \$1150 to \$1750.

The following description of the new "33" at \$1150, and "35" at \$1285, will be of value and interest to anyone who wants a very good motor car at a mighty reasonable price. Read each item carefully. It will be well worth your while. These new models are ready for immediate delivery.

#### "THIRTY-THREE"-\$1150

Body Types—Two-passenger Open Roadster. Two-passenger Torpeto Roadster.

Colors—Green body with cream wheels, black tenders and radi-ator. "Black and brists" lamps, Option ball gray.

Horse Power—Thirty.

Wheel Base—111 inches.

Center Control.

Center Control.

se - Pressed steel drop. "In swept" 2 luches in front. Cylinders-4 cylinders cast singly, 4 inch hore, 41, inch stroke, Cooling System - Water-cooled, thermo-slobon system. Lubrication - Mechanical constant level splash system.

Body Types-Fire-passenger flush sided, Pore Door with Torpedo

style dash.

Color—Marion blue with gray running grant. However, the frame and the upper half of the rear spring will be painted blue instead of gray, as has been the custom this sear.

Horse Power—Thiny.

Wheel Base—112 inches.

Center Control.

Frame—Pressed seel door frame. "In sweet" 2 inches in instance.

Center Control.

Frame - Pressed seed drop frame. "In swept" 2 inches in troat.

Cylinders - 4 cylinders case singly, 4 inch bote, 4½ inch stroke.

Cooling System - Water-co. ied, thermo-siphon system.

Radiator—Cellular type.
Carburetor—Schebler. Model "L."
Ignition—Splindorf high tension magneto and harrery, concealed coil, switch on dash.
Clutch—Cone, faced with thermold, with adjustable relieving springs under labric.
Transmission—Silding gtar, selective type, three speeds forward

n Sliding gear, selective type, three speeds forward and reverse,

Upholstery - Hand buffed black leather over genuine carled hair,
deep colled springs.

Brakes - Large surface, internal expanding and external con-

#### "THIRTY-FIVE"-\$1285

Lubrication—Mechanical constant level splash system.
Carburetor—Scheblet, Model "L."
Ignition—Splitderf high tension magneto and battery, conoraled.

coil, switch on dash.

Clutch—Core. faced with thermoid, with adjustable relieving springs under fabric.

Transmission—Sliding gear, selective type, three speeds forward.

and reverse.

Upholatery—Hand buffed black leather over genuine carled hair,

deep coil springs.

Brakes Large surface, internal expanding on both brakes.

Wheels—Antillery type, 32 x 31 rims.
Front Axle—1-beam drop forged.
Rear Axle—5-emi-floating, double trassed.
Springs—Front, semi-elliptic, Rear, full elliptic.
Steering Gear—Adjust ble worm and segment type, 18 inch

Steering Genr-Adjust ble worm and segment type, is tach secring wheel.

Tread—Filty-six inches.

Tiread—Filty-six inches.

Tirea—37 x 3%. No-Rim-Cut type, 33 x 4 tires, 350,00 extra.

Equipment—Two gas lumps, three oil lumps, and generator; all black enamelled with brass fronts. Magneto, horn, tool kit, eiler, jack, tire repair kit and pump. Large brass bound Tool flow in coar.

Whoels—Antillery type, 32 x 4 rims.

Front Axle—Live axle, double trassed.

Rear Axle—Live axle, double trassed.

Springs—Front, semi-elliptic. Rear, 3s elliptic.

Steering Gear—Adjustable worm and segment type, 18 inchestering wheel.

Tread—Pitty-six inches.

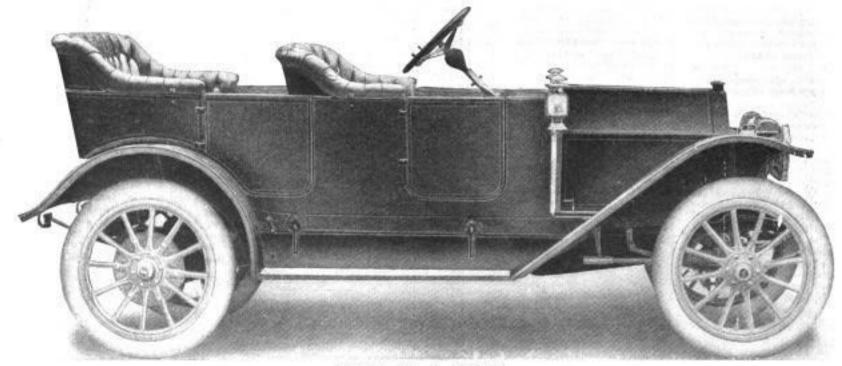
Tirea—22 x 4.

Equipment—Two gas lamps, there oil impossiblick en mediate with branchemis Magneto, born, nod kin, offer, jack, tire repairs kit and pump.

repair kit and pump.

Write for a catalogue to-day.

The Marion Sales Company, Indianapolis, Ind.



"Thirty-Five"-\$1285



#### A Victim's Story

The Experiences of a Credulous Investor with a Texas Orange and Fig Promotion

By F. D. MORRIS

[Editor's Note-This story is contained in an affidacit sworn to before a notary public of Galveston on July 6 and used in the suit of F. D. Morris vs. Genoa Orange and Fig Company.]

F. D. MORRIS of Algon, Texas, for-merly of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for the past twenty-two years Inspector of Con-struction Surveys, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Surveys, city of Phila-delphia, Pennsylvania, make the following statement:

About February 1, 1911, I answered an advertisement of the Genoa Orange and Fig Company, with general offices 403-404 Mo-nadnock Building, Chicago, Illinois, which company was represented by their litera-ture as being composed of exceptional husi-ness men and scientists: L. H. Payne, president, owner of one of the largest Satsuma orange orchards in Texas; Wm. J. Brewer, vice-president, member of the firm of Payne & Brewer, student of orange culture and projector of the company; R. H. Bushway, vice-president, noted horticulturist, general manager of the Algon Fruit and Nursery Company; T. W. Oliphint, secretary and treasurer, banker; W. L. Hill, director, capitalist, and banker; Prof. R. B. Halley, director, scholar, and business man, also president of the Algoa Fruit and Nursery Company; Judge J. A. Elkins, director, wealthy cotton planter; T. M. Schockley, director, one of the owners and publishers of the Oskaloosa "Globe." Oskaloosa, Iowa. Huntsville State Bank, Huntsville, Texas, depository and trustee.

(This company was represented as being incorporated, with authorized capital of \$1,200,000, full paid and unassessable.)

#### Baiting the Sucker

¶ In reply to this inquiry they stated that they had stock for sale in an orange and fig development proposition at Genoa. I replied, declining to buy stock, saying that I desired to invest my money where I could get employment. February 22, 1911, I received a night letter, sent from Chicago by L. H. Payne, stating that Wm. J. Brewer would be at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, February 24, 1911, and would communicate with me. 1911, and would communicate with me, not only as vice-president of the company but also in the capacity of representing L. H. Payne personally, and whatever ar-rangement Mr. Brewer made, Payne would

Mr. Brewer called at my home, 6251 Stenton Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after expatiating upon the personnel of the company, and especially upon the expert horticultural knowledge possessed by Mr. R. H. Bush-way, also the enormous profits that were being obtained by orchard growers in the Genoa district, he stated that L. H. Payne had forty acres of orange-trees in full braring that would have an immense crop in 1911; that, owing to Mrs. Payne's ill-ness, it was necessary for Mr. Payne to take her to Colorado for a year, and that he required a reliable man to take charge and superintend his home and place at Algon, and take care of this immense crop of oranges.

#### A Man of Promises

I told Mr. Brewer that I could not handle a horse and that I was absolutely inexperienced in farming. Mr. Brewer stated that all that was necessary was for me to go into the Algon Fruit and Nursery Company, which adjoined Payne's farm, and that I would be asked to do no work except that which my wife might do with a white dress on; that he, Mr. Brewer, would place his two sons in the Algoa Fruit and Nursery Company to do

Algon Fruit and Nursery Company to do
the same class of work.

I objected to my wife's losing neighbors and friends. Brewer stated that the
nursery adjoined the farm which I was
to occupy, and that Mrs. Morris and her
boy would always have the companionship
of Mrs. Bushway and her child and Mrs.
Fitch. Mr. Brewer also stated that we
would not stay permanent. would not stay permanently at the Payne place; that they proposed to erect a country clubhouse at Genoa. I was to go there and take charge of same and receive \$150 per month and commissions for handling the trade. Mr. Brewer proposed that I at once commence to handle the company's stock in Philadelphia.

I wrote Mr. Payne, stating that I could not harness a horse and did not know a plow from a cultivator; that on account of my age, and not having performed any manual labor for twenty-five years, doubted my ability to fill the position. Mr. Payne replied by saying that I would have no work to do save oversight of the work.

#### Painting the Rainbow

A Relying upon the representation of Mr. Brewer and confirmed by Mr. Payne, I was persuaded to purchase 2,000 shares, 81 par value each, in the Genoa Orange and Fig Company, for which I hold re-ceipt from the Huntsville State Bank, T. W. Oliphint, cashier, but have not as yet received any stock certificates. I accepted the employment promised by Mr. Brewer and Mr. Payne, and upon terms stated, to undertake the temporary management of Mr. Payne's forty-acre orange orehard in the vicinity of Algon, and the permanent position at Genoa later, as soon as the clubhouse was completed as stated above. Therefore, I resigned my position at \$5 per day, which I had held for twenty-two years, and went to work getting customers for stock in their company. After working and seeing people, calling meetings, establishing agencies, etc., at a loss of my own time and ex-penses amounting to \$300, approximately, Brewer, by telegram, urged me to sell my house and come to Algon at once, stating that the company would erect a house at Genoa for us; that they were only wait-ing for Mrs. Morris to come down and select her design for the house. I said that to sell before June meant a loss of \$1,000 in price (I lived in the suburbs, and at that time of the year the roses and grapes, shrubbery, etc., were not in blos-som, consequently the home would not sell to the best advantage). Brewer said the company would give me a house. I sold nt a loss of \$800, and as he stated the Payne bouse was furnished, I sacrificed all my household goods at a loss of over 8400. Subsequently I found this statement to be false, there being no furniture that belonged to the home.

#### The Grim Reality

■ I had a list of 700 good business men who were likely to buy stock, many of whom were my own neighbors and friends, but upon my arrival at Galveston I was forbidden by Mr. Brewer to consummate sales of any stock. I arrived in Algoa, May 12, and was met by R. H. Bushway, by whom I was taken to the hotel, where I remained until May 15, when I walked to Mr. Payne's farm. On May 16 I started for the Algoa Fruit and Nursery Company, which had been represented to me as adjoining the Payne farm. After walking an hour and a half through heavy roads I arrived at the nursery exhausted, and found that the exact distance is four and a quarter miles. Mr. Bushway wanted me to get busy at once, the work to be handling mules, weeding, etc. I asked him if he thought it possible to walk four and a quarter miles through heavy roads and do a day's work. I showed him my con-tract. He said: "Go back to the farm and work; neither Payne, Brewer, or the Genoa Orange and Fig Company have any right to the farm or house until Decem-

ber, 1911, as I have a lease on it." I went back to the farm and was put to hoeing by a representative of Mr. Bush-way's—I fell exhausted. On May 25 Mr. Bushway notified me that I was to be left on the place to cultivate and care for the entire forty-seven acres. On May 28, Sun-day, Bushway's man, mules, stove, cat-ables, etc., were removed from the place. Owing to the lack of food, May 29 my boy was sick. I hauled him two and a quarter miles in his little express wagon to the station and sent him to Alvin.

#### Rubbing It In

■ When I got back to the farm I found man in possession, who notified me that be had been sent to take charge of the place by Mr. Bushway, and to see that I Bushway, manager, and Minson, superintendent of the Algoa Fruit and Nursery Company, arrived and notified me that I had no right on the place; that neither Payne, Brewer, or the Genoa Orange and Fig Company had anything to do with the place, and that he, Bushway, had it leased, and that I must board and room this man for \$12 per month. Having no place to go and being without funds, I submitted. Bushway's man brought a mattress alive with bedbugs, and placed it in a room next to our room and clothing. tested, and asked him, for the sake of my child and his mother and for our clothes, to go to the nursery and get a clean mat-tress. He went, but the clean mattress was refused him, and the bedbugs were allowed to overrun us.

The next morning Bushway's man pounded on the door at 5 A. M., and woke my wife and boy. He gave me orders to go out and help with the mules. After breakfast I was given orders that all grass, weeds, etc., the disk, cultivator, or harrow could not remove, I was to take out with the hoe. out with the hoe.

#### A Stranded Derelict

**Q** I found no bearing orange-trees to take care of as indicated by Brewer and Payne. I was to be privileged to raise live stock as a side-line. I found I had no right to raise anything without the permission of Bushway, which I could not get, as he had a beauty the place and stated he had a lease on the place and that it might be sold at any minute, and with a wave of his hand dismissed the matter from his consideration.

I was compelled some of the time to baul food for Bushway's men from Algoa in a little express wagon, being refused the use of the team and wagon. On June 15 Bushway's man with all stock was taken away, and we were left, two and a half miles from the town, with no way to get food except to carry it that

distance.

There has been no pretense made to teach me the orange and fig business ac-cording to contract, except beeing. I have not worked in the nursery, which was supposed to adjoin the Payne farm, or any other nursery, in order to learn anything in the horticultural line. Neither have I nursery, all of which has been a bitter disappointment to me, since Mr. Bushway has been exploited to me as being the foremost horticulturist of the South and the father of the Satsuma orange and Magnolia fig industry.

#### Small Stockholders

EIGHTY-EIGHT American corporations had reported to the "Wall Street Journal" on August 2 that 551,290 per-sons held their stock. The list included 22 whose stock was beld by fewer than 1,000 persons and 10 whose stockholders numbered less than 500. In 1906 these 88 corporations reported only 296,674 stockholders, and of those that were in existence in 1901 only 152,670. The gain in 10 years has been about 300 per cent, and in the

last 5 years about 75 per cent. Of course. the percentage of total stock issues held by small owners varies widely among the corporations—in some cases 95 per cent is held by persons with less than 100 shares each. More than 80 per cent of the stock of the Steel Trust is held by scattered owners in no way identified with the management or stock market manipu-lation of "Steel." Somewhere between 35 and 50 per cent of the stockholders are women.

Some of the corporations whose securi-ties are most widely distributed are:

	17.500		0.000					
Companies	Number of Blockholders							
	re 1911	IN 1994	in the					
U. S. Steel	120,000	65,000	32,000					
Am. Sugar Ref	19,551	12,312	10,816					
Gen. Electric	9,600	4,950	2,900					
Pullman Co	11,424	8,122	7.744					
Am. Smelt. & R.	10,455	4,505	2,850					
Sears-Roebuck			25.650					
Va. Car. Chem			1,360					
Un. Shoe Mach		5,000	4,500					
Standard Oil	6.101		3,832					
United Fruit	6,500	3.200						
Am. Tel. & Tel	41.128	17,783	8,143					
N. Y. Central	20,486	9,766	10,531					
St. Paul	9,780	5.887	5,340					
Am. Tobacco	7.481	3,527	.,					
New Haven	18,652	12.627	9.667					
Swift & Co	18,000	8,300	3,400					
Palt. & Ohio	10.887	6,880	3,230					
Del. & Hud	6,370	3,571	3,476					
Diamond Match	3,385	2.581	1.550					
A. Car & Fdy	9.674	7.054	5,465					
Pennsylvania RR.	66,520	40.153	0,400					
Norfolk & West	4.612	2,955	1.877					
Butterick Co	1.944	1,246	706					
American Can Co.	4.920							
Mo., Kans, & Tex.	3,342	1.018	1,750					
West'house Air Br.	2,766		1,040					
to cor mouse Wit Di.	2,700	2,211	1,904					

#### Paying a Live Debt

EDITOR "THE AVERAGE MAX'S MONEY":

SIR—Having recently started a kind of others might be interested. There are many of us who can pay a debt easier

than save money.

First—Start a checking account. There is always a good bank that will carry your account for a balance of \$100 or even less. Then deposit your salary check regularly and draw against it. Thus one need not carry currency to any extent—n few dollars at a time is plenty. Pay all bills by check. It is surprising how much faster it will pile up in the bank than in the pocket—chiefly because one does not write checks except for necessaries, so you really make your saving at the be-ginning of the week, or month, instead of at the end.

With, say, \$300 in hand, go to your banker and buy a \$500 bond, using it as security for the \$200 note. Make the lat-ter a demand note, if possible, with as low a minimum payment as you can get. This gives a stake to work for. Probably the bank will make the same rate of interest as the bond bears, as the security is un-questionable. Then the bond itself pays its own interest-i. c., \$200 of it earns the interest on your note, and \$300 helping to pay off the principal.

As soon as the note is paid, buy another bond, leaving the two as security, giving a demand note as before. Then the second bond will be earning the interest on the note, and the first is working to pay up the principal. Something of an endless chain, perhaps, but, in the writer's case at least, decidedly advantageous. The scheme can be kept up indefinitely.

Thus one establishes a banking connection, and has a genuine and valid excuse for being hard up (valuable for easy lenders), as an instalment on the note is always due. And it's a bard-upness that don't grind either. Perhaps the best feature is that one gets a bond which the bank itself has bought, not advised buying, and which it will buy back at the market price at any time,

Chicago.



#### NCHBURG

VIRGINIA

Manufacturers or Wholesalers located in the North or West can reach Southern markets cheaper from Lynchburg than by direct shipments. Rate statement on request.

Over twenty-seven million Southern people form a vast market for the consumption of manufactured products-and Lynchburg is at the threshold of the South.

Now, Mr. Manufacturer, the value of a selling market depends on:

> The number of consu Their ability to buy Their accessibility to you Your advantage over competitors elsewhere

We have told you the number of consum-ers. They are a greater beging population in proportion to their own manufactures than any other section in the United States.

Lynchburg is the logical distributing point for the South. It is located at the very door of a market which has not only grown, but which is on the threshold of a wooderful development.

Close proximity to this vast population of buyers, three trunk lines of railroads and advastageous freight rates make your com-petition from Lyuchburg less than at any point in the North or West.

#### Lynchburg needs more factories. It cannot supply the demand.

No greater opportunity in the commercial world is offered to manufacturers and wholesalers.

500 per cent. increase in ten years de-scribes the growth of business. Greater distribution of merchandise than any city of twice its size in United States - \$45,000. 000 annual business.

If you are looking for a site to locate a fac-tory, or if you wish to extend your buying territory, write to us for our special propo-sitions to manufacturers and wholesalers. Let us send you our booklet called

#### "Cold Facts"

It contains indisputable evidence that the greatest commercial opportunities are right in Lynchburg. Address

ADVISORY BOARD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Lynchburg, Virginia



#### 1898-1911 John Muir & Co. SPECIALISTS IN Odd Lots Of Stock

We offer the small investor, the owner of a few hundred dollars, a plan designed espe-cially for his convenience and salety. On this plan, we buy I share or more of stock and I bond or more.

Send for Circular No. 2 SOUR LOT INVESTMENT.

Members New York Stock Exchange

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Jefferson County Building & Loan Association OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

on its shares this interest. No investment is sarer one secure. Write for particulars. F. M. JACKSON, President, 217 M. 21st St.

The Caged Men | Concluded from page 19

a black blade. Abhatemaggio was a gutter urchin of Naples. His mother, his sister, were of that class. He became a stable boy, then a groom, turned thief, and (his confession states) joined the Camorra, participating in many robberies in conjunction with the men now in the cage. He was acting as stableman for Erricone Alfano when he turned informer. He has no education, nothing but native wit and a keen intelligence that have enabled him to baffle for months the shrewdest lawyers of Italy.

I have never seen in a courtroom, on one side of the bar or the other, a more remarkable man. His memory (or his imagination) is unfailing, for in relating again and again twoscore crimes he never varies, never falters, though harried by lawyers and stormed at by the men be accuses,

One day on the stand-

But that comes later. You have caught a glimpse of the court-judges, prisoners, and red procuratori; now one word in regard to the procedure must get itself The Napoleonic Code runs in Italy as in France.

The effect of it, bluntly stated, is that every man is supposed to be guilty until he can prove himself innocent. learned and cautious Frenchman said: "If were accused of stealing the towers of Notre Dame, I should at once escape across the frontier: That does not greatly exaggerate the situation. You may still have in mind that notable trial of Madame Steinbeil in Paris, tried for the murder of her bushand and mother, and remember how this woman, against whom there was no evidence, was hadgered and bullied by judge and prosecutor until even a Parision audience protested. Indeed, so great was the outery that the Government was compelled to reform its procedure and in-troduce measures for the restraint of the judges-who both prosecute and judgeand the protection of accused people.

Very much the same thing is happening in Italy as a result of the Camor-rist trial at Viterbo. While I was there a commission appointed by the Crown was present to study the proceedings with a view of reforming the worst features of the code; among them were the Minister of Justice and his predecessor. And when you have watched for a week or two this opera bouffe trial-with its mad lapses into tragedy and madder flights of melo-drama—you will agree. I think, with that learned commission. The rules of evidence, as they are known in Anglo-Saxon courts, do not exist. Hearsay is evidence. Gos-sip is proof. Accusation is conviction. All of which means no more than this: There's a right way of hanging a cat and (to the American mind) a wrong way. . . "Call Vittozzi."

And Don Ciro Vittozzi, feeble from five years of chains, prison, hospital, hobbled up, crossing himself. Abbatemaggio had been brought from his cage to confront him. The old priest straightened himself and went toward the traitor, his black eyes blazing behind the silver-rimmed spectacles. And that confrontation, epic in its way and wholly typical of the trial, was worth seeing-worth hearing.

#### Chips of Jade Chinese Proverbs Rendered Into English Verse

By ARTHUR GUITERMAN

TOU"Nearly Did It?" That's your loss. I I'll pay you just the Fare Of him who rowed me half across The Stream-and left me there.

WHEN Skies will Rain. VV When Maids will Wed, The Word "Refrain!" Is best unsaid.

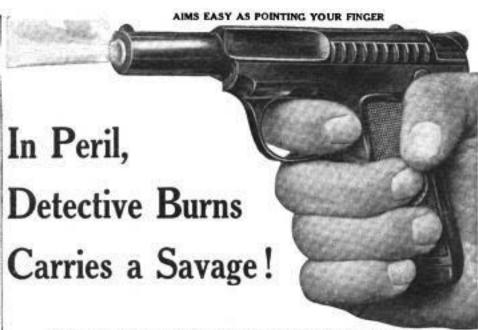
Tho again-THE more I Strive the more I Fail

Tis Fate's decree. The more I Fail the more I'll Strice-and

What's Fate to me!

THE Heron sought to sup his fill Upon the Clum, who caught his bill And held him fast, till, nothing loath. The Hungry Fisher bagged them both.

WE scheme, we toil, we pray, VV In wretched plight, For what!—Three Meals a Day. One Sleep at Night.



F every grafter, every thug and every murderer in the country hated you and feared you as desperately as they hate and fear Mr. Burnsif, like him, you carried your life in your hands all the time, day and night, wouldn't you protect yourself, as Mr. BURNS does, with the SAVAGE, the greatest defensive gun on earth?

You would! But suppose a burglar or vicious person enters your home tonight, will your family have to take chances with an old style gun that requires practice? Or will you provide protection by 'phoning today to your dealer for a Savage?

Nothing can keep your enthusiasm down when you feel the Savage working in your own hand, light and steady. You aim it as easy as pointing your finger. Even though you are a novice st shooting, you go on putting bullet after bullet into the mark, like a crack shot, eleven of them as fast as you pull the trigger.

Great detectives are strong for the Savage—William A. Pinkerton, Walter Duncan, of Canada; high police authorities like Maj. Richard Sylvester, head of International Police Chiefs Ass'n; eminent crack shots like Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), Dr. Carver, "Bat" Masterson, and many others.

For your dealer's name we'll send you a fascinating book by "Bat" Masterson, ex-Government scout, telling why the Savage makes anyone a crack shot.

#### FAMOUS SAVAGE RIFLES

Send today for new free book about the famous "poj" Featherweight Takedown rifle [\$15], the 22 cal. Takedown rifle [\$10] and other Savage rifles. Address, Savage Arms Company, \$28 Savage Arenue, Utica, New York.

#### THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC



#### When you buy your car be sure to look beyond the mere article

OOK up the concern back of it-its standing, reputation, size and business dealings that is the guarantee that makes you safe.

For over half a century the name Corbin has stood for the best-whether locks, hardware or automobiles.

Behind every Corbin Car is a world-wide reputation. When you buy a Corbin you get a car produced in one of the best equipped and most thorough plants in the country.

A car made of strongest materials by skilled workmen who are their own severest critics.

A car that will give you dependable service and prove the cheapest and most economical by far in the end.

A car that is built expressly for every-day, steady, hard use. Easy to get at operating parts-large roomy seats-upholstered in the sest quality of leather-a car of elegan beauty-combined with durability and exceptional wearing qualities.

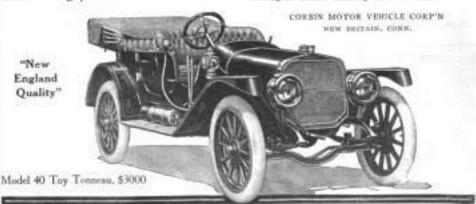
It isn't the first cost that should influence you altogether-it is the cost of maintenance that proves both the economy and worth of an automobile.

The actual performance of Corbin Cars in the hands of owners is one of the best guides to follow in your purchase. What it costs to run-the up-keep-is the real test.

Good reports are coming in from Corbin owners from all parts of the United States. They reflect the kind of material, the stability, the satisfactory running qualities, the perfectness of the Corbin Car, which is still further proof of superior value and consequently a car that will give lasting service and satisfaction.

1912 five-passenger model "30" Corbin Touring car \$2000. 1912 model "30" Corbin two-passenger Roadster \$2000.

¶ Write today for our beautifully illustrated catalogue showing all models, including our 40 for \$5000.



### Telling Men How to Make Money

#### The Advertising Agent of Today

Advertising advisers, in the year 1911, must be more than most men suppose.

This business, called advertising, really involves the whole science of making money.

There isn't a step from the factory to the home which the advertising sponsor dares to overlook.

And the qualified man should know every maneuver evolved in all business experience.

Mere advertising today, without all the accessories, is simply inexcusable folly.

The reasonable way to learn these things is through other men's experience.

One can hardly conceive of a selling idea which somebody hasn't worked out to the finish.

Your problems have all been solved somewhere. Your possible pitfalls have all been discovered. And there isn't a road to merchandising success which somebody hasn't traveled.

There lies the value of qualified advisers. A value that amounts to necessity.

Their lives have been lived in a vortex of experiments utterly unknown to you. They have learned what you need to know.

For instance, Lord & Thomas.

We have been the advisers of a thousand concerns, all leaders in their lines. We know all of their problems, and how they were solved. We know all their successes, and to what they were due. We know their mistakes, and how you can avoid them. By comparing all methods, their cost and result, we have learned the best way to meet any condition.

A single piece of advice, founded on this experience has, again and again, won a fortune.

All this has resolved itself into a science, called Strategy in Advertising. It is the digested result of a myriad closer maneurers

It points the best way—the quickest, surest, cheapest way—to accomplish each selling purpose.

Strategy has revolutionized advertising in our institution. It has formed the foundation of all our recent successes.

It has given new products national sale in a month. It has made them immediately profitable. It has taken from advertising about all its uncertainties.

We have set these discoveries down in a book—the most valuable book ever written on advertising. It reveals, for the first time, our most valuable secrets. It cites examples of profitable procedure.

It will also give you a new respect for the men who wrote it. That's why we send it out.

Cut out this reminder; put it in your pocket. Then, when convenient, write us for the book.

#### A REMINDER

to write Lord & Thomas, Trude Building, Chicago, for their latest book, "Real Salesmanship-in-Print."

#### **LORD & THOMAS**

Advertising

290 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

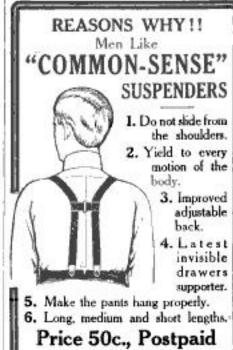
132 North Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO



No Money Down lead year receiver of 84.00 after observed about 10 years and any experient of 84.00 after observed about 10 years. Can year imagine any earlier way to accure a fine, pure while Discoved? All year have to do to to ask up to each year this Ming or approach. It will be sent at other, and charited pirepaid. If you are not perfectly acticated, return it at other experient. The Discoved Even is our great apertal. It is the result of pears of patentialities study and experiment and now arounds alone as the most perfect Discoved Ring every produced. Hones the name "Perfection." Only the fixed quality pare while changes perfect in our and tall of fleety brilinery, and used. Earth discoved in a studyilly monitory, and used. Earth discoved in a studyilly monitory, in manous Lottles (Prefections." September 10 cm. and monitors. Lottles (Prefections." September 10 cm. and monitors. Lottles (Prefections." September 10 cm. and monitors and monitors are not of the leading as shown. Each first is cased in a start blue releval for lead, with white satisfications.

Write for our Free Catalog containing over the first of the case of the catalog o

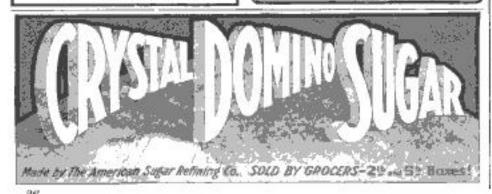
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Jewelers Dept. C887, 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Ill.



Common-Sense Suspender Co.

Morristown, New Jersey

SALESMEN WANTED



#### Yegoritch of the Fifunskis

(Concluded from page 17)

All took to humming, with a sense of the national boundaries that separated them disappearing and a feeling of brotherhood for a peasant private of the steppes.

SINGING did Andrei so much good that his impulse called him to the whole Fifunsky song. Out of his deep lungs came the roar of the boots on the thrushing-floor.

His thunderous voice convinced his little gnards that they had a wonderful speci-

men indeed; and they grinned happily.

"If we don't have peace the Fifunskis
will win next time," Andrei told himself.

"I shall not be with them, but they will
win, with Colonel Boris leading. He will
show the English and the Americans that,
though they side with the pigmies, they
can not beat Russia!"

Our simpleton was in the cestasy of this thought when the squard reached the headquarters of Dai Ichi Gun, and led him to the main compound, where the staff officers of the corps were seated.

"They will say when I am to be shot," thought Andrei.

The chair at the head of the table was vacant. At the foot sat an officer who was evidently the Chief. Through another officer who spoke Russian he asked Andrei some questions.

"I am a Fifunsky!" said Andrei, and was stubbornly silent, a towering column of unconcern.

Then the chief shook his head, as if dismissing the matter.

"A simple peasant! A yokel! A madman!" protested the Russian-speaking officer. He had served as a student attaché with the Russian army and had learned to like his comrades. "Why not send him as prisoner back to Japan? It seems like murder."

"And invite others to the same trick?"
returned the Chief.

"No!"

DUT Andrei understood nothing of what they were saying. Stiff as at review, be was staring straight ahead when he saw a slight, brown, white-baired, little man, clad in a Japanese kimono, come through one of the doors. As the little man paused, relaxed at sight of this colossus before the staff, he made a picture to awaken to life the etching genius of Whistler. There was something real about him; a something which would have disappeared if he had put on trousers. He had the quality of superrefinement and finish belonging to a world new to Andrei's horizon.

By contrast the other officers in their European clothes seemed in a false makeup. Some way Andrei felt a respect for him such as be had never felt for a pigmy before. At the same time he was conscious of the awkwardness and clumsiness of his own big limbs, as the old gentleman, his beady black eyes twinkling, came sedately across the compound.

AT sight of His Augustness, the Field Marshal commanding the corps, the other officers sprang to their feet, but dropped back on a nod from him. However, he remained standing, his slim, delicate hand resting on the back of the chair.

"He would cut up into two Japanese," said the Marshal of Andrei. "Weren't the Fifunskis the fellows who tore up our Sixth Regiment so handsomely at the Sha?"

"Yes, Augustness."

"And turned a trick on Yokayama at Mukden?" "Yes."

The Chief remembered the incident only too well. After his repulse Yokayama had wired to the staff, asking what he should do, and the Marshal had answered: "What we did in the samurai wars of old—keep on attacking!"

"And though Yokayama kept on attacking, they did not go. That took a lot of conceit out of Yokayama." mused the Marshal. Then he turned to the interpreter:

"Ask our giant to tell us who is in command on his front? What other regiments are there?"

"We know already," said the Chief.

"Ask him!" repeated the Marshal,

"I am a Fifunsky!" returned Andrei, grandly,

Except for the movement of his lips, he was as still as a man of stone.

"Tell bim if he will not answer our questions he shall be shot," continued the Marshal. "If he will, he shall live."

"I am a Fifunsky!" repeated Andrei. He had no other words to offer. Did they think that a Fifunsky would turn informer? Something unconquered in his personality quivered through the atmosphere of the compound. He was no longer a ludicrous, masquerading peasant private in coolie clothes, with face a splatched yellow from dandelion flowers and fair

hair daubed with shoe-blacking.

I N his blue eyes were the depths of the blue sky. In his attitude was the glory of the cathedrals, the epics, and the symphonics of the emotional peoples speaking the defiance of the old Colonel in the streets of Linu-Yang. "Nothing can stop Russia!"

To the officers this brought a wry expression of face. But a shower of twinkles fell from the beady eyes of the Marshal. He had enjoyed his samural test highly.

In the school of feudal swordsmanship to which he was bred, war had been a social amenity regularly interchanged between gentlemen of different clans, whose title to mutual respect was their courage.

"There is only one thing to do—send him back to his regiment with a message to his Czar," began the Marshal.

"Your Augustness: Not after he has been in our lines:" interrupted the Chief of Staff, who was almost emotional in his vigorous protest.

"If this game of modern war is as complicated as you younger men who studied in foreign schools say it is, what knowledge of it worth while can a peasant reveal?" continued the Marshal. "Since when have the Japanese learned to forget courtesy due to an enemy who prefera death to dishonor?"

"But—" the Chief began, and stopped. The word of the Marshal was law.

"Send him with a message felicitating the Crar on being Emperor of the Fifunskie!" concluded the Marshal.

"A good thing that the little Czar is not worthy of his Fifunskis," thought the Chief.

A few hours later Andrei was marching grandly down the stretch of road between the Japanese and the Russian outposts, humming the stanza about the love of women as he went.

COLONEL BORIS hugged him and gave him whole handfuls of cigarettes, and the staff officers said that he should have the cross, which, however, became a superfluous honor in view of a letter from Mashurina which was waiting for him. It was brief. It was vivid with the impulse that characterizes the emotional peoples;

"We can live with my mother till your house is finished!"

At least, Andrei had won one victory worthy a Fifunsky's fighting for and erawling for in the name of the love of women.

As for the message which the French officer had given him, by the time it reached St. Petersburg it was only a repetition of a truth which could have no influence on a weary Czar, unwilling to believe that anything except disaster could come out of Manchuria. But the veterans who had mastered the Great Discovery do not forget.

Andrei Yegoritch will pat the straw thatch of the little son who is the likeness of his father, and say:

"Some day the Fifunskis may put a broken sun in front of the broken crescent on their collars!"

"After all, the giant only had his little toe cut to the quick while he was suffering with colic," says Major-General Boris Andrevitch. "When our farmers have settled Siberia and more of us Russians have a common-school education, we shall go to salt water. Nothing can stop Russia!"

## The Engine that Supplanted the Finest in the World The Stearns-Knight marks a new era in American automobile design

ACKNOWLEDGED AND ADOPTED By DAIMLER in England By MERCEDES in Germany SLEAVENUS
THE ULTIMATE CAR

(Knight Type Motor)

ACKNOWLEDGED
AND ADOPTED
By PANHARD in France
By MINERVA in Belgium

#### Half a Million To Prove This Motor

Before you invest in a new car examine the Stearns-Knight. See for your-self the engine that is revolutionizing motordom—that has been adopted by the European leaders in automobile design. The years of experience of these builders—proven by further tests and developments in the Stearns factory—have led us to the adoption of this master motor.

New to America, the Knight is not a new engine. For years it has been in use abroad. Over half a million has been spent in perfecting it. We ourselves have expended over \$100,000 to offer a car embodying the genius of the world's greatest designers.

For many years the engineers of the most famous cars the world has ever known have labored unceasingly to prove this engine. For to displace the power plants which made those cars pre-eminent meant a motor far in advance of anything before produced—a motor which was not a mere improvement but a revolutionary step in advance. This is the type of engine in the new Stearns-Knight.

#### The Master Motor

Cars equipped with the Knight type engine are everywhere the choice of Kings — Emperors — of those accustomed to the best the world affords. In country the greatest car now uses the Silent Knight—the Daimler in England, the Mercedes in Germany, the Panhard in France, the Minerva in Belgium and in America the Stearns.

## How We Tested This Model

For two years before we offered the public the new Stearns-Knight model, we tested and tried it. We proved the car and engine in every known way. We wrote to and secured opinions from practically every motorist whose car was equipped with the Knight engine. These opinions—from England, Germany, France and Belgium—were all alike. The engine was a revelation—a masterpiece of modern engineering.

Then our engineers went abroad. They worked and watched in the factories of Daimler, Mercedes, Panhard and Minerva. They took the best ideas of each and combined them with the net results of our own sixteen years experience in motor car building.

The result is the new Stearns-Knight. For nearly two years these cars have given admirable results. We proved them as no model was ever proven before. Every test ever devised has been given the Stearns-Knight.

We demanded—and received—more than was possible from an ordinary car. Tests that would quickly have finished an old style engine had no effect upon the Stearns-Knight.

#### Judge This Motor Yourself

Judge this motor by your ideals of what a motor should be. Judge it as did the Royal Automobile Club of England in "the greatest engine test on record"—a trial that established a new standard for motors.

Judge it by its silence—the absence of vibration. Judge it by the irresistible flow of power—power that carries one on and on and on, with never a falter nor tremor.

Then judge it by its simplicity. Remember that although it is a 4-cycle motor there are no valves to grind. Remember that there is nothing that can get noisy. And remember that the qualities which you most admire will only improve with use.

#### Let Us Send The Story

We cannot tell the Stearns-Knight story in this space, but we will send the booklets detailing this model. They tell of the stubborn fight of Chas. Y. Knight of Chicago to gain recognition for his engine—how an inventor, unknown but a few years ago, has done what no other engineer has accomplished. They tell, too, of the successful tests of the Knight engines by the Royal Automobile Club—a feat that experts deemed impossible!

These booklets and "A Ride With The Chief"—telling the story of the Stearns - Knight in the words of our Chief Engineer—will be mailed upon request. Simply fill out the coupon and mail it to us.

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#### COUPON

ON Dept. 22

The F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, Ohio Gentlemen: - Send your booklets and catalogs telling the story of the Stearns-Knight.

Name		1005		
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7 a. m. Puffed Wheat or Rice Mixed with Berries—a Delicious Blend.



10 a. m. To Boys at Play the Puffed Grains - Dry-Taste Like Toasted Nuts.



12 m. The Finest Chefs Use Puffed Rice as a Nut-Like Garnish for Ice Cream.

## The Myriad Uses for Foods Shot from Guns

How a Hundred Million Dishes of Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice Are Being Enjoyed This Summer

Prof. A. P. Anderson—the famous inventor of Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice—started out to make foods for dyspeptics.

But healthy, red-cheeked children found them out. They found them crisp and enticing, with a flavor like toasted nuts. And they discovered a different way to serve them for every hour of the day.

Now we run our factories night and day to supply those children's needs.

This is the fortunate result: The most digestible cereals ever created have become the children's choice. Whole-grain foods, made wholly digestible, are supplanting half-grain foods, made half-way digestible.

For Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are prepared in this way: Whole, plump grains of wheat or rice are put into bronze-steel guns. Then the guns are revolved for sixty minutes in a heat of 550 degrees.

Think of that—550 degrees. Do you know another cereal which gets half that heat?

The moisture in the grain turns to steam in that heat, and the pressure becomes tremendous. Suddenly the gun is unsealed, and the steam explodes. Every food granule is blasted to pieces. The grains are puffed to eight times normal size—made four times as porous as bread. Yet the coats are unbroken, the shapes are unaltered. We have the whole grains porous, toasted and crisp.

No other process breaks up half of the food granules. This breaks them all, so digestion can act.

These enticing grains, like other cereals, are served with cream and sugar. But they are just as good in a dozen other ways. Note the pictures.

Perhaps the favorite way in summer is to serve in bowls of milk. The grains are crisper than crackers and four times as porous as bread. And they are whole-grain foods which terrific heat has given the flavor of toasted nuts.

Digestion begins before the grains reach the stomach. That makes them good bedtime foods.

Go telephone your grocer that you want these foods. Do it for the children's sake. For there is nothing else like them in ready-cooked cereals—nothing so good for children, nothing they like so well.

Then let them eat them any hour, in any way they want

Puffed Wheat, 10c

Except in Extreme West

Puffed Rice, 15c

The Quaker Oats Company — Sole Makers — Chicago

(196)



4 p. m. Girls Use These Puffed Grains in Home Candy Making.



6 p. m. Puffed Wheat in Soup. The Grains are Crisper than Crackers.



10 p. m. Puffed Grains in Milk. They are Four Times as Porous as Bread.



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## When an automobile manufacturer spends \$25,000 to \$100,000 extra money for Warner Auto-Meters as regular equipment, he confirms his claims of Highest Quality throughout his car.

AT ONE-THIRD the cost of the Warner Auto-Meter his car could be equipped with some other Speed Indicator. Two-thirds could be saved on this item alone. That saving with one maker who will use the Warner as regular equipment, would amount next year to \$54,000. All that could be saved, yet the maker could say, "This car is equipped with 'A' Speed Indicator." But he pays as much again, and as much again more, to give you a Warner Auto-Meter—

Just because he knows—as well posted men know—that the Warner is a *real* Speed Indicator—sensitive, accurate, reliable and so durable that it will give a correct indication of speed and distance as long as the car itself endures.

A maker who will go to this extra expense to give the choicest and best in a Speed Indicator, will do the same in the hidden parts. You may be sure of that.

#### The Warner Auto-Meter is the outward evidence of inward quality in an automobile.

Automobiles are much the same as far as mere outward appearance goes. The parts which make one better than another are out of sight under the hood, beneath the floor or concealed by a covering of paint and varnish. Yet there are many places throughout the car where the right thing will cost three or four times as much as the wrong.

On some of those parts you never may know which grade the maker uses. But the Warner Auto-Meter tells you his policy. And men are the same clear through.

When a maker pays the price to give you the Warner, which he knows to be best, in a Speed Indicator, he will give you the best in other parts. This is sound logic.

#### Don't misunderstand us. This may not be a universal condition.

It is only right and just to admit what may be true—that a maker may skimp on the Speed Indicator yet not skimp anywhere else. The only cheapening in the entire car may be this single feature. A cheap Speed Indicator is not an infallible sign of other inferiority.

But the maker who gives you the best in hidden parts, and the second or third best in the visible parts, is doing himself an injustice. And such a maker is on dangerous ground if he makes the claim that he uses the choicest and best throughout, when the Speed Indicator—the most looked-at thing on the car—is known to be cheap, inferior and unreliable.

#### Thousands are now following our suggestion and Looking for the Speed Indicator.

If a car has a Warner on the dash, those on the street or in other automobiles unhesitatingly decide that it is a good car.

Those who are about to buy look for the Speed Indicator on the cars in the dealer's showroom. If it is a Warner, the salesman's task is easy. For to the buyer the Warner is an outward and visible proof of a quality and perfection in the car itself, which must otherwise be taken on trust.

#### It is becoming difficult for dealers to even give away inferior Speed Indicators.

Now that the buying public has been educated to know how much it means in comfort, satisfaction and freedom from trouble and annoyance to have a Warner Auto-Meter on the car, they will no longer take inferior Speed Indicators as a gift, but gladly pay the difference for endur-

ing Warner sensi-

tiveness, accuracy

and sterling QUAL-ITY.



The Warner can be secured through reputable Automobile Dealers in any city or town in the United States. Warner branches are maintained in all the principal cities for the convenience of these dealers and their customers. Inquiry to Beloit or at our branches is invited for Warner literature.

### Warner Instrument Company

Main Offices and Factory: 1190 Wheeler Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin

FREE TO AUTOMOBILISTS. A vestpocket "Automobile Expense Record" tab indexed for conveniently keeping account of tires, gasedine, oil, repairs, etc. Sent FREE for name and model of your car. Address S. E. PATE, Booklet Department, Warner Instrument Company, Beloit, Wisconsin.

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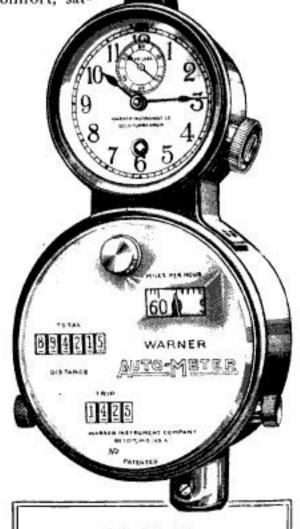
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Philadelphia San Francisco Pittsburgh Seattle Portland, Ore. St. Louis (134)

Canadian Branch, 559 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

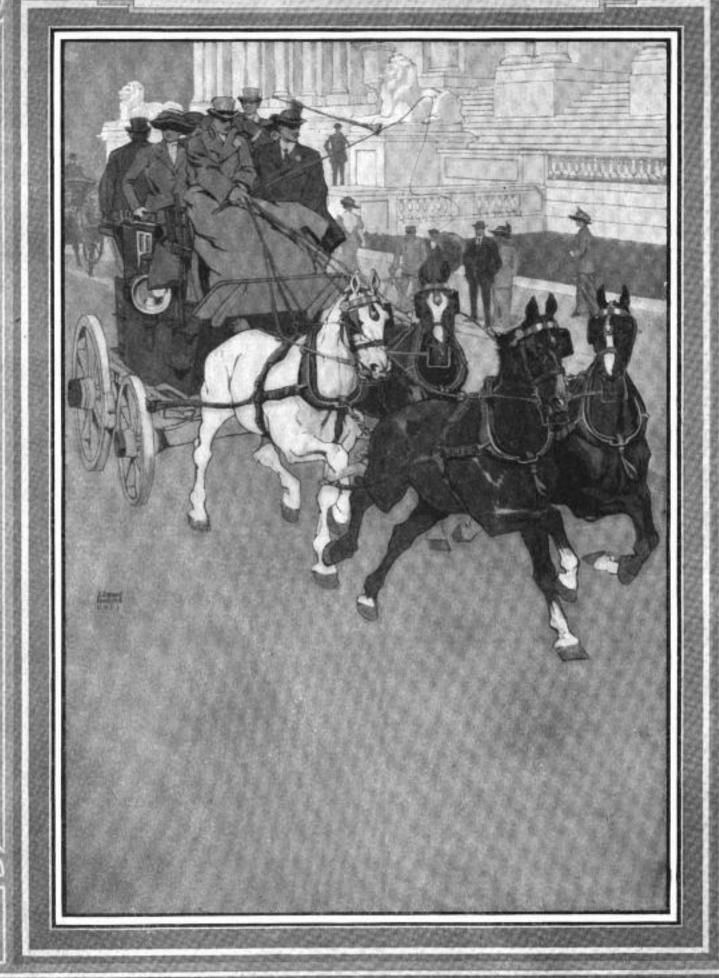
Branch Houses Maintained at



Model M2 Price, \$12500

Other models from \$50 to \$145. See Catalogue

## The Style Book



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YOU'LL find our fall Style Book useful, as showing correct dress for men; a New York number; the scenes and the clothes will interest you. Here we show the poster, drawn by Edward Penfield; announcing the book.

The book will be ready about September 1. Write for a copy.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

New York

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A superior seasoning for Soups, Fish, Meats, Gravies, Game and Salads.

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#### Weekly letter to readers on advertising

OYS can teach grown-ups a good many things. Take the case, for instance, of the average youngster who is promised, say, a rifle.

In less than a week he has the house cluttered up with catalogues and booklets and all sorts of literature describing all the rifles on the market. He has answered the magazine advertisements of firearms.

The result is that the gun he gets is exactly what he wants, just right in every little detail from muzzle to butt.

Would you do as he does or would you go to the nearest hardware store and take your pick of what rifles they have in stock?

Would you go to the hardware dealer merely for a gun or for a particular make of gun?

> F. b. Catterson. Manager Advertising Department



#### ICE CREAM

There are many flavors for Ice Cream, but Rich, Creamy Milk is always the Important Ingredient. To have it Smooth, Rich and Delightfully Fla-

#### BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK



Write for Borden's Ice Cream Book.

> BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. "Leaders of Quality" Est. 1857 New York

#### PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YALE



Head Master: ARTHUR B. WOODFORD, Ph.D.

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#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

## Kelly-Springfield





It takes time and money to go the rounds of all makes of tires, but the man who arrives at the Kelly-Springfield Tire stays there. It is the quality of the rubber composition that gives the service, and the secret of this rubber composition we learned during fifteen years of experience in making carriage tires.

> The two Kelly-Springfield Tires bought from you about a year ago have given excellent satisfaction. One of them ran 5,239 miles without a puncture and the other 5,223 miles with only two punctures. ordered a new equipment from the Kelly-Springfield Company for my car.
> H. C. MATHER, President,
> Chas. H. Moore Oil Co., Giscinnas, Ohio.

Specify Kelly-Springfield Tires on your automobile. They cost no more than any first-class tire and are better

#### Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. 20 Vesey Street, New York

Beanch Offices in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Atlanta and Akron, Ohio.

Seneca Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



A Well Dressed Man is One Who Knows

Among stert Americans guesswork has no place. That's why the Book of Men's Positions is printed—because certainty of style is demanded by the best dressed men today.

A more post-card brings you this book. Five minutes reading and you will share the knowledge of these man. And you will have learned, as they have, the wisdom of wearing

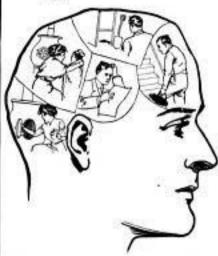
#### ADLER-ROCHESTER-CLOTHES

Now meanly half a century old is the Adler-Rochester reputation for absolutely the highest quality in clothes, a reputation that is reflected in the Adler-Rochester plant—famous as the finest tailoring matitation in the world.

The address of the merchant near you who handles Adler-Rochester clothes accompanies the Book of Men's Fashions. Ask for Edition 8.

L. ADLER, BROS. & CO.-ROCHESTER, N.Y.

## Let's solve your heating worries



It's wrong to have your head filled with the continual cares and problems of old-fashioned heating methods. To do the big things in the world a man's thought and time must be freed from such petty drudgery as inadequate, antiquated, wasteful heating equipment. To get the greatest sense of comfort at the least expenditure of labor and fuel, you must sooner or later put in

Don't again repair, blacken and put up the old stoves. With an outfit of IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators your coal bills will grow smaller; uneven heating and repair bills will disappear; ashes, soot and coal gases are unknown in the living-rooms; carpets, hangings and furniture are thereby given longer life; housework is reduced one-half; and the whole house is made a far better, happier, healthier place to

The utmost simplicity is worked into the construction of IDEAL Boilers, They are so accurately machined and

consist of so few parts that they are put together in the briefest time, will fit tight as a drumbead and stay so.





At these prices the goods can be bought of any tep-urable competent Fires. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra, and very according to climatic and other conditions.

Write to Dept. 31





#### Collier's

Saturday, August 26, 1911

The Serenade. Cover Design . Drawn by E Stetson Crawford Day Dreams. Frontispiece . Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson Editorials 7 What the World Is Doing - A Pictorial Record of Current Events Westfield-A Pure-Food Town Margaret Wagner 13 **Blustrated** with Photographs In the Domestic Relations Court . . . Adriana Spadoni 15 Illustrated by Horace De Witt Welsh Absent Treatment. Story P. G Wodehouse . . . 16 Illustrated by Wallace Morgan The Cockpit at Viterbo.—II . . . Vance Thompson 18 Illustrated with Photographs The Tomato Girls of the South Margaret Stanley 19 Illustrated with Photographs Woman To-Day 20 Illustrated with Photographs

VOLUMB XLVII

The Average Man's Money

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirteenth St.; London, 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Oct., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1911 by P. F. Collier & Son. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1878. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.90 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

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#### Franklin Pneumatic-Tired Trucks



#### THE LIQUID CARBONIC COMPANY

Chicago, May 26, 1911

Franklin Automobile Company, Syracuse, N. Y. Gentlemen: - Our Franklin one-ton truck, put in service Dec. 12, 1910, has covered 8,000 miles, and we are still using the original set of tires. In our estimation there is no other one-ton truck on the market that will give the satisfaction in our kind of work that the Franklin has. We have tried out from fifteen to eighteen different makes and have found none which will do the work with the same speed and minimum delay and expense. We heartily indorse pneumatic tires for light delivery Liquid Carbonic Company.

#### Detailed analysis of the cost of fuel and oil for this work shows the following averages:

						1.50			- 50				
Average mileage	per day .												52.46
Average mileage	per gallon	gase	oline						4	4		2	9.8
Average mileage	per gallon	oil				4			14	4			191.2
Average cost per	mile, gaso	line	and	oil		,	ă.,			- 20			\$ .019
Average cost per	mile of tire	es (l	based	d on	10	,000	m	iile	ser	rvio	(e)		.034
Average cost per	mile for ti	res.	desc	line	an	d oi	1	37	35.	353	30		.053

Light, strong, resilient construction, large pneumatic tires and an air-cooled motor

make the Franklin the most efficient and economical motor truck built.

Resilient construction absorbs all the jolting and jarring of driving over rough streets and greatly reduces wear and tear; large pneumatic tires cushion road shocks and allow much more rapid delivery than can be maintained with safety by a truck using solid tires; the air-cooled motor assures absolute dependability in every climate.

Write for illustrated catalogue Franklin Commercial Cara Full details 1000-lb. Light Delivery sent on request

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y



#### "Spare the Oil and spoil the Car"

DENNIES saved on oil or grease may mean dollars spent in up-keepnot to mention annoying delays or the shortened life of your car.

For motorists who recognize the economy of using the best oil we have produced Polarine.

It is not a low-priced oil. But in the long run it will prove sound economy.

Polarine Oil goes through special processes of distillation, pressing and reducing. It is then carefully cleaned and filtered to remove impurities and free carbon. This secures the correct lubricating qualities for gas engine use.

Polarine leaves no appreciable carbon deposit.

Its consistency or "body" is not materially affected by either high or low temperatures. It flows freely down to zero.



The Polarine Brand covers:

Polarine Oil (in gallon and half gallon sealed cans, in barrels and half barrels), Polarine Transmission Lubricants, Polarine Cup Grease and Polarine Fibre Grease.

These lubricants cover the needs of every part of the car.

Send to our nearest agency for "Polarine Pointers" which includes hints on the care of motor cars.

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)



Day Dreams

DRAWN BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON



# Collier's

# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

August 26, 1911

# Vol. xlvii, No. 23

### The Taste for Pic

WO MEN WERE DISCUSSING the latest move of Tammany to increase its income, and the assistance furnished by WILLIAM

"How do you account," asked one of them, "for the bad

things GAYNOR does?" "I don't," the other answered, "nor for the good things either."

But when a man of intelligence and imagination does right we require no explanation. It is expected. The aid and comfort lent to Tammany by a man of GAYNOR's size is what calls for light. Tammany is on the job, and some of GAYNOR'S appointments feed the tiger with merciless injury to the public. His support of the proposed new charter

for New York City can not be defended.

A large number of cities in the United States are working away from the old American tradition of treating city offices as nourishment for political heclers. The commission form of government is everywhere successful, and is spreading rapidly, merely because the people like to get their money's worth for what they pay in taxes. If the proposed charter is adopted. New York will give a conspicuous proof that she can step backward when the rest of the country is going forward. Take as an example the educational section. The provision for a paid board means the end of the present system, by which the expert work is done by paid educators, and an unpaid board of disinterested citizens connects these technical views with general considerations. If the board is paid, the experts will yield many of their functions to the board, which will not only interfere in technical affairs, but will fill up its time with patronage and polities. The paid board has been condemned by President Eliot, President Lowell, President Hadley, President Butler, ex-President Low, Mr. PRITCHETT, ANDREW S. DRAPER, and a large number of other widely known authorities. The new charter gives the New York Board of Aldermen a fat chance at school patronage. Under the new charter, this comic board could withhold funds, if it happened to conclude that the latest developments in education constituted what it would be pleased to call a "fad" or a "frill." The charter requires that a member of the Board of Examiners must have had at least seven years' experience in the schools of New York City, and there is a similar provision regarding city, associate, and district superintendents. The educational dry-rot which would thus be encouraged is secondary to the purpose of securing Tammany control.

One of the nerviest provisions in the whole plot is that aldermanic distriets are to be rearranged before the next general city election, and the former requirement that the districts be as compact as possible is omitted. The aldermen may gerrymander to any extent they deem requisite. The reason the gerrymandering is called for before the next mayoralty election is because Tammany is more certain of success in an off year.

Looking over the other departments, one finds at work principles similar to those inflicted on education. At least 180 positions which are now classed as competitive would become exempt. The charter takes the power of promotion for the uniformed force away from the Chief of the Fire Department and gives it to the Fire Commissioner, a temporary appointee, and usually a politician. It needlessly adds a new elective official, the City Chamberlain, thus conspicuously going against the whole tendency of our time, which is to improve city government by reducing the number of elective plums. Those existing provisions of law which make graft in contracts more difficult are so changed that eating out of the trough will be easier and more pleasant.

It would be possible to go on all night selecting illustrations of the lamentable thoroughness with which the new charter undertakes to satisfy Tammany Hall. But the illustrations would do no good. Tammany now controls the State as well as the city, is receiving too much aid from the Mayor, and in some respects is at the zenith of its power.

# The Creative Touch

HEARST PAPER recently gave almost a page to the story that an actress was to marry a lord. The lady met the nobleman just once-three years ago.

# The Other Side

THE MOST CONVINCING EXPOSURES of Tammany principles in any newspaper are regularly those printed editorially in the New York "Evening Journal"; which shows the value of ability, when it happens to be headed right.

### The National Guard

THE ONLY WAY to get an army is to train and equip one. The only way to have a national guard is to remember that a national guard, together with the army, is the first line of defense, and to enlist in it and support it accordingly. The employer who is the first to demand a neutral force to put down rioting is sometimes the one who objects to his employees being members of the national guard on the ground that it will interfere with the regular performance of their work. The father who forbids his son to enlist in the national guard may be he who declares that the United States can whip the world. There are practical reforms to be made in the national guard itself and in its correlation with the regular army as an efficient national force, but the most fundamental reform needed is a change in the attitude of the people—a realization that the only way the citizens of a democracy can get work done is to do it themselves.

CIR ALMROTH E. WRIGHT, a British army surgeon of Irish birth, is one of the numerous recent beings to attract attention by declaring that baths are not essential to health. Instead, he conceives, they increase the number of skin microbes, and deprive one of the natural protection of Mother Earth. The view is fairly absurd, but it at least helps some readers to learn that John Wesley, in a sermon, "On Dress," and not some personage in Scripture. placed cleanliness next to godliness.

### Humble Beginnings

WE ALL READ about Lincoln and his pioneer's ax, or Garrield and the canal-boat, but ours is not the only time or country in which such contrasts abound. In the age when English genius reached its height, Christopher Marlowe was the son of a shoemaker, EDMUND SPENSER was the son of a poor tailor, Ben Jonson laid bricks, and William Shakespeare, on account of his tradesman father's pecuniary misfortunes, was taken out of school at fourteen.

# The American Influence

VEN BEFORE the House of Lords was shorn of the greater part of its power, complaints were numerous that England was being Americanized. This in some minds is synonymous with breaking away from the safe, cautious British type to something experimental and reckless. As an intelligent Frenchman has pointed out, however, the American spirit is merely the old Anglo-Saxon spirit of enterprise and energy freed from the cheek of an aristocracy which has been respected, obeyed, and imitated for centuries. Moreover, it is not from America only, or from any other one country, that the British "observe the wind which with anxiety they see shaking the boughs of their eternal oaks." No doubt they are giving up a safeguard. Upon them is the necessity of finding a better safeguard, more founded in reason, more consistent with justice, more suitable to our times. The Conservatives talk about restoring the power of the House of Lords, when they win their next victory, but such changes backward are hardly likely to be made. With the disappearance of actual power from the aristocracy will rapidly diminish also its subtler influences. Whatever emotions dominate Great Britain in the future, the reverence for birth will not stand high among them.

# What Is a Weed?

TO A CLASS IN BOTANY a far-sighted high-school teacher once assigned the lesson: "Define a weed." He added that in a few years they would not know a labellum from a calyx, but that if they remembered a few important facts about weeds he would go to his grave content. For nearly all of the hour on the following day he asked questions as: Is a daisy a weed! Is a sunflower! Is goldenrod! A story was told of how a suburban estate "ran to daisies," and the owners believed that "weeds" had ruined them. Later they opened the place to delighted droves of visitors from the city and year after year sold the supposed weeds as flowers. So, to the end of the hour and the definition, which ran: "A weed is a plant in the wrong place." Students who were able to recall this lesson might have found it easy work to settle the lively battle which raged recently in the columns of a Kansas City newspaper over the classification of the sunflower. The city's street commissioner had ordered a patch of these plants to be harvested as a weed nuisance. The owner protested. flowers-in Kansas the State emblem. Rebuttal: Kansas, notwithstanding this, has a statute declaring the sunflower a weed. Reply to rebuttal: Missouri's Supreme Court once declared the sunflower a flower, and in the decision went so far as to quote (179 Missouri, p. 8):

> No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets, But as truly loves on to the close As the sunflower turns on her god, when he sets, The same look which she turned when he rose.

### What to Study

DEBATE is now being waged in Paris about university education, and the place of "the humanities." In England the believers in the old curriculum are alarmed. In America the change toward scientific and practical courses has been rapid enough to encourage a reaction, as notably illustrated by the changes contemplated at Amherst. Among the many recent American books touching upon it is the one by Borns Sidis, father of the young mathematical prodigy, called "Philistine and Genius." Dr. Sidis is severe with present tendencies and thinks only a stupid optimism makes us accept them. "Pangloss," wrote Vol-TAIRE, "used to teach the science of metaphysico-theologico-cosmologonoodleology. He demonstrated to admiration that there is no effect without a cause and that this is the best of all possible worlds. 'It has been proved,' said Pangloss, 'that things can not be otherwise than they are; for everything, the end for which everything is made, is necessarily the best end. Observe how noses are made to carry spectacles, and spectacles we have accordingly. Everything that is is the best that could possibly be." Dr. Sidis thinks such optimism blinds us to the sufferings of the many, and in a somewhat vague way he identifies this general inertia with an attack on our defective education. As a fact, the educational leaders of the country are anything but indifferent. They are putting the best thought that, as poor mortals, they can command on the problem of how to keep the broadening and stimulating elements of the old classical and mathematical training, while bringing the colleges nearer to the life needs of present-day students. The task of perfecting the right system for our conditions will not be accomplished in a week.

### The Reason

THY WAS IT FOUND necessary to have an Interstate Commerce Commission! Did not the shipper have his day in court! Yes, he had too many days in court. Why is a workmen's compensation law necessary? If a workman was injured by negligence, he also had too many days in court. If a shipper could not stand up in court against a railroad and get his rights, and if a workman could not get justice, how ean you, John Jones, get justice if the Steel Trust or the Standard Oil Company sees fit to charge you extortionate prices! The old way was competition. The people are trying to save a reasonable degree of that. If they fail it will be necessary to approach the doubtful question of fixing prices.

# More About the Joint-Snake

THE GREAT JOINT-SNAKE MYSTERY grows clearer with every day's mail. Mr. J. A. Stickeleather, representing the Old North State, reports that he is ready to go on the witness-stand in regard to joint-snakes. In the year 1848, in Bartow County, Georgia, he hit a snake with a pole, and "about the second lick I gave it, it fell to pieces, each two or three inches long and wiggling about like a thing of life." A wood-chopper by the name of Sego told Mr. Stickeleather that if he watched the pieces they would come together. Unfortunately, Mr. STICKELEATHER got hungry, went to the house about seventy-five yards away, and when he returned the snake had disappeared. He never saw or heard of it again. He was eight years old then, but he remembers it as if it were yesterday. He figures out that the crafty ophidian, seeing the coast clear, got a move on its scattered joints, hooked up, and escaped. A Civil War veteran writes from Nashville, Michigan, that he killed a joint-snake at St. Cloud, Florida, only last Christmas, and he now has it at home in a bottle of embalming fluid. It looks as natural as life, he says, and " if you want to see the snake I will fetch it to your office for \$100, and give you a talk." JOHN BURROUGHS, the naturalist, in Volume IX of the Riverside Edition of his works, page 287, has this to say of the glass-snake:

There is, of course, a small basis of fact in the superstition of the glass-snake. The creature is no snake at all, but a species of limbless lizard quite common in the West. And it has the curious power of voluntarily breaking itself up into regular pieces when disturbed, but it is only the tail which is so broken up; the body part remains intact. Break this up and the snake is dead. The tail is disproportionately long, and is severed at certain points, evidently to mislead its enemies. It is the old trick of throwing a tub to a whale. The creature sacriilics its tail to secure the safety of its body. These fragments have no power to unite themselves again, but a new tail is grown in place of the part lost.

Mr. Burroughs's cold iconoclasm will scarcely be accepted in the neighborhoods where the joint-snake thrives. The marvelous is not so easily destroyed.

# Our Divination Department

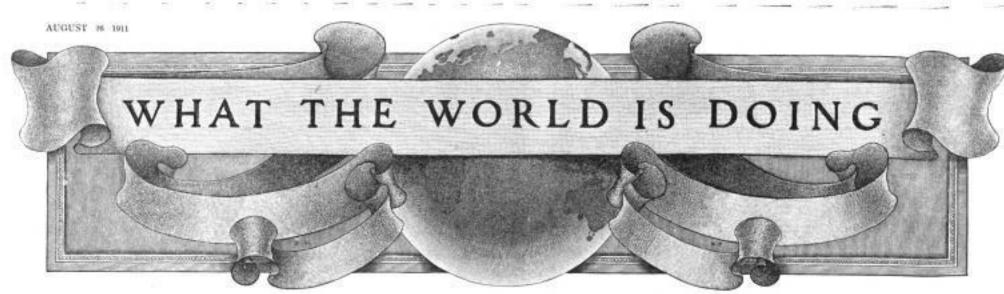
THERE IS PATHOS in the struggle of the true mystic and follower of the misty to survive in our materialistic Western World. Much support has come, it is true, to our recent endeavor to accept the efficacy of the bazel-wand test for water. Thus our esteemed contemporary, the Utica "Observer," in a column editorial, nobly backs us up with the conclusion that "We may not know why it is so, but that it is so is beyond question, and the annoying thing is that we can't explain it." The secretary of a California water-mining company writes that "there is no magic or sleight of hand. In the opinion of those best competent to judge, it is a manifestation of one form of the law of attraction, working through a suitable channel toward that for which it has an affinity." Mr. N. H. BEDARD, a practical tin and sheet-iron worker of Stockton, Kansas, sends us seven pages of hazel-wand erudition in which he quotes astonishing experiments in various parts of the world. According to Mr. BEDARD, the "pull" has been measured with seales, and found to be as high as six pounds sometimes. Scarcely are we thus wafted to a simpler Arcadia than that provided by the New York of to-day than we are again wrenched back to reality by letters such as this: "The only surprising thing about the hazel-wand method is that those who practise it seem actually to believe in it. It can be done by any one, at any time or place, regardless of water conditions. The 'gripping the twig until his knuckles cracked' explained about all there is to the trick, for it is the grip that does the work. The angle being increased, the apex naturally is pulled down. You may use any kind of wood or metal fashioned in the same shape. Just now I sat in my office and 'demonstrated' with a piece of insulated electric wire. Result, positive! Insulation almost twisted off." This disillusionment, provided by a physician of Colville, Washington, is painfully increased by many similar letters. The late JOHN FISKE, in his "Myths and Myth Makers," says that the superstition originated in the ancient idea that forked lightning opened treasures in the earth.

### Distributing Happiness

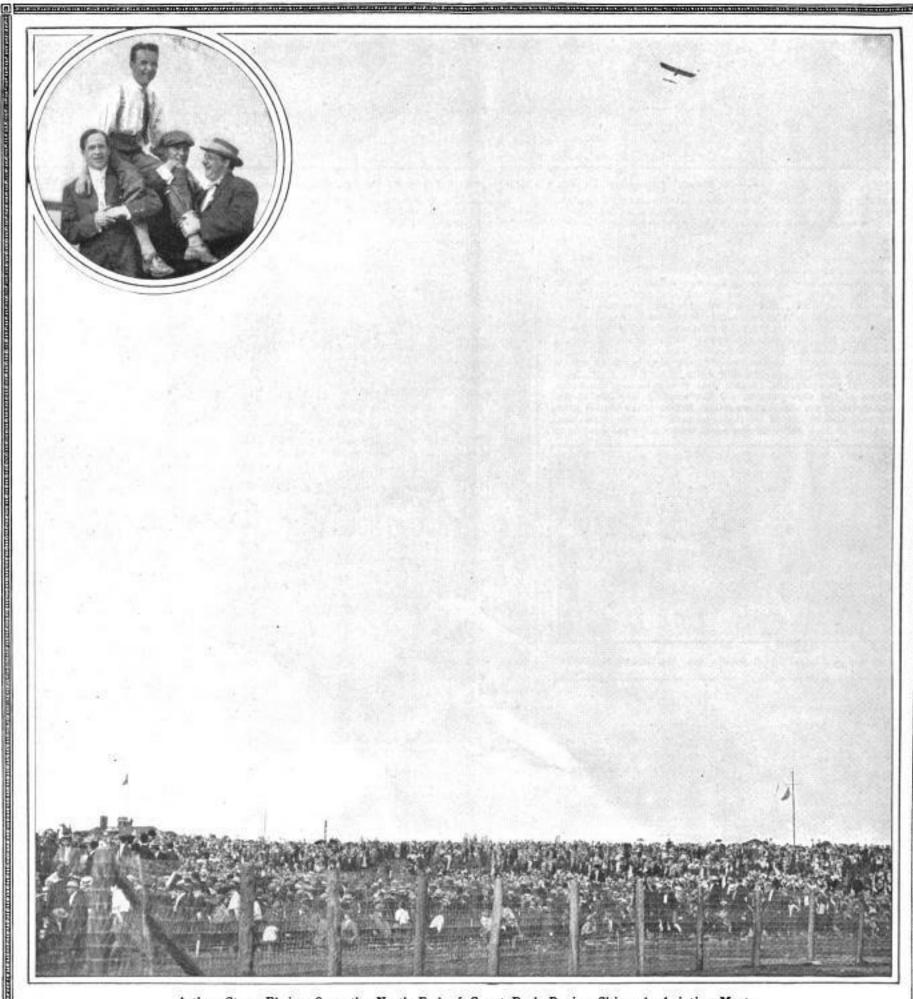
WE CHILDREN of the Lady of Shalott, long familiar with phonographs and film shared and started and sta graphs and film shows, now find a new diversion for the summer afternoous in viewing the progress of the baseball game reflected on an animated electric scoreboard. No sense of wonder is expected, yet surely it is worth a word of comment when a business man may pause for a minute on a downtown street and by his newspaper's electric scoreboard watch a Mathewson pitch the fatal sixth—every ball, every strike, every foul or hit or bunt or stolen base told graphically in the flashes of little incandescent bulbs on a miniature diamond. Light shines in the pitcher's box to show who has the ball; goes out; flashes over the catcher's label; gleams again as "strike." The catcher returns the ball; once more the bulb in the pitcher's box glows; dies, and—a door-bell rings to denote a hit. The ball flew to right field; and a bulb now blazes steadily over first base, though the ball is again with the pitcher. A gong—this time it's a home run. You see the lamps flashing at first, second, third, the plate. Or if the home team's pitcher is being walloped, half a dozen rooters, whose imagination has made them forget they stand in the street instead of in the ball-field bleachers, hoarsely will cheer the unfortunate pitcher with words of comfort. When the Kansas City Star's new building was nearing completion nearly every one in the city who possessed a dust-speck of curiosity was guessing what Mr. Nelson meant to do with the vacant yard south of the plant. It proved to be a baseball park, with seats for a thousand and standing room for twice as many more. The diamond was an electric scoreboard. Fans' paradise, admission free!

# Bleacher Seats

ERE FEEL WE YET the penalty of Adam, the baseball season's difference, as (still garbling Shakespeare) the with ring, warping warming of the summer sun, the cruel and churlish chilling of September shower-baths. For the grand-stand patrons, comforts multiply with every annual renovation; and here and there, around the big league circuits, gigantic concrete amphitheaters arise, recalling photographs in the folders of Mediterranean steamship lines. But no baseball plutocrat ever gives a thought to fandom's commoners. Is there reason why the holder of a twenty-five or a fifty-cent seat should receive such pennysnobbish courtesy? As compared with theaters and circuses, the baseball field calls for small expenses of up-keep. There is no bill for lights, heat, elaborate scenery, or orchestra; traveling expenses are comparatively reasonable; in the way of advertising, uncountable thousands of dollars' worth of space for news and photographs is given freely, or in return for a card one column wide and an inch or two deep. How much better does the theater treat its buyers of cheap admission tickets! In the modern gallery the only penalty to pay is that of seeing from a distance. There are the comforts of opera chairs instead of wooden benches; a proof-sheet from which to read the batting order; and, in a few instances, elevators to save stair-elimbing. That the competition of moving picture shows may have had something to do with this improvement in the theater is not a defense for the manager of the baseball park. It is sufficient disadvantage to the bleachers to have to pay the penalty of seeing the game from a distance, and an evident injustice to exact twenty-five or fifty cents for board seats and the rosin thereof-seats unprotected even by an awning from the 125degree sun or sudden showers. The circus does better than this for its customers by providing a canvas roof, though the circus has to pay huge license fees, proportionately large traveling expenses, and hire and feed a whole regiment of employees, as well as never forget to furnish hay for the elephants and ample peanuts for the monkeys.



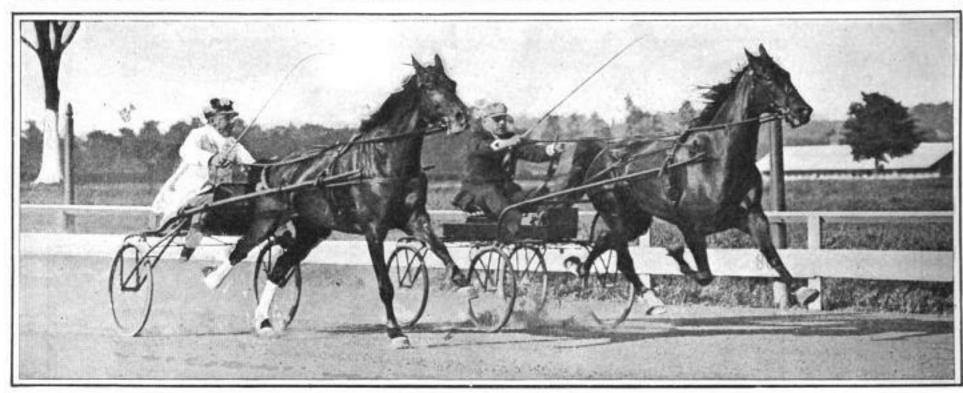
# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Arthur Stone Flying Over the North End of Grant Park During Chicago's Aviation Meet

The International Aviation Meet opened at Grant Park, Chicago, on August 12 with a long list of contestants. Chicago was wildly enthusiastic over the feats of the airmen, and enormous crowds gathered at Grant Park every day to watch the flying. On Sunday over half a million people were present. The \$3,000 purse for the first hour's flight for biplanes carrying two people was won by the Englishman, Thomas Sopwith, who is shown in the insert on the shoulders of his admirers. On the third day Sopwith won the 14-mile cross-water event. On August 15 St. Croix Johnstone fell into Lake Michigan and was drowned, and on the same day William R. Badger was killed

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

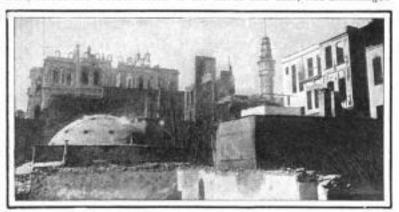


C. K. G. Biilings's Horse Uhlan Breaking the World's Trotting Record for the Half-Mile to Wagon in 56 1-4 Seconds

On August 11, at the Grand Circuit Races at Cleveland, Ohio, Uhlan, a trotting gelding, covered the half-mile to wagon 3 3-4 seconds faster than the record established by Major Delmar in 1906. The time is not only a world's trotting record to wagon, but was even faster than Major Delmar's record of 59 1-4 seconds to sulky and only a quarter of a second slower than Dan Patch's paced half-mile to sulky behind a wind-shield. When this photograph was taken none of the trotter's feet were on the ground

### Stamboul Fire-Swept

On the afternoon of July 23, fire started near the Ministry of War in the Stamboul section of Constantinople, and, driven by a violent north wind, destroyed an area covering two square miles. By a curious coincidence, the conflagration started during the celebration of the anniversary of the granting of the constitution, and this fact started the rumor that the fire was of incendiary origin and several arrests were made. Several persons were injured, among them the former Minister of War, Mahmoud Schefket Pasha. On the following day the fire broke out again and 1,500 more houses were reported destroyed. The Stamboul section of Constantinople is the area enclosed by the Theodosian Walls, and is the Mohammedan part of the city. Most of the principal mosques, the mausoleums of the Sultan, the baths, public offices of the Government, and the existing remains of ancient Constantinople are within this section. Most of the Turks, Jews, Armenians and Greeks reside in this quarter. The European district, across the Golden Horn to the north and east, was undamaged



The ruins of the General Staff Building near the Ministry of War



The ruins of Stamboul looking toward the great mosque of Suleimanich



Refugees on Rafts Seeking Safety in the Harbor

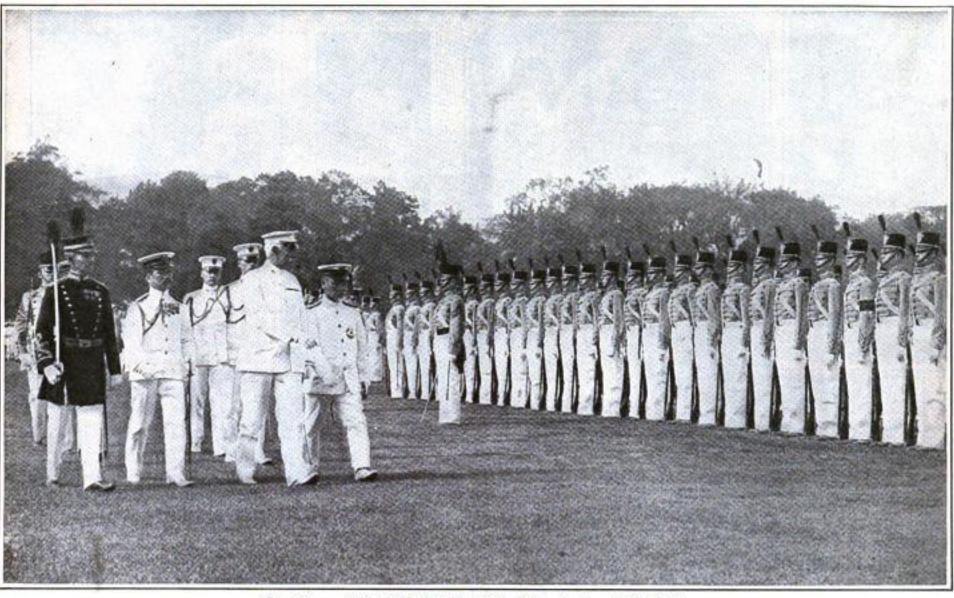
An area of two square miles was burned, and over five thousand houses were destroyed



Veiled Women Watching Their Possessions Rescued from the Fire The destruction approached that of the San Francisco fire and earthquake

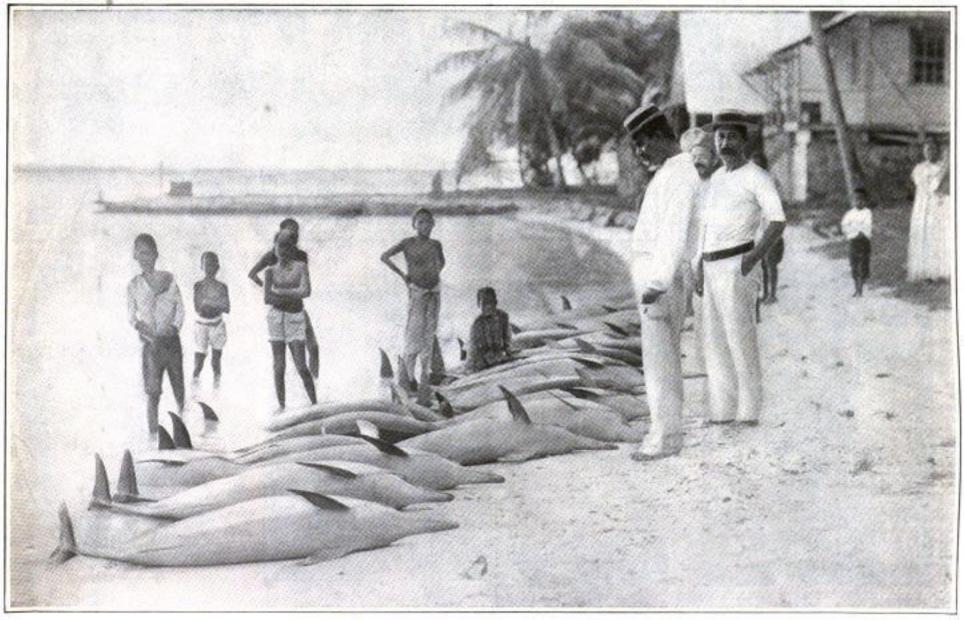
# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS





Japan's Famous Admiral Visits the United States Military Academy at West Point

On August 12 Admiral Togo, accompanied by Third Assistant Secretary of State Chandler Hale, Captain Templin Potts, U. S. N., Commander Hiraga, Naval Attache at the Japanese Embassy at Washington, and the Admiral's aide, Commander Taniguchi, took the trip up the Hudson to West Point on the Presidential yacht Mayflower. After being received by Major-General Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent of the Military Academy, he made an inspection of the post, and before leaving reviewed the cadets



A Curious Method of Catching Porpoises in the Marshall Islands, Micronesia

When a school of porpoises is sighted, the natives sail to the leeward of the fish, and when sufficiently close the diver leaps into the water carrying two stones which he beats together under the water. This sound so frightens the fish that they make for the shore and beach themselves on the sand, where they are easily killed 4ug. 26

# 12



The Season of Rehearsals

The incubation period of the coming season's plays takes place during the months of July and August, and at least ninety per cent of all the theatrical companies in America rehearse their new plays in New York. During the two hottest months of the year the actor does his hardest work and is often compelled to work from ten in the morning until late at night, and the stage of every theater in the city is in constant demand. The large picture shows a stage full of applicants for positions as chorus girls. The smaller photographs are snap-shots of actresses on their way to the various Broadway theaters for rehearsals, or to the booking-offices in search of work



Westfield and personally investigated the town conditions. The article was accepted and scheduled for publication. Several months before it was scheduled to appear the magazine published a general article on pure food. Immediately following the publication of this article the advertising department of the magazine reported the cancelation of a number of advertisements of foods. The number increased daily until twenty thousand dollars of advertising had been canceled. Much of this advertising was by well-known, reliable firms, whose only explanation was that pure-food articles were prejudicial to the buying of all kinds of prepared foods, whether honest or fraudulent. The business management of the magazine, alarmed, placed a ban upon pu:e-food articles. Collier's believes in constructive work in protection of the consumer, and wil publish soon a list of certain products which have been shown by strict analysis to be absolutely free from anything that could possibly be considered harmful.

Professor L. B. Allyn

OU don't know Westfield? Westfield is in
Massachusetts, forty
minutes out from Springfield.
Now to be "forty minutes out
from" a n y where usually
amounts to a town conviction.
"Forty minutes out from" indicates that the town is a
mere hanger-on, an unallied
suburb glad to connect its
meager individuality with the
city forty min-

utes away. Not so Westfield. Westfield stands sturdily upon its own record, in-

own record, insists upon its separate entity, and even regards its connection "forty minutes in" as sadly deficient in the real matters that pertain to cities—such as caring for their citizens. And Westfield is conscious that it merits unique honors. For its citizens can buy and will buy only food and drugs that are pure—Westfield has made it almost impossible for them to buy anything else. More than that, it has educated its citizens to a point where they are unusually intelligent as to food values, so that Westfield housekeepers not only buy pure food and pure drugs, but the food and drugs that give best value for the money.

# Varnished Peanuts

ON THE main street in Westfield is a grocery shop. It is a nice, clean-looking store with boxes and cans neatly arranged, and white-sleeved, white-aproned clerks. And the proprietor is a pure-food expert.

He might grant that there is no direct harm in certain preservatives, and yet he prefers to be on the safe side.

"There's too much of a demand in this town for pure goods to carry any that have doubtful preservatives.

"No, ma'am," as he turns to a customer, "we can't sell you any of these peanuts. Yes, I know they look nice. But the Board of Health found that they're coated with shellac and I'm going to send them right back. It'd be worth my regulation to sell them."

be worth my reputation to sell them."

"Goodness!" exclaims the housekeeper in horror.

"Thank you so much. Send me the candles instead."

Then she turns to her companion: "I'm going to order some ice-cream."

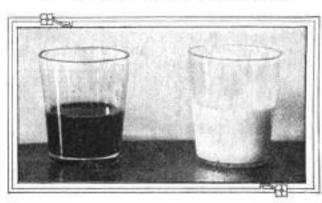
"Well," returns her friend, "order it at Blank's. I went to the school yesterday and their ice-cream has ten per cent more fat and solids than any ice-cream in town."

And now we have stumbled upon the secret that makes Westfield an entity, a town of record, and a town of pure food. The secret is the school. The school is a State Normal School, and happens to be stationed at Westfield. It has been at Westfield since 1839 with marked effect upon the community.

The present principal, Mr. C. A. Brodeur, began to worry a little over the futility of teaching the girls chemistry. Still, chemistry had to be taught. Moreover, chemistry is a useful science. Mr. Brodeur wondered if it could not be made somehow into a practical science that would touch and enter the lives of the girls. The chemistry department needed a new head, so he sent for Mr. Lewis B. Allyn, then a teacher in Boston, to try to work out a plan which would present chemistry in a practical and interesting way. Mr. Allyn proved equal to the emergency. The first chemistry lesson of the new term taught how to take a stain out of



A Pure-Food Town



An experiment in detecting the presence of poisonous formaldehyde in milk. The dark liquid was milk preserved with formaldehyde. The other glass contained pure milk

a white dress. Interest in the department revived at once. Everybody wanted to know how to take out stains, and stains were experimented upon until the wardrobes of the students of the State Normal School at Westfield were spotless. Then Mr. Allyn taught the girls how to make flavoring extracts.

They made their own vanilla and almond and lemon flavors and sent them to the kitchen and then criticized the pies and cakes in which they were used. Then they began to dye cloth, and their wardrobes blossomed forth in many colors. By this time chem-

istry had become a popular subject, and when the dyeing lessons were followed by analyses of foods it became difficult to keep the pupils out of the laboratories. Professor Allyn invited the pupils to bring foods for experiments. Every article served in the school was tested, and the girls began to purchase special articles from grocery, drug, and candy shops. The results were fascinating—and startling. One girl who brought a jar of her favorite brand of raspberry jam for analysis found it to contain inferior apples, colored with coal-tar dye, and flavored with ether! A delightful concoction known as a tart proved to be puff-paste made with alum, with a jelly center dyed with coal-tar!

# Some of the Fakes

THERE were other discoveries.
"Cream" proved to be ordinary
milk evaporated to one-half its bulk.

"Vanilla" contained wood alcohol, which is not a particularly nutritious beverage.

"Pure whisky" contained burnt sugar, prunes, and tannic acid. The flavor of this delectable compound was strengthened by oil of sweet almonds, sulphuric acid, and ammonia.

"Strawberry jam" proved to be apple stock and coal-tar dye. The pupil who analyzed this compound found some apparently genuine seeds in this mixture. A bit curious, she planted and tended them carefully, and the class shared her delight when the tiny green shoots developed into hardy clarer!



Some of the Products Which Were Analyzed and Found to Contain Harmful Ingredients

The druggists of Westfield are cooperating with the town Board of Health by refusing to sell the patent medicines and pain-killers which are known to be injurious

But perhaps the unkindest cut came in the testing of sweets. Nearly all the candy tested revealed coal-tar dyes. The laboratory became gay with cloths dyed green, yellow, blue, and pink from the delectable, toothsome bits of which the girls were so fond. And then there were serious discoveries concerning drugs. One pupil, whose mother had died suddenly and inexplicably, brought to the laboratory some headache tablets which had proved soothing to her mother on various occasions and which she had taken on the day of her death. An analysis revealed acetanilid in quantities large enough to have caused death. This discovery made a profound impression upon the girls. One by one they brought their favorite powders, pills, and tonics to the laboratory. Almost all of these showed traces of poisons that are sure to have a permanently injurious effect. The girls at Westfield banished drugs.

### The Effects of Analysis

THIS was practical chemistry, but it was the kind of chemistry that could not be confined to the classroom. The students of the school who resided in the town warned their mothers of impure products as soon as they discovered them. Grocers, confectioners, and druggists were perplexed at the sudden falling off of a demand for one kind of goods and the sudden increase in the demand for another. Moreover,

the girls themselves went shopping and, proud of their new-found knowledge, expressed themselves publicly.

"All Wool"

The small bunches

indicate the actual

amount of wool taken

from the samples

"Look at that woman buying the jam we analyzed in the laboratory," remarked one girl to another in a perfectly audible tone in one of the best grocery shops in town. "I'll bet if she knew that it was old apples and coal-tar dye she'd think before she'd buy it." Of course this spoiled the sale and the grocer waxed indignant. Indignation also grew among druggists, bakers, confectioners, and milk dealers. The people of Westfield were beginning to ask questions that the dealers could not answer, and, naturally, resentment against the normal school Finally a number of merchants refused to supply Professor Allyn with goods. The Professor overcame this by sending the girls to make purchases for analysis, but soon even the girls found it difficult to purchase. Threatening letters began to arrive at the normal school. Drummers who came to town and failed to sell goods went back to the manufacturers declaring the school a meddlesome busybody. Then the manufacturers sent special representatives to visit and warn Mr. Allyn that he must desist.

# Ending the Craze for Lollypops

JUST at this time the lollypop craze struck West-field. The bright-colored balls proved irresistible even to dignified normal students and lollypops were devoured by thousands. Then Mr. Allyn brought lollypops into the laboratory. He chose the brightest and most attractive, and the horror-stricken girls extracted enough poisonous dyes to make the school one of total abstinence as far as lollypops were concerned. Mr. Allyn made his results public, and lollypop buying in Westfield suddenly ceased, while the manufacturers sent more threatening letters.

But the hostile feeling in the town actually hampered the school work. Goods for experiment had to be obtained surreptitiously, which was inconvenient. So a number of grocers were invited to the school to inspect the work. Eight grocers came. They looked curiously at the lanners of gorgeous colors dyed with coal-tar from food products, and inspected with a good deal of interest the food museum. The museum occupies a corridor near the laboratory. It consists of tall glass cases in which the foods, pure and impure, are placed. On one side appears, first, a bottle of Heinz catsuo, labeled "Pure," and directly opposite, an equally attractive bottle of "entsup" is labeled: "Stewed pumpkin colored with coal-tar and preserved with benzoic acid." Then come various brands of canned goods—peas, beans, etc. On the one side the well-known pure brands-Francis Leggett, White Rose, and the American Dehydrated Company's products are prominent. On the other are various brands of "French peas, beans, and spinach,"

labeled: "Colored with copper sulphate." Pure olive oil faces a decoction of cottonseed oil, peanut oil, poppy seed, corn, and sesame oils, also labeled by the manufacturer "pure olive." Pure coffee looks across at a package labeled "20 per cent chicory." Pure tea confronts tea that is faced with graphite.

The grocers returned to their shops interested but puzzled. Then one enterprising man tried an experiment. He rearranged his stock, putting all the approved foods to the front. When his customers appeared he recommended the brands.

"I've just been up at the normal school, adam," he asserted, "and these brands are there in the museum labeled 'pure.' You can see for yourself." In twenty-four hours he found his sales increased so that he was confident that fighting the normal school had been a mistake. The other grocers were quick to follow his example. Then one man went a step farther. He assured his customers that he would not sell any goods unless they first had been approved by the school. He instructed the drummers who asked for his trade that if they would send samples to the normal school and those samples were approved he would buy. The drummers sent

samples promptly and the normal school

laboratory began to be a very busy place. The girls were trained to be exceedingly careful. Every experiment was reported and signed by the student making it, and, realizing how far-reaching an error might be, the girls patiently went over results again and again to be sure. found adulterations



Catsup Dye Coal-tar dye in a bottle of catsup colored a white cloth a bright red. What would it do to the stomach? The photograph on the right shows a coffee test. glass tumbler threequarters full of iceof the finely ground coffee is added and stirred in thoroughly. Pure coffee contains a large quantity of oil which causes it to float, while its common adulterants and substitutes, chicory, roasted cereals, leg-umes, etc., will sink, forming muddy liquid

were divided into two kinds. The first is the fraudulent adulteration, which lowers the value of the article but which does not affect the health of the consumer. Coffee adulterated with chicory is a good example of this kind. Chicory is harmless-indeed, many coffee drinkers prefer it to coffee-but no housekeeper wants to pay the price of coffee for chicory, as chicory is very much cheaper. Injurious adulteration means not only the lowering of the value of the article but actual injury to the consumer.

# Deadly Creme de Menthe

EVEN where experts disagree about the amount of preservatives necessary to cause direct injury. they are in general agreement that the use of such preservatives permits the use of goods which are, in plain language, rotten. Of the groceries tested in the laboratory, one of the most frequently adulterated is baking-powder. So little baking-powder is used in some homes that this product would seem comparatively unimportant. But a great deal of bakingpowder is used in the bought cake and biscuits, and a great deal of this is adulterated. The adulteration may be by ammonia, which is fraudulent but not injurious, or by alum, which is decidedly injurious, as it hardens the tissues of the mucous mem-

branes. Jams, jellies, catsups, confections, gelatin, dessert powders, flavoring extracts are often colored with coal-tar dyes. These dyes are sometimes harmless, but very frequently injurious, depending on the particular combination. There is one bottle of creme de menthe at the normal school which contains a coal-tar dye sufficiently poisonous to have killed two people. The bottle is almost full, but the small amount used caused the death of a man and his wife, and then the product was sent for analysis. Extracts are also adulterated with wood alcohol, and with turmeric, a fraudulent adulterant.

### Adulterating Dairy Products

EGGS and butter were found to be frequently adul-terated. Eggs in the shell suffered no more than indefinite detention in cold storage, but eggs sold by the barrel to bakers are not in the shell. These are often bad eggs to which formaldehyde has been applied to kill the taste and odor. This horrible mess of putrefaction and poison comes forth as delicious cakes. And creamery or dairy butter is renovated and kept sweet by the same means. When the grocer has held butter until it is too rank to be sold, he ships it back to a manufacturer. It is steamed; new milk is added, and then it is rechurned, colored, well seasoned with some preservative, and returned to the grocer to be labeled "Fresh Dairy Butter." butter is frequently renovated.

Jellies, jams, catsups, and all the products which are adulterated with coal-tar dyes are subject to fur-

ther adulteration through preservatives. Canned ments and sausage, etc., were quite frequently found to contain preservatives. In every case the exact preservative used was discussed and an opinion expressed on the question of harmfulness. Whatever was discovered was faithfully reported back to the grocers, and the grocers rose to the occasion. They held a meeting and signed an agreement to stand by the work of the normal school, to make a fight for pure food, and to ask the Board of Health of Westfield to help them. The people of Westfield responded to that request by making Mr. Allyn a member of the Board of Health. Thereafter he was no longer a meddler, but an official. This made the work at the school far mere important. The normal school became the town laboratory. There was no difficulty about the interest in chemistry. Students came before and after hours to experiment. Mr. Allyn's appointment

to the Board of Health made it possible for him to print the results of school experiments in the daily papers. When the papers declined to print them as news the Board paid for them as advertisements.

Groceries became a small part of the work. One family which had moved into a recently renovated house suddenly became ill. The attendant physician thought the symptoms those of poisoning, but could find no evidence. So the Board of Health called upon the normal school. The students got to work and analvzed every particle of food which the family consumed.

but without result. Finally they started on the wall-papers. In a gilt paper which decorated the dining-room they found arsenic, one and one-half grains to the square yard, an appalling quantity.
The landlord took off the offending wall-paper and
the family recovered. But the people of Westfield had become suspicious of wall-papers. One dealer complained that one of his prettiest patterns would not sell because the folks were afraid of arsenic. The paper was green and gilt, as the condemned paper had been, and Westfield refused to buy. Finally the dealer sent the paper to the normal school. The school found it harmless; the Board of Health published the fact, and the dealer has sent all his samples to the school to be tested ever since.

Merchants were not long in discovering that the normal school experiments did them more good than harm. One woman who was a confirmed user of some antipain pills was warned by her physician to discontinue their use. Believing that the physician wanted to secure her continued visits and make the profit upon her illness himself, she continued the pills, but sent some to the normal school for analysis. She was seriously ill before the analysis was made, and when it came with an imperative warning, she at once stopped the pills. The normal school could (Concluded on page 22)

# In the Domestic Relations Court

An Experiment with a Special Court for Dealing with Family Affairs



"He is dressed like a dude and looks so pretty"

ND a man shall leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife." No doubt it was very soon after that he began to desert. problem is not a new one. One of the vital questions of organized social effort is: "What can be done for the home which the father has left to struggle along as best it Every year thousands of dollars are spent in pensions to wives in the support of children in public institutions. Yet, so far as any organized effort on the part of any community is concerned, the problem remained unconsidered until last September. Then New York awoke to a realization that something had to be done.

As usual, when any individual or any society reaches that point, the thing is done. It may be a cumbersome method at first, because it takes time to make mistakes and to learn what not to do, but something gets started. That's what happened in New York. The Court of Domestic Relations was started. Not because more men, proportionately, desert their families in New York, but because there the organizations called upon to care for the deserted families saw this desertion and abandonment problem as one that had more sides than the moral one and more methods of treatment than unassisted moral sussion. In the last analysis, then, what the desertion problem needed was an adequate punishment for the offense and an adequate method of administering it.

# No Adequate Punishment

IT IS still far from having the first. In New York failure to support a family, or actual desertion of a wife, if there are no children, is ranked only as a misdemeanor, about equivalent to unnecessarily beating a horse. It is only when a man goes to another State, leaving behind him dependent children, who thus are likely to become public charges, that his conduct rises to the dignity of a felony, punishable by actual imprisonment. For anything less, little things like heaving his wife, or non-support, as long as he stays in the same State, the limit of the penalty is six months in the workhouse.

But with the arrival of the Court of Domestic Relations a good deal is being done to help the second. For, although it has always been possible for a wife to have her husband brought before a judge for nonsupport, the actual physical difficulties that confronted a woman were so great that in nine cases out of ten she would rather drag along, helped by friends, strangers, or societies, than go through the ordeal. When a woman did persist, she had literally to camp for hours waiting for her case to come up. If she had no place to leave her children, she had to bring them with her. Often, after she had waited from early morning, the case would be adjourned. When it did finally get a hearing the man was generally advised to mend his ways and let go. If by chance he was sent to the workhouse for thirty days, at the end of that time he was out, furiously angry with his wife for having put him in, and quite safe in the knowledge that she would never go through the trouble again. There was no organized movement behind her; no one kept tab on him.

# A Path Made Thorny

NOW the Court of Domestic Relations booms before him and his path has suddenly become thorny. The law in the matter has not changed, but the new court is there, with two probation officers, a man and a woman, and two judges, whose sole duties are to see that what little penalty the law does enforce is enforced; to listen to cases carefully; to take the time that is needed for each one; to give it the personal treatment it needs; to weed out cases that have reached the court stage through petty anger or jealousy; to bring the parents together again, if not in love, at least in peace for the children's sake; and where none of this can be done, to force the man to his duty by a strict enforcement of the meager law

# By ADRIANA SPADONI

that now covers such cases. A man does not want to go to the workhouse if he can help it, and when he knows that "the pay for the support of your wife and children"—so much a week—is going to be followed up by a probation officer, and that if he is brought into the Domestic Court a second time he will go to prison, whether or no, he generally manages to produce the money.

### An Overworked Court

WHEN the court is backed by the legal machinery that its instigators are working for—stricter and uniform laws, heavier penalties, and methods of enforcing them—the army of deserting husbands and fathers that now wander comfortably from city to city, leaving their responsibilities to whoever will take them, may be brought to a halt. Meanwhile the Court of Domestic Relations is working overtime and doing the best it can with the means at hand.

By nine o'clock the antercom of the court is crowded with women. The men do not come in. They hang about the doorways or wait in the corridors. Inside the wives who have summoned them sit alone. Middle-aged women married for many years; young women married only a few months; pretty women, tired, faded women; black women,

white women, Gentile women, Hebrew women; women from far-away Russian villages, with the patient sadness of the East in their eyes; loud-voiced, belligerent Neapolitans; quiet Germans; broad - cheeked Scandinavians; assertive Irish; Americans. a little apart, feeling a trifle superior, even in this common misfortune, to these others, the poor, the despised, the down-trodden women of Europe.

When the case is called the man and the woman come in by different doors if they can, as far apart as possible, without looking at each other. While she gives her testim on y he stands

sullen, sareastic, impatient, according to his temperament. When he testifies, she looks helplessly about the court, seeking the sympathy of other women with her eyes; or else she sits frozen in a forced calmness. Sometimes she taps her foot angrily and says:

"Lies, lies, lies." A few laugh—hard, bitter laughs—and the court orders silence. It is not a pleasant place if you want to forget—or never knew—what the skeleton of love and happiness looks like. For there were nearly always some love and some happiness to begin with.

She was a little Jewish girl, a pale, black-eyed, hatless Jewish girl from the East Side. She spoke only Yiddish and looked about helplessly like some

frightened, timid forest thing. No friend came with her. She was young and quite alone. t When the case was called the clerk had to go down and bring her to the dock, she was so lost, so bewildered. The husband came in, followed by a lawyer, and took his place without looking at her. He was only a boy, but his eyes were hard, indifferent. The girl raised her right hand to take the oath, but it trembled so that she could not hold it up through the "So help me God." Then, before she can say anything, the boy's lawyer asks for an adjournment. It is granted. The boy and the lawyer go out. The door swings to behind them. The girl sits

just where she is, gazing after them with her great black eyes fixed with fear that does not understand. For six months she had not seen him. For a moment he was there close to her. Now he is gone again.

"Thursday. Come back on Thursday." The interpreter takes her kindly by the arm. She looks helplessly from him to the door.

"Thursday, Do you understand? Come back Thursday."

She hears the words, but they mean nothing.

"Come," Responsive to the interpreter's touch on her arm, she gets up. For the third time the interpreter warns: "Remember, come back Thursday, Your husband will be here, too." Suddenly she turns, looks straight at him; her eyes widen with helpless pain. She tries to say something, sways, and they carry her out, still and white.

A gray-haired German and his wife take the stand. They have been married twenty years. She is the kind of woman of whom other women say: "She must have been pretty once." She is not now. Her eyes are too tired to light even to anger. She sits beavily in her chair and listens. When she testifies she speaks in a dull, heavy voice, as if she had first to lift a weight from her brain and so let free her speech. When her eyes touch the tall, gaunt man before her, they pass over him as if he formed no part of the universe. He is not a good-looking man—raw and bony, with thin, reddish hair and thin, stooping shoulders.

It is a case of "the other woman." In her dull, heavy voice she says he no longer brings her enough to keep the home and children on. She has to take in washing. She does not like to wash; she is not strong. She wants him to support her. The oldest girl works, but it is not enough. She is willing to live with him if he will be as he used to be. Behind his spectacles the man looks about in his odd, aimless way, as if seeking escape from something. He does not wish to go back. He denies the other woman, but—he does not wish to go back.

He is ordered to pay four dollars a week, through the Organized Charities, for the support of his family. He can not be made to return to his wife. It may be much better that he does not. But he can be made to support her and the children.

# Enforcing the Verdicts

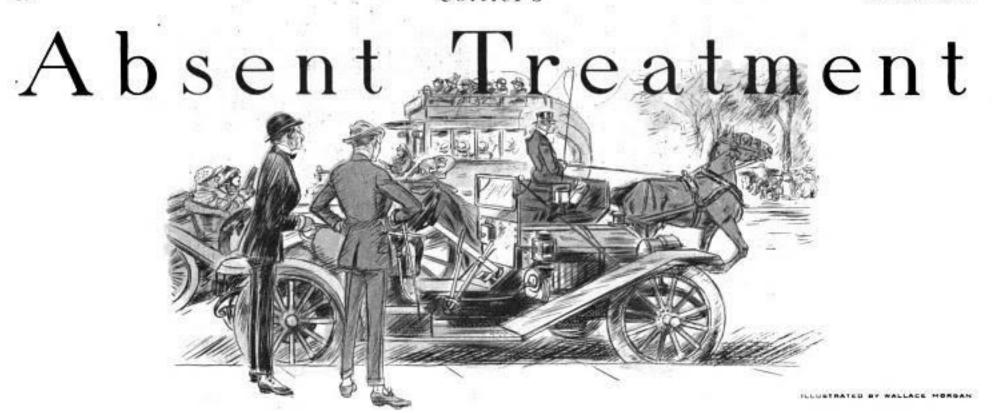
IF HE fails in his payments the strong organization behind the court will know why, or he will be brought up again before the court and them it will be six months in the workhouse.

So it goes all day, week after week. The two judges listen and do the best they can with the law as it is. They can not change human nature or bring back love or soften hearts frozen by self-interest and mercenary ambition. In a few cases they can patch up the trouble and send the couples, generally very young couples, whose first serious trouble has landed them hastily in court, back to try again. The two probation officers can do a lot in such cases. But for the most part all that can be done is to see that justice is meted and the verdict enforced. After all, it is not a court of moral inquiry, but one of law. For the most part its cases are furnished from the applicants to charitable organizations, and these do everything in their power





While she gives her testimony he stands sullen, sarcastic, impatient



# What a Man Gets for Forgetting His Wife's Birthday

WANT to tell you all about dear old Bobbie Cardew. It's a most interesting story. I can't put in any literary style and all that; but I don't have to, don't you know, because it goes on its moral lesson. If you're a man, you mustn't miss it, because it'll be a warning to you; and if you're a woman, you won't want to, because it's all about how a girl made a man feel like thirty ceuts.

Maybe you're a recent acquaintance of Bobbie's? If so, you'll probably be surprised to hear that there was a time when he was more remarkable for the weakness of his memory than anything else. Dozens of fellows, who have only met Bobbie since the change took place, have been surprised when I told them that. Yet it's true. Believe me.

In the days when I first knew him, Bobbie Cardew was about the most pronounced young bone-head between the Battery and Harlem. People have called me a silly ass, but I was never in the same class with Bobbie. He was a champion, and I was just jogging along in the preliminaries. Why, if I wanted him to dine with me, I used to mail him a letter at the beginning of the week, and then the day before send him a telegram and a phone call on the day itself, and—half an hour before the time we'd fixed—a messenger in a taxi, whose business it was to see that he got in and that the chauffeur had the address all correct. By doing that I generally managed to get him, unless he had left town before my messenger arrived.

THE funny thing was that he wasn't altogether a fool in other ways. Deep down in him there was a kind of stratum of sense. I had known him, once or twice, show an almost human intelligence. But to reach that stratum, mind you, you needed dynamite.

At least, that's what I thought. But there was an-

other way which hadn't occurred to me. Marriage, I mean. Marriage, the dynamite of the soul; that was what hit Bobbie. He married. Have you ever seen a bull-pup chasing a bee! The pup sees the bee. It looks good to him. But he doesn't know what's at the end of it till he gets there. It was like that with Bobbie. He fell married-wi in love, got a sort of whoop, as if it were the greatest fun in the world-and then began to find out things.

She wasn't the sort of girl you would have expected Bobbie to get up in the air about. And yet I don't know. What I mean is, she worked for her living; and to a fellow who has never done a hand's turn in his life there's undoubtedly a sort of fascination, a kind of romance, about a girl who works for her living. I was in love myself once with a girl

By P. G. WODEHOUSE

called Kathryn Mae Shubrick, who worked for a firm on Fifth Avenue: and the story of how she turned me down for a bill-clerk will be recorded in my biography, if I ever write it.

Bobbie's girl's name was Anthony. Mary Anthony. She was about five feet six; she had a ton and a half of red-gold hair, gray eyes, and one of those determined chins. She worked in Bobbie's lawyer's office. That's where Bobbie met her. I don't know what her particular job was, but I bet she was good at it. She had character.

B OBBIE broke the news to me at the club one evening, and next day he introduced me to her. I admired her. I've never worked myself—my name's Pepper, by the way. Almost forgot to mention it. Reggie Pepper. My uncle Edward was Pepper's Safety-Razor. He left me a sizable wad—I say I've never worked myself, but I admire any one who earns a living under difficulties, especially a girl. And this girl had had a rather unusually tough time of it.

Bobbie told me about her. Her father had had money at one time, I believe, but he'd lost it all some-

how; and, being too proud to work, he just filled in his time drinking. He had a habit of coming to offices where Mary had a job, and weeping on the boss's shoulder—which had lost Mary more than one place. Also, I gathered, he got away with most of her weekly envelope. Take him for all in all, he was something of a nut.

Mary and I got along together fine.
We don't now, but we'll come to that

"Here's old Reggie, dear. I've brought him home to have a bit of dinner"

later. I'm speaking of the past. She seemed to think Bobbie the greatest thing on earth, judging by the way she looked at him when she thought I wasn't noticing. And Bobbie was crazy about her. So that I came to the conclusion that, if only dear old Bobbie didn't forget to go to the wedding, they had a sporting chance of being quite happy.

Well, let's speed up a bit here, and jump a year. The story doesn't really start till then. All I've told you up to now is only like dealing the deck. We now sit in at the game.

They took an apartment at the Gargantua, and settled down. I was in and out of the place quite a good deal. I kept my eyes open, and everything seemed to me to be running along as solid as you please. Sioux Falls out of sight over the horizon, and Reno not on the map at all. If this was marriage, I thought, I couldn't see why fellows were so scared of it. There was a heap of worse things that could happen to a man.

But we now come to the incident of the Quiet Dinner, and it's just here that love's young dream gets a jolt, and things begin to happen.

It was one of those come-right-along dinners. You know. You get talking with a man at the club or somewhere, and, when you're through, he says: "Come right along and have a bit of dinner.

My wife'll be tickled to death to see you." It sounds good, but it's incomplete. It wants the word not slipped into it. Generally I side-step like a shying horse; but, seeing that I was so much the old family friend in that particular household. I thought I should be safe in breaking my rule for once; so, like a fool, I went along.

WHEN we got to the Gargantua, there was Mrs. Bobbie looking-well, I tell you it staggered me. Her golden hair was all piled up in waves and crinkles and things, with a what-d'you-call-it of diamonds in it. And she was vearing the most perfe corking dress. I couldn't begin to describe it. I can only say it was the limit. It struck me that if this was how she was in the habit of looking every night when they were dining quietly at home together it was no wonder that Bobbie liked domesticity.

"Here's old Reggie. dear." said Bobbie. "I've brought him home to have a bit of dinner. I'll phonedown to the kitchen and have them send it up right away."

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She stared at him as if she had never seen him before. Then she turned scarlet. Then she turned as white as a sheet. Then she gave a little laugh. It was most interesting to watch. Made me wish I was up a tree about eight hundred miles away. Then she recovered herself.

"I am so glad you were able to come, Mr. Pepper," she said, smiling at me.

AND after that she was all right. At least, you would have said so. She talked a lot at dinner, and chaffed Bobbie, and played us rag-time on the piano afterward, as if she hadn't a care in the world. Quite a jolly little party it was—not. I'm no lynxeyed sleuth, and all that sort of thing, but I had seen her face at the beginning, and I knew that she was working the whole time, and working hard to keep herself in hand, and that she would have given that diamond what's-its-name in her hair and everything else she possessed to have one good scream-just one. I've sat through some pretty tough evenings in my time, but that one had the rest lashed to the mast. At the very earliest moment I grabbed my hat and made my getaway.

Having seen what I did, I wasn't particularly surprised to meet Bobbie at the club next day looking about as merry and bright as a

chicken at a camp-meeting.

He started in right away. He seemed glad to have some one to talk to about it.

"Do you know how long I've been married?" he said.

didn't exactly.

"About a year, isn't it?"

"Not about a year," be said sadly. "About nothing. Exactly a year yesterday!"

Then I got him. I saw light-a regular flash of light.

"Yesterday was-?"

"The anniversary of the wedding. I'd arranged to take Mary to Sherry's, and on to the opera. She particularly wanted to hear Caruso. I had the ticket for the box in my pocket. Say, all through dinner I had a kind of idea that there was something I'd forgotten, but 1 couldn't fix it."

"Till your wife mentioned it?"

He nodded.

"She-mentioned it," he said thoughtfully.

I didn't ask for details. Women with hair and chins like Mary's may be angels most of the time, but, when they take off their wings for a spell, they are no pikers-they go the limit.

"To be absolutely frank, old scout," said poor old Bobbie in a broken sort of way, "I'm in rather bad

at home.

There didn't seem much to be done. I just lit a cigarette, and sat there. He didn't want to talk. Presently he went out. I stood at the window of our upper smoking-room, which looks out on to the Avenue, and watched him. He walked slowly along for a few yards, stopped, then walked on again and finally turned into Tiffany's-which was an instance of what I meant when I said that deep down in him there was a certain stratum of sense.

T WAS from now on that I began to be really interested in this thing of Bobbie's married life. Of course, one's always mildly interested in one's friends' marriages, hoping they'll turn out well, and all that; but this was different. The average man isn't like Bobbie, and the average girl isn't like Mary. It was that old stunt of the immovable mass and the irresistible force. There was Bobbie, ambling gently through life, a dear old chap in a hundred ways, but undoubtedly a star performer in the chump class,

And there was Mary, determined that he shouldn't be a chump. And Nature, mind you, on Bobbie's side. When Nature makes a chump like dear old Bobbie, she's proud of him, and doesn't want her handiwork disturbed. She gives him a sort of natural armor to protect him against outside interference. And that armor is shortness of memory. Shortness of memory keeps a man a chump, when, but for it, he might cease to be one. Take my case, for instance. I'm a chump. Well, if I had remem-bered half the things people have tried to teach me during my life, I should be a high-brow of the first water. But I didn't. I forgot them. And it was just the same with Bobbie.

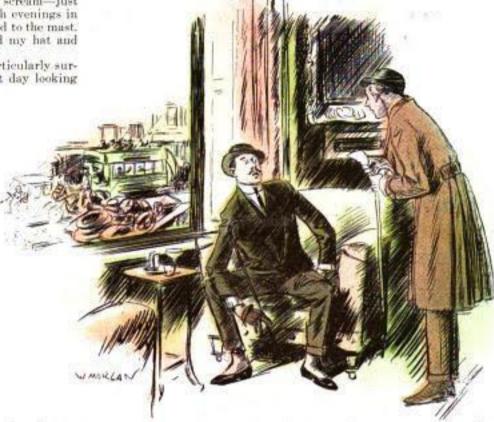
For about a week, maybe a bit more, the recollection of that quiet little domestic evening kept him up on his toes. Elephants, I read somewhere, are champions at the memory thing, but they hadn't anything on Bobbie during that week. But, bless you, the shock wasn't nearly big enough. It had dented the armor, but it hadn't made a hole in it. Pretty soon he was back at the old stunts.

It was pathetic, don't you know. The poor girl

loved him, and she was scared. It was the thin end of the wedge, you see, and she knew it. A man who forgets what day he was married, when he's been married one year, will forget, at about the end of the fourth, that he's married at all. If she meant to get him in hand ever, it was up to her to do it now, before he began to drift away.

I saw that clear enough, and I tried to make Bobbie see it, when he was by way of putting up a hard-luck story to me one afternoon. I can't remember what it was that he had forgotten the day before, but it was something she had asked him to bring home for her-it may have been a book.

"It's such a dinky thing to make a fuss about," said Bobbie. "And she knows that it's simply because I've got such an infernal memory about everything. I can't remember anything. Never could."



In rushed Bobbie, with his eyes bulging. "Reggie," he said. "Reggie, old top, she's gone!"

He talked on for a while, and, just as he was happy returns? It doesn't seem much to ask." going, he pulled out a ten-spot.

"Oh, by the way," he said.

"What's this for?" I asked, though I knew.

"I owe it you!"

"How's that?" I said.

"Why, that bet on Tuesday. In the billiard-room. Murray and Brown were playing a hundred up, and I gave you ten bucks to five that Brown would win, and Murray beat him by twenty-odd."

'So you do remember some things?" I said. He got quite warm beneath the collar. Said that if I thought he was the sort of cheap skate who forgot to pay when he lost a bet, I'd got another guess coming, and pulled a lot more stuff like that. him to cut it out, and gave him a cocktail. Then I spoke to him like a father.

"You want to pull yourself together, old scout," I "As things are shaping, you're due to get yours before you know what's hit you. You want to make an effort. Don't say you can't. This business of the ten-spot shows that, even if your memory is rocky, you can remember some things. It's up to you to see that wedding anniversaries and so on are included in the bunch. It may be a brain-strain, but you can't side-step it."

"I guess you're right," said Bobbie. "But it beats me why she thinks such a heap of these dinky little dates. What's it matter if I forget what day we were married on or what day she was born on or what day the janitor's cat had the measles? She knows I love her just as much as if I were a memorizing freak in vaudeville."

"Women come from Missouri," I said, "-all of them; and they want to be shown. Bear that in mind, and you win out. Forget it, and you're up against it."

He chewed the knob of his stick.

"Women are darned queer," he said gloomily. "You should have thought of that before you married one," I said.

Then I gave him another cocktail, and left him to think it over.

DON'T see that I could have done any more. 1 had put the whole thing in a nutshell for him. You would have thought he'd have seen the point, and that it would have made him brace up and take a hold on himself. But no. Off he went again in the same old way. I gave up arguing with him. I had a good deal of time on my hands, but not enough to amount to anything when it was a question of reforming dear old Bobbie by argument. If you see a man asking for trouble, and insisting on getting it, the only thing to do is to stand by and wait till it comes to him. After that you may get a chance. But till then there's nothing doing. But I thought a beap about him.

ROUBLE didn't hit Bobbie all at once. Weeks went by, and months, and still it was a case of all quiet along the Potomac. Now and then he'd blow into the club with a kind of cloud on his shining morning face, and I'd know that there had been something doing in the home; but it wasn't till 'way on in the spring that he got the thunderbolt just where he had been asking for it-in the thorax.

I was smoking a quiet eigarette one morning in the window looking out over the Avenue, and watch-

ing the carriages and motors going up one way and down the othermost interesting it is. I often do it -when in rushed Bobbie, with his eyes bulging and his face the color of an oyster, waving a piece of paper in his hand,
"Reggie," he said. "Reggie, old

top, she's gone!"
"Gone!" I said. "Who!"

"Mary, of course, Gone! Quit me! Gone!"

"Where?" I said.

Foolish question? Maybe. Anyway, dear old Bobbie nearly foamed at the mouth.

"Where? How should I know where! Here, read this.'

He pushed the paper into my hand. It was a letter.

"Go on," said Bobbie. "Read it." So I DID. It certainly was some letter. There was not much of

it, but it was all to the point. This is what it said:

"My dear Bobbie. I am going away. When you care enough about me to remember to wish me many happy returns on my birthday, I will come back. My address will be Box 341, New York 'Morning News,'

I read it twice, then I said: "Well,

why don't you?"

"Why don't I what?" "Why don't you wish her many

But she says on her birthday.

"Well, when is her birthday?" "Can't you understand?" said Bobbie. "I've forgotten, you lunkhead."

"Forgotten!" I said.

"Yes," said Bobbie. "Forgotten."
"How do you mean forgotten?" I said. "Forgotten whether it's the twentieth or the twenty-first, or what? How near do you get to it?'

"I know it came somewhere between the first of January and the thirty-first of December. That's how near I get to it."
"Think."

"Think? What's the use of saying 'Think'? Think I haven't thought? I've been knocking sparks out of my brain ever since I opened that letter.

"And you can't remember."

I rang the bell and ordered restoratives.

"Well, Bobbie," I said, "it's a pretty tough proposition to spring on an untrained amateur like me. I guess old Doctor Holmes himself would have sidestepped it. Suppose some one had come to him and said: 'Mr. Holmes, here's a case for you. When is my wife's birthday?' wouldn't that have jarred Sherlock? However, I know enough about the game to understand that a sleuth can't unlimber his deductive theories unless you start him off with a clue, so rouse yourself out of that pop-eyed trance and come across with two or three. For instance, can't you remember the last time she had a birthday? What sort of weather was it? That might fix the month."

BOBBIE shook his head.
"It was just ordinary weather, as near as I can recollect."

"Warm?"

"Warmish."

"Or cold?"

"Well, half-way cold, perhaps, I can't remember." I ordered two more of the same. They seemed indicated in the Young Detective's Manual.
"You're a great help, Bobbie," I said. "An invalu-

able assistant. One of those indispensable adjuncts without which no home is complete."

Bobbie worked steadily down to the cherry with-

out answering. He seemed to be thinking.
"I've got it," he said suddenly. "See here. I gave

her a present on her last birthday. All we have to (Continued on page 28)

# The Cockpit at Viterbo



# The Second of Two Articles Describing the Trial of the Camorrists

ONDER in Viterbo they put the old priest of Naples, Don Ciro Vittozzi, on the stand; in other words, he hobbled up from his seat in front of the cage, wherein the Camorrists were penned, and faced his judges. Now an Italian court of justice is a cockpit. The judge who presides is a cock in the pit like any other. It is his first business to down the prisoner. His judicial attitude is reserved for the later moment when he pronounces sentence. Signor Bianchi was in fighting feather when he called the old priest to face the inquisition. Hitherto he had examined and cross-examined two kinds of prisoners: shrewd politicians like Erricone Alfano, Fucci, and Di Marinis, and, on the other hand, the riffraff of thieves and pickpockets dragged in by the Carabineers to keep them company.

Father Vittozzi was a different type.

Until his arrest there had been no hint that his life was not that of a humble parish priest. For twenty years he had ministered to the lesser folk of Naples. He had been the chaplain of a cemetery for the poor. Then the Carabineers took him in. They charged him with having brought forward two false murderers in order to free the real slayers of Cuocolo and his wife—men of the Camorra, acting under the orders of the political chiefs. Ogreish tales ran through the press. This cemetery chaplain was set down as the leader in a ghastly traffic in dead bodies. He was accused of dealing in the bones of little children, which, taken stealthily from the coffins of the dead, were pulverized for use in witchcraft and black

And other things.

In his desk were found photographs of women-a long lock of woman's hair; things to be looked at

All these Neapolitans are stormy tragedians. They have what Flaubert called catapultuosity. But in none burned a darker fire than in Vittozzi. I talked to him many times. It was in my destiny to smuggle to him many necessary cigarettes. Many days and nights shall pass before I forget his quenchless black eyes, flaming behind the silver-rimmed spectacles, what time he called down vengeance on the informer.

# . A Protesting Priest

JUDGE BIANCHI read the vague charge of calumny; then the black-gowned priest bore down on him, shouting:

"I a calumniator! I am a martyr, an innocent man, a victim! Priest, confessor, preacher—I am an innocent man! For five years I have lain in your prisons, mocked at, defiled, tortured," and here he turned to those in the cage; "Oh, my poor children, I offer my sufferings to you and to all poor souls in purgatory!"

Alfano, whose brother died at his side in prison. wept loudly; in a moment the prisoners all were wailing, sobbing, crying as only Neapolitans can. One and all. Even the old thief Arena, jailed for twenty years. Even Ibello, grim, lean, dangerous, with the look of a man who should swing on a gallows at the cross-roads. Even the she-Camorrist, Maria, once the Beauty of Naples, now white and fat and bloated, like something that had been washed up from the bottom of the sea. One and all. It was a scene from some tragedy, medieval and far-off.

Vittozzi came to the evidence. The compromising photographs had been placed in his desk after his arrest; he named the man who had put them there. The judge opened a paper box—an old and dingy box

# By VANCE THOMPSON

-and dangled in the priest's face, a long, long lock

"What girl gave you this?" he asked.

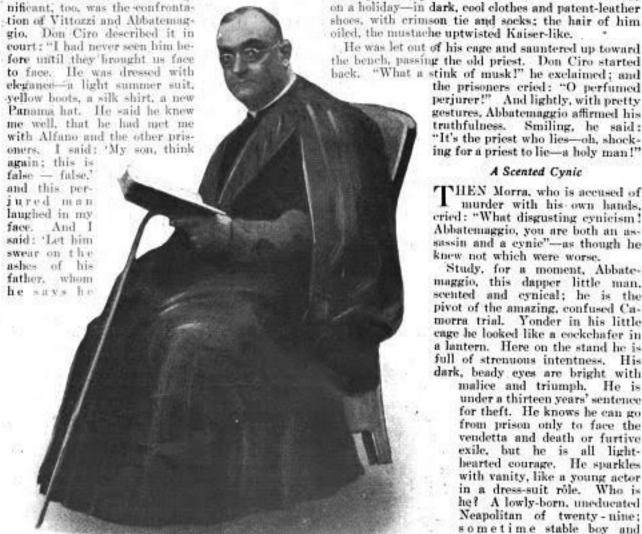
"Infamy! Infamy!" cried the priest, "that is my mother's hair—i capelli della mia mamma adorata! They were gray when I cut them from her head the night she died. That was long ago. There was an inscription on the box. Where is it? You suppressed it! Infamous!"

The caged men shouted in unison: "Oh, it's infamous!

And Vittozzi: "What I have suffered! What I

suffer now! I can endure no more!

Whereupon the court adjourned in a tumult of cries. I do not say this scene was more dramatic than any of five score other scenes in the dismantled church of Viterbo; but it carries, perhaps, some of the throbbing emotion of this trial, which is at once a battle and a melodrama. Sig-



Father Vittozzi

"Until his arrest there had been no hint that his life was not that of a humble parish priest. For twenty years he had ministered to the lesser folk of Naples. Then the Carabineers charged him with having brought forward two false murderers. He was set down as the leader in a ghastly traffic in dead bodies. He was accused of dealing in the bones of little children'

loved, and when he has sworn and told the truth. I will embrace him and pray for him, for God has bidden us pray for those who persecute us and say all manner of evil of us.' The perjured man would not take that oath!"

Again the caged men shouted: "O villain! Assassin! Son of Is-Karioth!" and the black-gowned priest drew himself up and turned toward Abbatemaggio, who lolled in his small, solitary cage: "Yes, and now I say to him that if he continues to lie and if St. Januarius, the patron of Naples, whose name he bears, does not touch his black heart, I shall lay my curse upon him. Aye, I shall curse him!" cried the priest, "and I shall say to him: 'Abbatemaggio, in the name of the Holy Trinity, I lay the curse upon you, on you and all your descendants, to the last generation."

Back in the court-room the peasants and idlers shuddered and crossed themselves; the caged men stared at the informer, as though awaiting the miracle. And Abbatemaggio stood up, smart and smiling, a dainty little man, with the look of a barber on a holiday-in dark, cool clothes and patent-leather shoes, with crimson tie and socks; the hair of him oiled, the mustache uptwisted Kaiser-like.

> the prisoners cried: "O perfumed perjurer!" And lightly, with pretty gestures. Abbatemaggio affirmed his truthfulness. Smiling, he said: "It's the priest who lies—oh, shocking for a priest to lie-a holy man!"

# A Scented Cynic

THEN Morra, who is accused of murder with his own hands, cried: "What disgusting cynicism! Abbatemaggio, you are both an assassin and a cynic"-as though he knew not which were worse.

Study, for a moment, Abbatenuggio, this dapper little man, scented and cynical; he is the pivot of the amazing, confused Camorra trial. Yonder in his little cage he looked like a cockchafer in a lantern. Here on the stand he is full of strenuous intentness. His dark, beady eyes are bright with

malice and triumph. He is under a thirteen years' sentence for theft. He knows he can go from prison only to face the vendetta and death or furtive exile, but he is all lighthearted courage. He sparkles with vanity, like a young actor in a dress-suit rôle. Who is he? A lowly-born, uneducated Neapolitan of twenty-nine; sometime stable boy and coachman; oftener idler and thicf; a member for years-be avers-of a Camorra gang in the Chiaia, an intimate of many of the political chiefs. It was through disgust of crime, he asserts, he decided to betray his fellows. Since

he came to that decision the Government, through his wife, has paid him sixty dollars a month. Note, too, that Abbatemaggio is an epileptic-a disease compatible with extraordinary mental keenness and power; he falls, thus, into the category of great men so diverse as Mohammed, Napoleon, Dostoievsky, and Palmer, the prisoner. See him here on the stand, a blithe little cock, preening his feathers.

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have been told by Alfano and Di Marinis and Fucci that the Camorra does not exist. Jurymen, the Camorra exists. I

shall begin-"

### An Extraordinary Character

A<sup>ND</sup> the little man relates the long history of the Camorra, with details of the organization, with dates and names; it is an oration fact-studded, serried, logical as a trained lawyer could have made. In the mouth of this stable boy it is amazing. Was he the confidant of these great political chiefs of Naples. Or was it a parroted lesson of the military police that he recited? Once he admitted he had blundered in connecting one man with a crime. ("Thanks, assassin," said Salvi graciously.) Again his oration was a plagiarism from one of the popular dramas of crime played at the Teatro San Ferdinando in Naples. Another time he took his criminal details from "Les Misérables" of Victor Hugo—a prison book in Italy. Where lay the truth? Smiling, ready-witted, imperturbable, he met the relentless cross-examinations of the lawyers and the objurgations and anathemas of the caged men. When Morra pressed him bard he went over, leered in his face and whispered: "Who killed Cuocolo, eh?" Old De Matteo, prison-broke, with clay-colored face and faded eyes, declared his inno-cence: "I'm a poor, ignorant man, but I am innocent."

"Ignorant, but guilty," the informer retorted. The court laughed with him always, sometimes the prisoners-all save the old priest, who crossed himself "His dark, beady eyes are bright with malice and triumph. . . . He sparkles with vanity. like a young actor in a dress-suit rôle. . . . A lowly-born, uneducated Neapolitan of twentynine; sometime stable boy and coachman; oftener idler and thief. . . . The little man relates the long history of the Camorra, with details of the organization, with dates and names; it is an oration fact-studded. serried, logical as a trained lawyer could have made. . . . Smiling, ready-witted, imperturbable, he met the relentless crossexaminations of the lawyers and the objurgations and anathemas of the caged men'

and muttered: "Maledictus homo qui perseverat in falso testimonio.'

A year or so ago the Marquis di Sant' Onofrio, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, stated in the Italian Parliament that one-seventh of the entire police force of the country was assigned to Naples. The reason was that there were in Naples over one hundred thousand vagabonds—homeless, roofless, masterless the dregs of Italian civilization. It was from this class that most of the prisoners, eaged at Viterbo, were taken. Here is Bartolozzi, with the eyes of a madman and the twisted body of an epileptic. The only freedom he has ever known has been that of the dark alleys of

Naples. His life has oscillated between prison and madhouse. In forty years he has been at liberty only nine years. What Abbatemaggio had to say of him was illuminative; said he: "That man was a member of the inside Camorra—the Camorra



Abbatemaggio

of the prisons." And he divided the dreaded society into three parts. It took its rise in the foul prisons of Naples in the eighteenth century, when the wretched prisoners herded together for protection. Released prisoners carried the organization outside the jails and penitentiaries. Within and without it came to rule the lower world, By terror and corruption it dominated the authorities of the prisons; by blackmail and theft its outer members raised the funds for defense or bribery. The political influence of the society was of slow growth. It began with New Italy. It reversed the history of Tammany Hall. That institution began as a political society; its alliance with crime came later in its history—when the multiple opportunities for plundering a great city and taking toll on its vices arose. The Camorra began at the other end of the scale. It progressed from crime to politics. Today it disdains even the name of Camorra. Alfano-a man of rare force-renamed it during his chieftainship; in Naples they know it now as La Bella Societa Riformata —The Beautiful Reformed Society.

### Unsavory Company

T HINK, then, with what disdain these great political chiefs, who send to Rome their deputies and senators, who make and unmake judges, magistrates, prison governors, wardens, civic officials, mayors, and aldermen, look down upon the poor helots of crime who sit beside them in the cage!

To be sure, they protected them in prison; they organized their crimes of blackmail and worse, but to sit elbow to elbow, knee to knee, wearing the same chains, is another thing. As well expect what leader

# The Tomato Girls of the South

Organizing a Practical Enterprise Similar to the Boys' Corn Clubs of Other States

THE first girls' tomato club was organized in Aiken, South Carolina, in January, 1910. Miss Marie Samuella Cromer, president of the Aiken County Teachers' Association, discovered the idea. She had watched the boys' corn clubsthere are now over 100,000 boys in the South each cultivating an acre of corn—and wanted something equally practicable for girls.

The club was started with a membership of fortytwo-all girls in Aiken County between the ages of nine and nineteen being eligible. The rules required each girl to plant and cultivate one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes. The only labor omitted was the actual preparation of the soil.

# The Popular Tomato

M ISS CROMER speaks eloquently of the tomato.
"I selected it," she says, "because to me it is the most interesting single fruit in the world. Tomatoes are almost universally liked; they are beautiful; they are easily cultivated; they are ripening from early spring until late autumn; they may be kept for some time so that they can be exhibited; they are enjoyed at breakfast, dinner, and supper; and they may be used while green as well as after ripening. We can them, we stuff them, we eat them sliced, we make catchup, preserves, tomato minee-meat, pickles, sauces, jelly, wine, and eandy from them. We may eat them with sugar or with salt. They are delightful any way we fix them."

Miss Cromer's idea was heartily supported by the United States Department of Agriculture. The head of the Bureau of Plant Culture contributed a canning outfit with 3,000 cans and labels, Secretary Wilson \$100 from his own pocketbook. Under the Department's supervision, clubs of a similar nature, both for canning and for poultry-raising, have been or-



Preparing the fruit for canning

# By MARGARET STANLEY

ganized in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. The General Education Board of New York has appropriated \$25,000 to be expended under the supervision of Special Agent Bradford Kent of the Agricultural Department in the promotion of this line of

Each of the original tomato girls put her autograph on each can. Prizes were offered—for the first and second largest yield, largest net gain, best display at the county fair, best written history of the garden, largest tomato, for the girl who best exemplified the receipts in a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, for distribution throughout the South, and written by Miss Cromer.

Canning parties were given all over the county; at one of these, at White Pond, South Carolina, ten members of the club canned 190 cans by noon, all capped and labeled and ready to sell. These gatherings had the enthusiasm of political rallies. The canning outfit traveled all over the county—and when the work of demonstration and canning was finished, a variety of delightful things might happen-and sometimes the boys of the corn club would be invited. Before the first season of the Aiken club was finished, Miss Cromer visited New York and other Eastern cities to learn what the schools were doing in domestic science—for her crusade was not to be for money alone, but mainly a medium for improving the administration of the home and smashing the dull monotony of rural life by the introduction of a new device for the promotion of social intermingling. Over 85 per cent of the people of South Carolina live in the country.

The Department of Agriculture paternally gave seeds and minute directions for the culture of tomatoes. Every little while a letter like the following is being sent to each of the members:

MY DEAR CLUB MEMBER-You are now entering upon one of the most important lines of work open to the girls of America. That is to render more attractive our rural homes. We want efficient and contented girls and women in every home, and we have selected you to help demonstrate through your garden spot one way of helping to make a good home. Every girl should be interested in this club work and to help in the national demonstration work. We can not afford to have a single member fail. and it is important that every one should do her best. Of course you will be one of the best. Write us often for help and information about your garden work and do not fail to read carefully the enclosed instructions.

Miss Katie Gunter became the "blue ribbon mem-She alone canned 512 cans of tomatoes-each with her girlish autograph attached-and besides all

sorts of prizes fell to her lot. One was for \$10 for the largest net gain-for Miss Gunter cleared \$40 from her one-tenth of an acre after paying all expenses; another was \$6 for the best display at the county fair, but the very best was a scholarship for a four-years' course in Winthrop College, valued conservatively at \$400 and given by one of the millionaire cottagers at Aiken. But the greatest satisfac-tion of all to the girls of the tomato club has been the way they overcame the boys of the corn clubs, Jerry Moore, the champion boy corn-grower of the world, the idol of the South, and first in an army of 100,000 boys, made from his acre of corn only \$130, while Katie Gunter's profits would have leen \$400 if reckoned in terms of an acre rather than the tenth of an acre.

# The Ethical Tomato

"THE tomato club," says Miss Cromer, "does not stand simply for the raising of tomatoes, but for lessons ethical and economical. Through it labor has been elevated, property respected, and the meaning of cooperation demonstrated. Little girls learn the problems of drainage, soil pests, spraying, rotation of crops, real money values striving to reach a common goal, and rejoicing in the successes of others. Their gardens have been an inspiration to whole neighborhoods. They have seen how the tomato may be cultivated, and this has created a desire to improve other things. To some of them it means the beginning of a life work. To all it is teaching useful and valuable lessons. It is teaching them self-support on the farm; it is showing them a way to college; it helps them socially; and teaches them many lessons about the world. It is making life more livable, and, the best of all, making these girls want to stay at home on the farm."



Members of the Aiken (S. C.) Club



RS. HERBERT WADSWORTH of Washington went from Seattle as a member of the Alaska boundary survey party to hunt big game in the wilds. She covered 225 miles in fourteen hours on relays of horses from Washington, D. C., to Genesee, New York, in a previous expedition.

THE Woman's Outdoor Club is in its thriving infancy at Trocadero, a suburb of San Francisco. The keynote of the club movement is to give the privileges of country club life to self-supporting girls who find a fee of five dollars per year as much as they can afford. Tents are furnished for one dollar per week; members are permitted to cook their own meals in the giant kitchen of the one-time hostelry. Outdoor games, dancing, and music are to be provided. A light lunch—for instance, Spanish beans, sandwiches, and coffee—is served by the housemother on Sundays.

THE Girl Scout movement, now organizing in this country, is not new to France. Next year should see it in full swing in the United States.

A WHISTLE furnished to any blind person by the police department of Chicago can be blown to get police assistance in crossing a street. The lowering of street-car steps in Ohio has facilitated travel. These are details of a city's home life to which its housewives can well afford to give attention, smoothing over small frets, as the housewife has always done in the home.

A FEMININE fire brigade at Burton-on-Trent is reported by English papers to be efficient. The brigade has galloped the engine to a given point,



Girl Scouts of France in the field

run seventy-five yards of hose, and started their engine pumping water in three minutes. The American woman should be very thankful that the American man demands no such proof of her equal rights.

BEING a prodigy is probably no more enviable than the proverbial wearing of the crown. Fouryear-old Miss Marion Solomons of California is the object of experimental diet study by Dr. Joffa, the

diet specialist. What one may cut, though a prodigy, consists chiefly of scraped beef, fish, fine meat, eggs, nut butter, simple puddings, limited fruit; no cake or candy between meals is permitted, and bananas and oranges are shunned.

THE Same Gown Club of Westwood, New Jersey, speaks for itself through its name. A change of costume is taboo, even though the meetings be weekly. Moreover, the fixed costume is expected to be ascetic in simplicity.

THE home of Louisa M. Alcott, beloved as author of "Little Women,"
is to be preserved as a memorial to one
of the most affectionately remembered
writers of America. The Orchard House
stands in Concord, Massachusetts, and
both house and barn are picturesquely
shabby. During Louisa's lifetime she bore
the burdens of her "Pathetic Family," as
she called the dreamers for whom she
struggled to earn a livelihood. She was
only ten years old when she laid plans
for supporting a hard-worked mother



Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Washington She has just started from Seattle as a member of the Alaska boundary survey party to hunt big game

and easing her later years. She was only a child when she began to write. Her books were true to the life that she knew in a New England town, and their endurance has resulted from that verity.

EIGHTY years have not proved sufficiently formidable to Mrs. Amelia Truesdell of San Francisco to keep her from entering upon a college career. She is just completing the summer session of the University of California, having graduated from Stanford University when seventy-two. A versifier herself, she is specializing in English.

THE International Congress of Farm Women means more to the woman of Western rural districts than her Eastern sister can realize. Men have long theorized on her problem; this fall she is going to pick up the problem herself, take it to Colorado Springs, and thrash it out, with the assistance of the foremost agricultural experts. The uplifting—practical, not visionary—of frontier homes concerns the Congress. It is auxiliary to the Dry Farming Congress, also international.

WALKING out on the beam of an embryo skyscraper to see how her work is coming along is one of the frequent feats of a New York architect, Miss Fay Kellogg. She gives personal supervision to all her work and makes a specialty of tall office buildings.

A MODEL village in miniature is the work of the boys themselves at the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill, England. The photograph shows the main street, a village church in the background, blacksmith's shop and aeroplane repair shop in the foreground. Near the village is a miniature railway system. Even to the interiors, the build-



A wonderful model village

This shows the main street with a blacksmith's shop in the foreground and in the background a village church. Every building is fitted up in the interior, and the church is complete with a splendid little organ

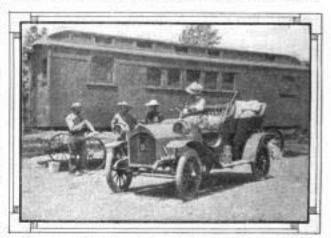
ings are complete. What such work, alive and full of interest, means to the reformatory type of boy is immeasurable.

DANCES from twelve to two, the noon hour, are assisting in the digestion of the luncheon pie in a downtown basement of New York. The demonstration of new musical productions was the excuse for starting the dance club, but the proof of the pudding has been in its eating. Tired stenographers have found the exercise wonderfully reviving. The move toward roof gardens for working girls, gymnastics, and dancing has met with swift popularity wherever it has appeared.

MISS MOLLY SPICER of Dutchess County, New York, wears the title of deputy sheriff. Her mission is to find proper homes for children of dissolute parents, and the appointment will facilitate this work.

CATHA EDULIS is the scientific name of the new tea which has become the fashion in Paris. It is imported from Abyssinia, where it grows tall with long, leathery leaves. The infusion is gold in color, bitter, and has a quick effect upon the nerves.

THRASHING wheat has been developed into an organized business by Mrs. O. W. Brown of Kansas. She began as mistress of a thrashing crew's cook shack, her husband being in charge of the crew; she now supervises her assistants in two shacks which accompany two large thrashing outfits on separate farms. Mrs. Brown travels between the two in an automobile, bringing bread from her home oven, canned goods from town, making repairs, and trans-



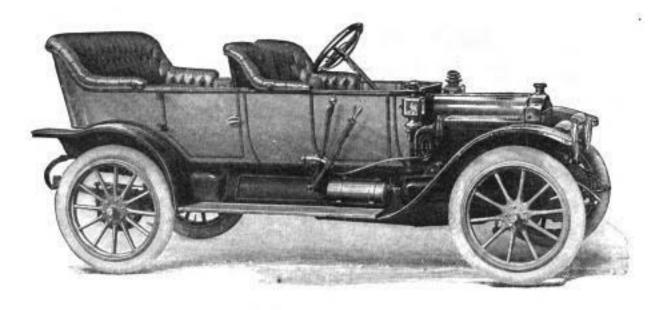
Mrs. O. W. Brown, who manages two large thrashing outfits

porting hands. The motor travels from forty to sixty miles a day, and Mrs. Brown plans a third outfit for next season.

BLANCHE STUART SCOTT of Rochester stands as the first woman to drive her own aeroplane across country. At a height of 500 feet she flew above buildings and forests, covering twelve miles from the Mincola field, and taking ten minutes for the

trip. Her aeroplane is considered a difficult one to drive on account of its speed and small size, being a little biplane. The fact that a New York tailor has this summer developed a lightning-change costume suitable, by slight adjustment, for riding, motoring, walking, and 'planing is a straw showing that the wind blows toward the air sport for American women. We have seldom allowed France to go so far ahead of us as in this matter.

A SORT of landscape gardener of kitchens is Mrs. Helen Logan, a New York woman who takes orders to plan and furnish the kitchens of private houses, her work beginning where the architects leave off. Mrs. Logan's shop is given over wholly to kitchen furnishings of the most subtly perfected type-electric irons and bubbling coffee-pots and the like. Besides running the shop she equips houses as far as their domestic arrangements go—in one Long Island home she planned not only kitchen, but servants' quarters and laundry as well, making a special study of the requirements, even to plumbing.



# The Final Test of a Car—Results

UMMED up in every possible way, what the prospective purchaser of a motor car wants to know is -what can I do with the car before me? The kind of engine determines the power and economy of operation - the kind of transmission determines the ease with which one gets over the road—the size of the tires and wheels determines the comfort of riding—the compression release makes the car easy to crank—the cylinders being cast en bloc makes the engine simple and easy to care for, but all this mechanical description means nothing to the buyer if the car won't run-if it can't climb a hill-if it can't go where he wants it to go and come back—if it costs so much to go and come back that he can't afford to own it. So it is the results you want-the story of operation that you must have.

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# Some White Gasoline Car Results

There are hundreds of White owners who are getting enjoyment out of every spare moment of their lives—they are taking trips they have never taken before-enjoying scenery never viewed before-getting out of life more than life has meant to them heretofore; and yet, from Maine to Texas, from ocean to ocean, there comes but one story from them all—a story of enjoyment made doubly enjoyable because it costs so little. Every White owner talks to you of performance—every White owner talks to you of economy-there is not an owner of a White gasoline car to whom we could not refer you as a prospective buyer of one. Why?—because they are getting twenty miles as an average on a gallon of gasoline with a White "30"—because of the moderate size and weight of the car, their tire expense is abnormally low-because the car is so well built that there is practically no such thing as repair bills.

Possibly it's the kind of a car you want — if so, write to-day for a 1912 announcement and the testimonials of owners.



888 East 79th Street, Cleveland

<u>리리리리리리리리리리리리</u>

HERE'S such an utter satisfaction in standing before your mirror and giving the last finishing touches to your hair when you know it looks just right—on one of those mornings when the waves coil lightly beneath your fingers, when they go into place as if by magic, when every strand feels clean and firm and soft.

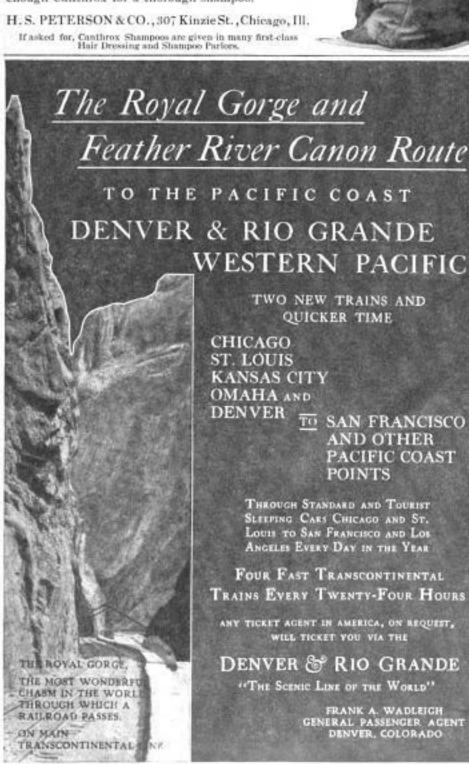
# Canthrox Shampoo

will bring that satisfaction to you. It will make any scalp clean and healthy. It will soften and strengthen any hair.

It is a natural tonic and cleanser, pure in its ingredients and constructive in action. Ask any dependable druggist.

# 15 Shampoos for 50 Cents

Trial Offer: We have such confidence that Canthrox will prove itself invaluable to you that we want you to try it at our expense. For your name and address and a two-cent stamp we will send you enough Canthrox for a thorough shampoo.



# Westfield—A Pure-Food Town

(Concluded from page 14)

have no possible object in deceiving her, and she trusted its verdict more than that of her physician.

A young woman who is a resident of Springfield, "forty minutes in," became partially paralyzed shortly after she had taken a dose of salts prepared for her by a local druggist.

She insisted that she had been poisoned, and her physician sent the salts to the normal school. They proved absolutely harmless, and the Springfield drug clerk evidenced his appreciation of an honest analysis by sending quantities of samples to be analyzed at Westfield.

### Adulterated Liquors

CALOON-KEEPERS and liquor dealers also This aroused some slight protest among the temperance folk, but as the town permits the sale of liquors it was deemed the town's duty to see that those liquors are pure. Certainly if pure rye whisky is bad for man, what can be said for whisky that is composed of beading oil, ammonia, and sulphuric acid? New England rum was found to be a mixture of ether, essence of smoke, and sulphuric acid, without a trace of molasses. Samples of beer proved to contain salicylic acid. Ginger brandy was guiltless of ginger or braudy. It con-tained 28.59 per cent of alcohol and was colored with coal-tar dye. The extent of adulteration in strong liquors can be estimated when in a single year out of one hundred and eight samples of whisky submitted just two pure brands were found. Wood alcohol was frequently an adulter-ant. It is stated that in two years of medical investigation four hundred cases of blindness were traced to wood alcohol, and still laboratory analysis revealed an extensive use of wood alcohol in bay rum, extensive use of wood alcohol in bay ruin, wich-bazel, Jamaica ginger, paregoric, and soothing sirups. These revelations had a decided effect upon the drug stores of Westfield. But the druggists were soon converted to the school methods.

"Bless you," remarked one of the most successful druggists, "the school and the Professor don't hurt trade any. For my next L'in elad they hit the trade for they

"Bless you," remarked one of the most successful druggists, "the school and the Professor don't hurt trade any. For my part, I'm glad they hit the trade, for they are putting an end to dope fiends. I used to sell the poor things powders and pills that I was suspicious of, but didn't actually know had dope in them, and now I've sent them all to the Professor, and there isn't a bit of cocaine in this shop."

This druggist has a window exhibit every year in which he places approved and condemned drugs. He boldly labels a brand of paregoric with a card bearing the words: "Wood alcohol in this—not good for baby!" and enjoys the sensation it produces.

Then the normal school began to experiment upon the milk served to the people of Westfield. They found a good many things the matter with Westfield milk. Sometimes it was watered; sometimes it was colored with annatto. Annatto is a vegetable dye that is harmless. It makes skim milk have the rich yellow color supposed to be peculiar to milk that is rich in cream. Sometimes coal-tar dyes were used to color the milk. And, worst of all, milk was found preserved with formaldehyde and boric acid. Professor Allyn kept a specimen of milk preserved by formal-dehyde for eight years and it is still sweet. Yet its use in any quantity has the most serious effects. The milk dealers fell into line with the grocers and druggists and started a campaign for better things.

Then the butchers began to yearn for the seal of approval. It is rare to find any preservative in fresh meats, but there was danger of diseased meat, so the Westfield butchers made a practise of sending the glands of animals to the school. These were tested for tuberculosis and other diseases, and promptly reported. The butchers warned the stockmen of the tests to come and Westfield began to get clean meat.

# A Fighting Baker

THE last of the tradesmen to yield were the bakers. Professor Allyn found wood alcohol in one baker's products, particularly in his ice-cream. He warned the baker, but the baker persisted. Then he wrote a newspaper article condemning the baker's products. The baker sued Mr. Allyn, claiming that he had damaged his business. A Springfield jury, "forty minutes in," awarded the user of wood alcohol \$1,000. The town of Westfield promptly made Mr. Allyn town chemist, with a salary sufficient to more than pay the fine, and the baker, boycotted by public sentiment, went into bankruptey. The fine helped him to recover, but, although he still makes a pretense at business, his trade is ruined.

But the education of the people of Westfield did not stop with adulterants. Daily the students of the normal school work out tables as to relative values of food. For instance, not long ago they purchased samples of all the ice-cream sold in the

Analysis revealed fat contents varying from eight to twenty-six per cent. The table was placed on the blackboard of the school and read by visiting housekeepers. The eight per cent man was forced out of business as a result, while the dealer supplying the rich twenty-six per cent cream is chuckling to-day over his increase in business. Westfield housekeepers can compute whether a can of Van Houten's cocoa is more expensive at forty cents than a pound of the "Purity" cocoa which costs twenty cents. Laboratory analysis shows that Van Houten's has just two and one-half times as much real cocoa as the Purity, and that therefore the pound of the former at forty cents is actually cheaper. And the Westfield housekeepers will patronize only those firms which are helping in the pure-food fight.

"Why, they're returning goods that in themselves are O.K.," grumbled one grocer, "just because they're packed by a firm that uses preservative in its catsup. The other goods are free from preservative, and the catsup has an honest label, but the women declare that the firm is not fighting for pure food and they won't use any of the stuff. It's good stuff, too, but I guess I can't order any more."

### The Chamber of Horrors

TO assist housekeepers who may not find it convenient to go to the normal school, the Board of Health has established a museum of its own right in the center of town. This museum has room only for condemned goods, and eager housekeepers search its shelves for information as to doubtful products. More than that, the Board of Health will send to the school any brand which any housekeeper wants analyzed and satisfy her as to its purity.

The work has not stopped with West-field. The girls who have graduated from the normal school have carried the work into the graded schools throughout the State. Even little children can appreciate some of the simpler experiments, and seventh and eighth grade boys and girls are quite capable of testing many of the foods in their own homes. Samples of goods sent in from neighboring towns—from Springfield, Hartford, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Northampton—are never refused, but carefully analyzed and reported upon. Goods have even arrived from far-away States, and in these cases the normal school has assumed a double duty. If the goods are found defective, a report is at once sent to the sender, and also to the State food inspector. Mr. Allyn has also maintained a close connection with the Federal inspector in Washington, and frequently sends him reports upon goods which are rold throughout the country.

During nine years of experiment Westfield has analyzed twenty thousand samples of foods and drugs. Mr. Allyn has kept careful records of all the work, and the normal school to-day is a vast storehouse of useful knowledge which has been acquired by making chemistry practical and interesting. And Westfield, "forty minutes out," has used that knowledge to demonstrate that where public sentiment wills there can be a Pure-Food Town.

# The Cockpit at Viterbo

(Continued from page 19)

of Tammany you please and which of his mayors you prefer to hob and nob with, the white-slave dealers who paid the toll or the polluted wardmen who collected it. An unthinkable thing. So you can understand what hatred seethes in that cage of iron and infamy. You can understand with what fierce contempt Alfano stares at the old sneak-thief Arena—how Professor Rapi draws away from musty rogues like Bartolozzi.

Rapi you should know. His prototype was common in New York. A man of learning, once a professor in the schools of Naples, speaking admirable French, good English, handsome in a bluff way. A man of travel.

In France be made a kind of fortune selling champagne. Always a gambler and a spender. In Naples be opened a high-class gaming club.

"Of course I am a gambler," he told me; "I'll bet on anything. I've won and lost fortunes at Monte Carlo, on the race-track, (Continued on page 25)



# PRETTIEST THING In My Home is a Macey Book Cabinet

To surround your children with furniture by the Old Masters is an education. It is like living with cultured people.

Why not one of the new Macey Book Cabinets in your home—the only sectional bookcases made which express the genius of the most noted old furniture craftsmen? Sheraton, Chippendale, Robert Adam and Fra Junipero were as great in furniture art as Shakespeare in literature or Michael Angelo in painting.

Why not a Macey Book Cabinet to inspire ambitions and refined ideas of taste in your children, never to be lost again throughout all the days of their lives?

Why not—indeed! But do you know it has taken years to bring this about?

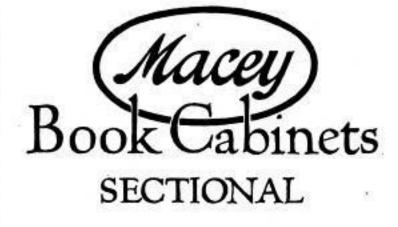
The new Macey Book Cabinets retain every desirable feature of the Unit Idea. The result has been worked out so that unit sections can be added, taken away, or re-arranged without destroying their beauty. The doors never stick, and always open and close smoothly. Artful cabinet work now does away entirely with metal bands, so you never think of the ordinary sectional bookcases when you see a Macey Book Cabinet.

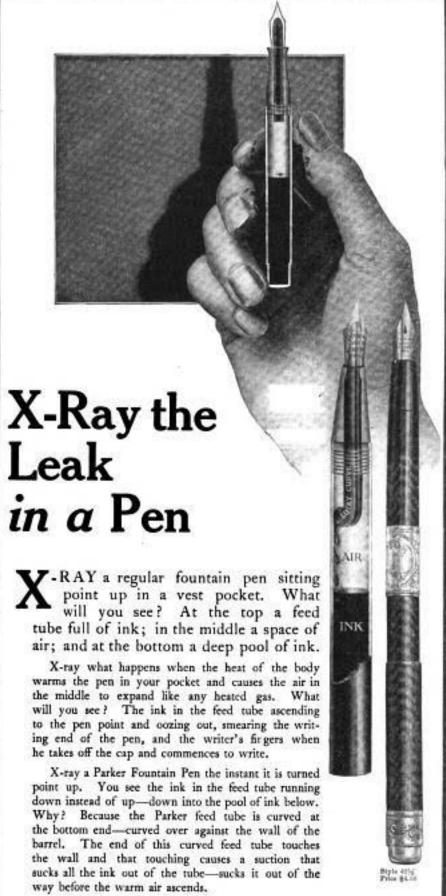
Applying the Unit Idea to beautiful home furniture is the conception of Mr. O. H. L. Wernicke, "father of sectional bookcases." (His name is still used in the corporate title of a competing concern with which he has long since had no connection.)

We publish a handsomely illustrated Style Book of 72 pages. It will help you in selecting units and styles best suited to your taste and to harmonize with your other furniture. This is the most extensive work on sectional bookcases ever published and contains many suggestions on library arrangement. It also contains the following original articles by Mr. Wernicke—"Get Acquainted with your Furniture"—"What Constitutes Good Furniture"—"The Forces Which Govern Furniture Development"—"Origin of the Unit Idea." You should have this book. Mailed free on request.

Macey bookcases are on sale by merchants in every locality. The prices cover such a wide range of sizes and kinds that every pocketbook and every need can be satisfied.

The Macey Company, Number 952 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.





What makes this suction? The same force of Nature that makes a dandelion stem suck water, or a lamp wick draw oil, i. e., capillary attraction.

Parker Pens flow any kind of ink, with never a hitch or skip; all styles, self-filling, safety and standard; plain, gold or silver mounted, with 14 K gold pen, iridium point; prices \$1.50 to \$250. New disappearing clip is out of the way while you write.

If any pen is unsatisfactory in any way, dealer will refund, as we protect him from loss.

If dealer doesn't keep them, send us his name, and we'll send you our artistically printed catalogue and fill your order direct. Address

Parker Pen Company, 98 Mill Street, Janesville, Wis. New York cetall store, 11 Park Row.

Remember, the Parker Pen contains a new invention Parker Pen will not which abolishes inky fingers, entitled the "Lucky Curve." leak and smear ink.



Fill Parker feed tube with ink; touch curved end to barrel wall as in picture; watch the ink scoot down, proving thereby that the Parker Pen will not leak and smear ink.





### Financial Advertising

[EDITOR'S NOTE-Below are printed some extracts from an address by H. D. Robbins, advertising manager for N. W. Halsey & Co., and one of three men responsible not only for the growth of well-written, educational financial advertisements, but also for the movement to clean out of the magazine pages the lying and extraragant announcements of unscrupulous promoters. What Mr. Robbins says about the need for strict censorship of financial advertising is endorsed without qualification by COLLIER'S. To the best of his ability, the editor of this page exercises such a censorship of the financial advertising offered to Collika's.)

T THE present time the magazinereading public has developed a bealthy and growing appetite for investment securities. part due to the consecutive advertising of the bankers, in part to their educational copy, and in no small degree to the edi-torial work of the magazines themselves. The entire investment banking field has

been benefited because a new class of buyers

has been created.

When a man withdraws his hard-earned savings from the bank and remits to Getit, Keepit & Co. for shares in some dream which he sees advertised in a reputable magazine, and which he soon discovers represents a total loss, then it is his capital that is affected, and it is this sort of thing that sometimes drives men to suicide. Can the publisher of such a maga-zine scriously deny that he is in some measure responsible? . . .

In due time I expect to see financial advertising one of the largest classifications in the magazines. I venture the opinion that 25 per cent of the advertisements running in the periodical press are deceptive in some degree, and I submit that the conscientious publisher is under a moral obligation to know about the merit of the goods he is acting as salesman for.

Is a publisher warranted in exercising a censorship over the character of adver-tisements which he accepts? I claim he is: 1. Because of his moral obligation to his

readers. 2. Because it is good business-building policy to keep harmful products and deceptive statements out of his advertising pages.

# A Saving Plan

A SOUTHERN savings and loan comwhen money is kept on deposit for a fixed time has worked out a monthly saving plan for one who wants to accumulate \$1,000. The principal payments vary from \$880, which yields \$1,000 in three years and eight months, to \$800, which in six years and eight months produces the same sum. Here are the figures:

820 a month for 44 months 18 " " " 48 " " 48 " 60 14 " 68

# Land as an Investment

MANADIAN PACIFIC stock pays a dividend of 10 per cent, carns a little than 15 per cent, and has sold recently for more than \$245 a share (par value \$100). Union Pacific is a 10 per cent stock which earns more than 19 per cent and sold at about \$182 a share when Cana-dian Pacific was quoted at \$245. Both properties are in fine shape. What is the explanation of the higher market value of Canadian Pacific?

It is this: Of the 25,000,000 acres of land granted to the company by the Dominion of Canada to help build the road, Canadian Pacific still owns 12,000,000 acres. Union Pacific owns less than 1,000,-000 acres, inventoried at \$1,008,000. The 13,000,000 acres sold by the Canadian Pacific vielded \$84,000,000-what the land still held will be marketed for no one can foretell. It will, however, be a great deal more than was realized for the 13,000,000

acres. One familiar with the growth of Canadian Pacific land values has seen the average price per acre since 1906 rise from \$5.84 to \$17. Land still held by the road

is being managed with intelligence. Here is the very best of reasons for the rise of the common stock of a railroad to a point where it yields only 4 per cent, and another

# A Catechism for the Beginner in Investing

By WILLIAM G. LEISENRING

Of the Hibernian Banking Association, Chicago, in "Investments" for July

Below, briefly and clearly, are set down the fundamental explanations of the character and variety of bonds. No investor should buy without understanding fully these A, B, C facts

WHAT IS A BOND!—A bond is a recorded promise of a borrower, executed under seal, to pay to the holder a specified sum of money on a definite date, with interest in the meantime at a fixed

What Is Meant by Denomination?-Bonds are issued in amounts of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and up, called denomina-tions, which indicate the face value or principal of interest-bearing securities.

What Does Maturity Mean?-The maturity of a bond indicates when the principal or denomination is to be paid, and is stated in each bond.

When Is Interest Paid?-Ordinarily, it is paid twice a year at six-month intervals; for example, January 1 and July 1.

What Are Coupons?-Coupons are small certificates attached to the bond to indicate the exact amount of interest due, and the time and place it is payable. These coupons, when due, are usually accepted by banks as so much cash.

How Are Bonds Sold?-When bonds are sold, say at 991/2 and interest, or at 1011/2 and interest, it means that the buyer pays in the first case \$99.50, and in the second case \$101.50 for each \$100 invested, be-sides the interest accrued to date of purchase. In the first instance the bond would be bought at a discount, and in the

second at a premium.

What Is Accrued Interest?—Accrued interest is that part of six months' interest figured from the day the last coupon was paid to the date of purchase or sale, and belongs to the seller of the bond. The purchaser in every case gets back the accrued interest when the next coupon is paid, which includes the entire six months'

What Are the Forms of Bonds?-Bonds

are issued in registered or coupon form.

What Are Registered Bonds?—Bonds may be registered as to both principal and interest, called fully registered bonds, or as to principal alone, which means that, according to the registration, the principal and interest will be paid only to the person in whose name the bond is registered on the books of the registrar. Payment of interest is made by check in the case of fully registered bonds.

What Are Coupon Bonds!—They are

bonds with coupons attached. Such bonds are called bearer bonds, and ownership

passes by delivery.

What Are the Classes of Bonds?—Bonds are commonly divided into three general classes: municipal, railroad, and public service corporation.

What Are Municipal Bonds!-Such bonds are the obligations of governments, States, cities, counties, school districts, etc. The principal and interest on such bonds are payable from the proceeds of taxes levied against and collected from the owners of property situated within said municipalities. Money secured by the sale of such bonds is used to pay for public improvements, such as erecting city halls, county infirmaries, schoolhouses, paving streets, and constructing waterworks.

What Are Railroad Bonds!-Such bonds are the obligations of railroad systems, and are secured by a mortgage pledging the property of the company to secure the principal of the loan. The interest is paid out of the company's carnings, generally by the trustee, a trust company, with which the mortgage securing the bond issue is deposited, and whose duty it is to see that the rights of the bondholders are protected.

What Are Public Service Corporation Bonds?—Such bonds are the obligations of companies furnishing light, heat, power, transportation, etc. They are secured in the same way as railroad bonds, and the

what Advantage Do Bonds Have as Investments?—1. They offer a safe and practically permanent form of investment for surplus funds.

2. They yield a fair interest return. An interest return of 3.80 per cent to 51/4 

market, they may be converted into each on short notice. The stability of a bond is one of the most important considerations

in selecting bonds for investment. . . . 4. They are convenient to handle. The collection of interest is a simple matter of clipping and presenting the coupons at your bank, or receiving a check in the case of registered bonds. .

5. They have a fixed income. No matter what the market value of a bond may be, the income remains the same.

What Is the Difference Between a Stock and a Bond?—Each share of stock represents an interest in a business proportionate to the total capital, while a bond is a mortgage obligation of a company or a prior lien on the taxes received by a municipality. The interest return on a bond is fixed, while on a stock it may fluctuate according to the earnings of the company. The interest due to the bondholders is a claim on the profits prior to the dividends on the stock issue.

real assets and statement of earnings with

the bond obligations will be sufficient. In

a very large number of companies, how-

ever, bonds are resorted to in financing

the growth of a business, and they repre-

illustration of the wisdom of investing in well-chosen land

### For a Woman Investor

THE old question of what bonds are suitable for a woman investor has been answered recently by the "Wall Street Journal." That paper combed the current bond market for the woman with \$20,000 who wanted as high a rate of interest as possible without sacrificing safety.

List one is chosen from 220 issues of rail-

road bonds legal for savings-bank investments. The average return is 4.18 per cent.

yield %
Atchison gen. 4s, due 1995 4.04
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, due 19584.15
St. Paul gen. 4s, due 1989
Chi., R. I. & Pac. gen. 4s, due 1988 4.16
Chi., R. I. & Pac, ref. 4s, due 19344.75
Del. & Hud. 1st & ref. 4s, due 1943 4.10
Gt. Nor. (St. P., Minn. & Man.) 1st
4s, due 19484.08
Ill. Central 1st ref. 4s, due 1955 4.19
Louis, & Nash, unified 4s, due 19404.06
So. Pac. 1st cons. ref. 4s, due 19554.25
Union Pac. 1st & ref. 4s, due 20084.14

List two is suggested if the woman can be sure that some one concerned in handling her money will keep in close touch with the bond market. A few shares of high-grade standard railroad and industrial preferred stocks might be added.

Railroad Bonds	Price to yield %
Lake Shore 4s, due 1928	
Atl. Coast Line 4s, due 1952	
L. & N. (Atl., Knox. & Cinn.) 4s,	
So Per cell to des 1949	
So. Pac. coll. 4s, due 1949 D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s, due 1955	
Public Utility Bonds	

,
d

# Industrial Bonds

U.S. Steel sinking fund 5s, due 1963.	4.71
Bethlehem Steel 5s, due 1926	5.38
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s, due 1940	5.38
VaCar. Chem. 5s, due 1923	
Armour & Co. 41/2s, due 1939	
마이 물리가 보았다고 있는 아무네. 아이 보기가 되었다.	

# The Dividend History

O<sup>NE</sup> of the vital questions that should be asked by the investor is: What is the dividend history of the company whose securities I am considering? Naturally, the history of dividend payments is important—it explains, for instance, why Norfolk & Western, a 5 per cent stock, sells at 105, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit sells at 78. The first has paid dividends for ten years consecutively—an average of 3.5 per cent for nine years, and 5 per cent last year. The Brooklyn stock has been paying dividends only for the last two years—3 per cent in 1909 and 5 per cent last year. The answer can be supplied in the case of companies that make annual reports by any dealer. It is a matter of record. For practically all of the railroads and industrial companies whose are listed on the York Stock Exchange a record of dividend payments has been compiled by John Muir & Co.

# A Telepost Strike

THERE was a strike of Telepost opera-I tors the first week in August. Prac-tically the whole Western force—about 30 —went out. Not for more pay did the Telepost operators strike, but only to secure wages due them. The president of the company explained that the men were not paid because stock sales have been slow.

Telepost is one of the special promotions of the Sterling Debenture Corporation. In the literature issued from the Sterling Debenture Corporation's office it has been said that practically as soon as estab-lished Telepost offices become self-supporting. It was a typical exaggeration by this corporation.

### Net Earnings and Interest ( harges on Industrial Bonds issues are small, a glance to compare the

THE Boston "News Bureau," a daily financial newspaper, has compiled a short list of selected industrial bonds with a view to showing the extent of security behind them. Earnings for the last year and for the last five years, in relation to bond interest charges, are given:

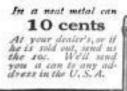
sent a greater or less proportion of real % carnings to Net carnings 1910 1906-'10 Interest charges 1910 1906-10 interest charges 1910 1906-10 U. S. Steel ......\$38,687,343 882,723,779 837,692,970 887,407,187 226 219 9.911.329 3.740.184 504 437,180 855 Va.-Car. Chem..... 577,500 1,372,049 Int. Paper..... 1.163.710 1.188.1571.017.066 -87 115 U. S. Rubber ..... 1,524,318 4.784.275 4,779,533 380 313 1.261.381Cent. Leather ..... 1,494,503 2,053,387 1.832.220 2,842,479 72 155 791,647 780,789 779,217 1,308,037 Dist. Securities . . . .

An analysis of this sort is a good one for the investor to make. In the case of cer-tain big companies, of course, whose bond assets and productive capital. In such cases the margin between earnings and charges becomes significant.



SMOOTHEST TOBACCO Good tobacco, good thinking-good thinking, good business. Velvet is the smoothest tobacco you ever tasted-made of the finest leaves of Burley tobacco. It's distinctive. It has a taste and flavor that's different from other Burleys, because we've been particular in curing it; and it's a quality smoke, because we've been particular in making it. You'll realize the difference when you smoke it. Buy a can and try it. Sooner or later you'll come to Velvet. Why

SPAULDING & MERRICK Chicago, Ill.



not now?



# The Cockpit at Viterbo

(Continued from page 22)

on the Bourse; and I've always played straight. Crooked games aren't worth playing," and he read me a lecture on honest gambling. His club in Naples had that kind of a reputation. It attracted the idle rich, the aristocrats. The Beautiful Reformed Society had word of it, and Rapi paid. For protection? For that and also for the winnowing of his customers, that the good grain might be brought in and the tares cast out. So be met Alfano and Fucci, the other great white chiefs, and became himself a leader of such impor-tance that he sat in that secret council which ordered (it is said) the execution of the traitor Cuocolo and the traitor's wife. Was that all? The day he had his confrontation with Abbatemaggio, that brilliant little informer cried: "Rapi, you were a fence—a receiver of stolen goods. You disposed of the most valuable jewels stolen by the gangs of the Camorra."

### A Tragic Farce

RAPI was almost speechless with rage; be could only stammer: "Rogue, liar, assassin, spudatore-

"Oh, oh, that's not a nice way for a professor of philosophy to talk," sneered the informer, and the judges in black and gold laughed, the prisoners laughed, until Alfano, standing up in the cage, shouted angrily: "Silence, all! This is not a com-

edy!" and there was silence.
Yet as the days went by, there in the old church deformed into a court of justice, it seemed more and more that Alfano was wrong; this was not a trial but a comedy—a tragic farce, if you will, played by Neapolitan lovers of laughter and tears. Came Esposito, a waiter in the Café For-tunio in the Galleria, where the chiefs foregathered: a white-baired man. violent error of his criminal life had left marks on him. His face was laced with black scars. An eye had been gouged out, and in its place glared a ball of glass. It was a head ugly and strenuous as a nightmare. The main charge against him was that he had fled when the Carabineers arrested the leaders of the Camorra and the men wanted for the actual murder of the Cuacolos

"I bid myself, yes! Not because I was guilty of any crime. I was afraid of dying in prison. I have heart disease. I have lost one eye. The other is going. I feared I'd go blind in prison-God! God!"

Suddenly he began to sob. He rocked to and fro in hysteria. Abruptly he tore the glass ball from his eye-socket and threw it down before the judges in their black and gold. "Look at me!" he shouted, and turned on the crowded court-room a face so horrible that the very Carabineers shuddered. (Such an effigy of Evil the Middle Ages sculptured in obscure corners of the basilica.) Then the wretched creature pitched forward in a faint on the floor; and the stage-manager rang down the curtain.

Fragments of the psychology of crime! The accusation that stung the minor criminals—these pickpockets, blackmailers, white-slave traders, kidnapers, bodysnatchers-was that their wives, sweetsnatchers—was that their wives, sweet-hearts, sisters were not wholly immacu-late. When that was hinted the wild beast roared in them. Maria Stendardo, the poor Beanty, kept a rooming-house. Married, she was, in addition, the com-mon-law wife of Morra, who is charged with the killing of Cuccolo. Now Presi-test Biopolis had best to intimate her life dent Bianchi had but to intimate her life was not stainless to bring about a storm of protest from every criminal in the cage from every prassophagian rogue in the audience. (It was a garlie-scented court.) Weeping, the fair, fat woman moaned: "That this should be said of me!" and Morra, of the common-law, roared with rage,

# The Psychology of Crime

STRANGE scene; stranger still was A STRANGE scene: stranger and an afternoon when the informer held the center of the stage. He was facing Di Marinis, the district leader whose innce to a great lady of Naples brought about the trial. For days, in his dapper way, Abbatemaggio had fenced with the men he had betrayed, always smiling, master of himself. This day he was hysterical, shifting from outbursts of tears to screaming fits. What was it all about? Di Marinis had said the informer's sister was a well-known gutter-hird of the slums—what Porta del Carmine I know not; and Abbatemaggio, who had smilingly admitted be was a thief, burglar, blackmailer, stoolpigeon, and traitor, broke down in a welter of shame and revolt. The psychology of erime! Glance, too, for a moment at the psychology of the crime bunters. Not once, not twice, but oftener, the court has had to throw out evidence that was wholly and palpably manufactured by the in-former and the Carabineers. One such incident I witnessed. Cuocolo was known

# \$1,600,000

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% SERIAL GOLD BONDS

# BLACKWELL LUMBER CO.

Dated July 1, 1911. Redeemable on interest dates at 105 and interest. Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 and \$500 each, with Privilege of Registration as to Principal. First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee.

# MATURITIES

Section 1										_	_
\$80,000	January	1,	1912	\$80,000	July	1,	1915	\$80,000	January	1,	1919
	July				January				July		
80,000	January	1,	1913	80,000	July	1,	1916	The second secon	January		
80,000	July	1,	1913	80,000	January			NOTES 5000	July	- 373	
80,000	January	1,	1914		July			7.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	Company of the Compan		
	July				January				January		
80,000	January	1,	1915	80,000	July	1,	1918	80,000	July	1,	1921

These bonds, which are issued for the refunding of the Company's floating indebtedness and for the purchase of additional timber, are secured by a closed First Mortgage upon more than 1,100,000,000 feet of merchantable standing timber together with railroad, complete logging equipment and a thoroughly modern mill having a capacity of over 80,000,000 feet of finished lumber per annum.

We recommend these bonds on account of the following facts:

- lst. The Company's assets are conservatively valued at nearly four times the amount of the bond issue.
- 2nd. The stockholders have an actual investment of over \$4,000,000 behind
- 3rd. Forty-five per cent of the Company's timber holdings is Idaho White Pine, the most profitable class of timber in relation to its stumpage value known in this country.
- 4th. Based upon present operations and contracts the Company's net earnings will show a large surplus over principal and interest requirements.
- 5th. The mortgage provides for a sinking fund sufficient to retire this bond issue from the exhaustion of less than one-half of the Company's timber.
- 6th. The principal stockholders of the Company are men of large personal resources and the management is thoroughly experienced and competent.

Having sold over \$1,300,000 of these bonds to the most conservative class of private investors and institutions we offer the balance in a fairly wide range of maturities at par and accrued interest, to net 6 per cent.

Full Particulars in Circular No. 734 C.

# Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago



No Dark Room Necessary

quired to take and finish 6 photo post cards with the Daydark Photo Post Card Machine. No privious photographic experience a c c a s a ry. Takes Groups, Interion, Planlights, Landscapes, Pourraits or Buildings. No darkroom necessary as all is done within this wenderful machine, and you are at all times absolutely sure of securing the picture most desired. Simplicity lised for the amazour—is small and compact, weighing only 3% pounds. It is a perfect magazine camera, with capacity of three times as many expoures as other cameras. By finishing what you take where you take it you save needless expense, delay and anxiety. A mint for the hustling money maker at picnics, faith, carairals and other gatherings. Write to-day for Free Caralog.

Daydark Specialty Co., Dept. J. St. Louis, Mo.

Daydark Specialty Co., Dept. J. St. Louis, Mo.



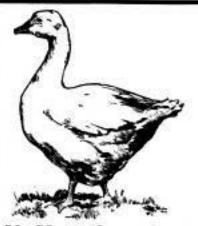
# DAMPPROOF-STAINPROOF-ATTRACTIVE FINISHES FOR CONCRETE AND BRICK



Trus-Con Extensor Wall Finish, applied with a brush, makes walls better than new has a beneatiful, uniform flat tone—is always clean, because readily washed—has a dampprouf, weather-resisting surface—hard as flint—becomes an inseparable part of the concrete, scaling the poster and filling the baic cracks—does not pretor crack off like paint.

Tran-Con Esterior Wall Flaids is a scientific preparation, especially compounded for finishing and protecting concrete and massenty. Furnished in a variety of many pleasing colors, Write for Free True-Con Caler Card. Tell us about your requirements, so we can give detailed suggestions and name of nearest dealer.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO., 442 Trussed Concrete Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.



# If You Owned the Goose that Laid the Golden Egg, Wouldn't You Insure It?

F course you would! You are producing the golden nuggets for yourself and family. Your income earning power should be so protected by insurance that if anything happens, you and your family will be provided for. Accidents occur daily which destroy or impair the earning power of the individual.

Accident Insurance today is so broad and the cost so small that it is a mystery why any man should carry his own risk. We will insure you against temporary disabilities as well as loss of life, limb or sight.

Use this coupon, or ask your broker for particulars regarding accident in-

### The Travelers Insurance Co. HARTFORD, CONN.

Please	send	particulars	regarding	Accident
Insurance				

Address Collier's

# There is Only One Best School for Each Boy Or Girl

There is Only One Best School for Each Boy Or Girl The selection of a school—the for school, is an important matter, and as difficult as it is important. The best school for one is not the best school for one is not the best school for another. It is a serious question of requirements and qualifications. Each good school offers special advantages. If students of different temperaments, capabilities and purposes could, with equal advantage, assessed the same school, the problem of advantages would be simplified.

The followsticent Ald Sectory, as one of the schooline, maintains a behavior information flavors, which supplies, without charge, catalogues of all schools and reliable information concerning the advantages of various institutions and their comparative one. If you are interested in the selection of a relevel, describe poor waste fully and you will receive, free of charge, catalogues of achools meeting your requirements, as you may inclicate as follows: Kind of school desired; preference as to becation, letty are stated; reliables demonstrative preference; beauting or day achool; expansions function; course of study desired; purpose in taking the course,—whether to prepare for a production; course of study desired; purpose in taking the course,—whether to prepare for a production of achools which offer the advantages desired and a copy of the American College & Print School Britanies of the kind—will be forwarded to your afterest. Sector 10s to person, school in the products of achieves, school, most forwarded to your afterest. Sector 10s to person, school in the products of schools which offer the advantages desired and a copy of the American College & Print School Britanies of persons, school in the products of the school which offer the advantages desired and a copy of the American College about, most the advantages desired and a copy of the American College about, most the advantages flash filling, (this age.

K	We Carpet YOUR Floor 250
SIXXXXXXXXX	Pashtrando, Arthetic, Manifary, Designs from real Tacklet Sign.  Brusselex Art Rugs Facilities. Close mores, darable. Calab mond both soles. All rootees.  A signs. 9 8 801, a82. 8 8 801.
500000	receipt of price. Freight projects. Year men sy back it is not satisfied. Untaked by receipt, from Mylon levels. S. Reystone Bug Co., 4040 Bourse Bidg., Philadelphia Pa.

# Matchless Pocket Lighter Durable A perfect lighter Occupies to more space in the and pocket than a percel. Indispensable in every emoker, instancemental proof, with series and automobilist. Heavily seriest institute in a light plated and mickel plated and of ignition perfect ignition. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sent post-paid, respire with poster dip. 35c. Special proposition to agents and dealers. SCHILLER MFG. CO., Dept. C-4 Schiller BMg., CHICAGO

# MARVEL SOLDER INSTANTLY MENDS ALL LEAKS

is all binds of household streetly manufact, its, inn, oppose beast, so. Soldier Without Hue. Just appears from tale and speed over help of crack with Import. Hardening, it makes sold, smooth parker. Facility all mackings. Fire for contricts.

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to have worn a seal ring. It was old and heavy, famous in his world of rapine and roguery. This ring had not been found on his dead hand when the body was discovered on the slope of Vesuvius, out Pompeii way.

Six months after the arrest of Salvi, one of the suspected murderers, Abbatemaggio led the Carabineer detective, Capezzuto, and his assistants to the house of Salvi. From the mattress be picked out a ring. In court it was sworn to as being Cuocolo's ring. Thus was Salvi connected with the murder. Then Di Marinis asked to inspect the ring. In his ante-political days he had been an engraver and jeweler.

"This is a cheap alloy of gold and metal, and, moreover, it has never been worn," he said; the experts called in confirmed his statement, and the ring evidence vanished from the case forever.

### Alice in Wonderland

HAVE attended many courts of justice in many lands. I know only one parallel to this trial at Viterbo; and that trial lel to this trial at Viterbo; and that trial is recorded in Carroll's Reports. Book One, Chapter Eleven, under the caption: "Who Stole the Tarts!" From the beginning up to the visible end the Camorra trial has had an air of "Alice in Wonderland." It was as though you heard the Mad Hatter giving his evidence and the Queen of Hearts saying: "And just take off his head." Even the guinea-pigs who cheered were suppressed by the court: Bill, the Lizard, scribbled notes in the jury-box: Lizard, scribbled notes in the jury-box; the dormouse fell asleep; the March hare had hysterics; and Alice's summing up was not inapplicable. What she said was: "I don't believe there's an atom of mean-ing in it." The Queen of Hearts, you may remember, took exception to this blunt statement, and quite in the Latin judicial way she demanded: "Sentence first-verdiet afterward."

I think that will be the history of the famous Camorra trial of Viterbo. What-ever the sentence passed upon the hetero-geneous rogues in the cage may chance to be, the real verdict upon the Camorra is

yet to be given. The thieves and panderers and ruffians who have been exhibited for six months in the iron cage will go back to their cells; the blithe little informer will betake himself and his fee to some refuge in Africa or the Americas; the discredited chiefs of The Beautiful Reformed Society will sink into obscurity-melancholy Tweeds, but

not without successors.

To-day the society rules Naples as of old. The graft law is laid upon every form of public and private activity—upon business as upon crime. Alfano has gone; Fucci has gone; but they have a successor. Tammany did not perish with Tweed nor end with Croker. So long as one hundred thousand vagabonds, male and female, sun themselves idly in the streets of Naples, the criminal side of the Camorra will exist. So long as the Government, or oppo-sing parties, will barter protection for votes, The Beautiful Reformed Society will exist—the district leaders will ride abroad, flown with wine and insolence—the gangs will hold sway in the wards. That is the way of life in Naples—the Latin way of life.

# A Pageant for the Populace

DO not ask you to take my opinion (a negligible thing) on this matter. What is written here was told me by the men who stand highest in the set that rules Italy to-day. They are sage statesmen, whose wisdom is tempered with Latin cynicism. Behind the dreaded society—behind the bloody bogy of the Camorra—they see a political condition, and nothing else. And the great trial at Viterbo, they will tell you, is a sop thrown to the vanity of a great lady, who was insulted by a district leader as she took the air of the Villa—a sop to the vanity of the Duke of Aosta. military governor of Naples—a sop to the vanity of the King, who fancies be is exercising regal power. That it is; and, as well, a pageant for the populace of Italy—a continuous performance, going on month after month, with real villains cursing and moaning, with real victims crying for vengeance, with disinterred corpses, with weapons and torches, with a real beroine—a scandalous and veritable beroine of love. All this there is, and also the pathos of fallen greatness—the mighty of Naples fallen to the level of the old thief Arena and Ibello, who might have been cut down from a gallows of the Middle Ages, and Bartolozzi, who should be gibbering in a madbouse. What a drama for the gaping Latin! Surely they never did things better in the Rome of old. Panem et circenses. This roaring melodrama, staged at Viterbo, is worth any antique circus of Nero-here, too, are criminals thrown to the wild beasts for the joy of the populace; and a politician or two or three to make good the measure.

The more things change, said the other, the more they are the same thing.



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# In the Domestic Relations Court

(Concluded from page 15)

to straighten matters without resorting to

legal aid. Therefore the statistics of the Domestic Relations Court do not show the total number of deserted wives in Manhattan, nor yet do they represent the number of women who rush for a summons on the first provocation. The numbers covered by the records show the number of women who had no alternative and, in nearly every case, took out a summons reluc-tantly. There is not one woman in a thousand who will bring her husband to court, if she can help it. When she does it is because she sees no other way. That there are thousands of men who will respond to the faintest legal jog, who pay no attention whatever to gentler methods, is very plainly shown by the number of summonses taken by wives and the cases pushed no further. From September first, when the court was started, till March, 123 men were committed to the workhouse, as it was impossible to deal with them in any other way, 226 were discharged, and 73 were put on probation. In all there were 3,600 summonses issued. Of these 988 had to be followed by warrants, as the men refused to obey the summonses. But of the 3,600 summonses only 1,592 were returned to court, the difference being the number of women who either found that the first step was enough, or else their courage gave out. More than likely it is the first, for now all the unnecessary difficulties have been removed, and a woman who has persisted to the point of getting a summons usually follows up. When she does not it is because the mere knowledge that a court does exist whose only business is to find out why he neglects his family is enough to frighten many a man into doing his In the old days a wife's threat to bring her husbard before the court was a kind of joke. He knew that there was not one chance in a hundred that she would carry it through. Now she does. because there is a court for domestic troubles and behind the court stand powerful organized social centers.

### An Intricate System

If a man does not intend to support use family, the only way he can evade the responsibility is to get out of the State altogether. Of course, he is guilty of a much graver crime if he is caught. But F a man does not intend to support his so delightfully jumbled are the State ex-tradition laws that he may be guilty of a felony in one State and go happily along in another. In addition, until the day arrives, which social workers see coming in the distance, when the Do-mestic Court shall have a trained staff as the juvenile courts have, supplemented by o licial means of locating deserters, once a man is out of reach he is safely lost. That is, unless he is a Jew. If he is a Jew back he will come, sooner or later, because of a very simple but most efficient scheme evolved by Mr. Waldman.

On February first Mr. Waldman, head of the United Hebrew Charities, sent to every Jewish organization in the United States, to aid societies, lodges, and every group of Hebrews organized for any purpose at all: to Gentile relief bureaus and to the Yiddish press throughout the world a very clear and concise statement of the tremendous importance of this desertion and abandonment question. asked these centers to cooperate with him in locating deserters. At the same time be arranged with four of the leading Yid-dish newspapers, in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal, to open up the Rogues' Gallery. In this each Sunday appear four pictures of men the society wishes to locate, with a full description furnished by the family. On Monday morning a type copy of this description is sent to all the cooperating centers, with the request that it be pasted in as conspicuous a place as possible in the society's offices.

hat is all there is to it. The United Hebrew Charities of New York throws this sealed buttle into the waters and sits back, caring for the family, and waiting. But not for long. Like an un-derground stream working its way to the surface, here and there, little lubbles of evidence appear. Letters begin to come to the secretary of the National Deser-tion Burcan, and in a wonderfully short time the office is on the right track. Before the pictures and descriptions have been out many weeks (sometimes it takes only a few days) the man is seen and recognized somewhere. Sometimes it is a friend who knew him in the old country and has heard through other friends where he is. By the most intricate and circuitous routes the information comes back to the National Desertion Bureau in New York. A few weeks ago a woman

looking out of her window in Buffalo saw a man go by whom she had known in the little Polish village from which they both came. Evidently he had prospered —to such an extent that half of her next letter to her cousin in Cincinnati was taken up with a minute description of the old-time friend. "He is dressed like a dude, Becky, and looks so pretty. He has two fine diamonds like a rich man. This country is good for some people, Becky.

That very day the cousin in Cincinnati had seen in the Yiddish paper the picture of the "pretty dude," with a description, furnished by the wife, in which there was no mention of the two fine diamonds. By return post the letter from Buffalo went to New York, and a few days ago the man was brought back. First he will be given a chance privately. Work will be found and he will be closely watched by the Bureau. If he fails he will be brought before the Domestic Relations Court. If he fails again there will be no half-way methods. He will be a wilful deserter, and when the Bureau gets him the second time he will be charged with a felony.

### Returning the Deserters

NOW, strange as it may seem to an out-sider, the National Bureau of Desertion, which since February first has loca-ted and brought back to New York from 60 to 70 per cent of the deserting men, states positively that from 30 to 40 per cent of these men are not really bad men. At the worst they are weak men and often only foolish, without the courage to face a mistake. A great number of the men come over to America, ignorant, the men come over to America, ignorant, unable to speak the language—come on hearsay of friends. Once here they find things very different from their expectations and, leaving their families, start out to look for better prospects, drift from place to place, at first intending to keep in touch with their families and friends, but as they go on and on and things get no better, they stop writing. Once the habit is broken it is easy. Either they never make good or by the Either they never make good or by the time they do the old conditions seem to belong to another life. They begin again somewhere else, and the wife and children wait and wait in New York.

The desk of the secretary is piled with hundreds of letters, with dozens of hundreds of letters, with dozens of photographs, large pictures, carefully wrapped in paper, crossed groups, snap-shots, old-fashioned tintypes. They come from every State in the Union, from every country in Europe, almost from every quarter of the globe. With a letter from San Francisco there came a letter from San Francisco. The former was Jerusalem. The former scarcely more than a note, a businesslike document that wasted no words. woman had reason to suppose that ber husband was in New York and she wished to have him forwarded like a bale of goods. The letter from Jerusalem was a long letter, covering many pages with fine Hebrew characters. Four years be-fore "ber man" had left ber. He had come to America to get rich and be was going to send for her and the children in a few months. Twice he had written. Then no more. For four years she had waited. She, too, had heard of "the good people in New York," and she begged that her husband be found. To the letter was pinned another from the rabbi of ber congregation, a little, scrawling, offi-cial note, corrolorating all the long let-ter had said, and sealed with the official scal—six tiny cedar trees on a ruined temple wall. A bit of the still, old East dropped timidly, hopefully into the West.

# An Enlightening Experience

ONE might go on quoting scraps, comic, tragic, pathetic, that come in every mail to the National Desertion Bureau from every corner of the earth; picturing cross-sections from the lives of applicants at the Court of Domestic Relations. It would be hard to overdraw the sorrow, the cruelty, the icy indifference, the inefficiency, the patient endurance of some women, the feebleness of good intentions, the weakness, the selfishness of men and women struggling to hold each other to the mechanical fulfilment of promises, to the observance of duties when love is dead.

No, it is not a pleasant place to go to. But it is a sadly necessary one; a wonderfully enlightening place, if you have pre-conceived notions, based on ignorance of actual conditions and a vague belief that all is well in this best of all possible worlds. It is a frightful commentary that a Court of Domestic Relations is needed at all. It is almost a worse one that there is only one State in the Union that has recognized the need.



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SAGINAW, MICH.

# Absent Treatment

(Continued from page 17)

do is to go to the store, hunt up the date when it was bought, and the thing's done."
"Sure. What did you give her?"

He sagged.

"I can't remember," he said.

Getting ideas is like golf. Some days you're right off it, on others it's as easy as falling off a log. I don't suppose dear old Bobbie had ever had two ideas on the same morning before in his life; but now be did it without an effort. He just loosed another dry Martini into the un-dergrowth, and before you could turn round it had scared up the best brain-

"I have it," be said. "Why didn't I think of it before? Come along and find Mary's father. He'll put us next."

OLD man Anthony, that prominent al-cobol specialist, lived way out on Staten Island. He had been something of a problem to Bobbie for a while after the marriage, owing to his habit of blowing into the club in search of son-in-law and shedding tears of pure rye in the vesti-bule. The club authorities had tipped Bob-bie off to close down the entertainment, and after that the dead-line for father, except when he paid state visits to the apartment, was Fourteenth Street. It was Bobbie who had suggested Staten Island. He held the purse, and what he said went-

The exile was charmed to see us, and made an automatic movement toward the ice-chest, but Bobbie stopped him, and ex-plained that we were not there for social revelry, but strictly on business. When was Mary's birthday? That was the burn-

ing question of the day,
"Mary's birthday?" be said. "Why,
September 10, of course. Where's your September 10, of course. Where's your memory? I know it was September 10 because I remember saying to my poor dear wife, now in heaven, how strange that it should be September 10."

"Why strange?" I asked.

"Why, it was the anniversary of some-thing. I can't for the moment recollect what is averables."

thing. I can't for the moment recollect what, but something."
"You're sure of it?" said Bobbie.
"Certain," said dad. "You'll have one now, won't you?" We said we would. Poor old Bobbie, he was as pleased as if he'd found a million in his Christmas stocking. It was quite touching to see him doing the grateful son-in-law act. The old man had two twenties off him in the first minute, and he smiled through it all.

Just as we were going a thoughtful look came into father's face. "Wait," be said.

"What's the matter now?" said Bobbie.

"I was wrong," said father.

"Wrong?"
"Yes. It wasn't September 10. It all comes back to me now. I can't think what put it into my head. Mary wasn't born on September 10."

"When was she born, then?"
"Ah!" said dad, scorning to deceive,

"there you have me, my boy

Notody could say the old man wain't obliging. He did his best. He dug up April 4. For about ten minutes he went solid for April 4. Then he weakened. It might be April 4, or it might not. He rather fancied it was July 4. In another quarter of an hour he had given up July 11 and was rooting hard for January 8. And and was rooting hard for January 8. And he had good reasons for all of them, mind you. They were all anniversaries of something which had slipped his memory for the moment, and he had said as much at the time to his poor, dear wife, now in heaven. Alcohol may be a food, as the wise guys tell you, but you can take it from me it's not a brain food. I led Bobbie off after a while in what you might bie off after a while in what you might call an overwrought condition, and we moved back in bad order to old Manhattan.

There was no yellow streak in Bobbie. He was no quitter. Up he came next day with another idea. And this time it was

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One of the control of th weak points at five cents a throw. had bought the whole twelve, and he was

red-hot on the trail.
"See here," he said, "we'll go through these and find out which month hits off Mary's character. That'll give us the month and narrow it down a whole heap."

T sounded good, I admit. But when we came to go into the thing we saw that there was a flaw. There was plenty of information all right, but there wasn't a single month that didn't have something that exactly hit off Mary. For instance in the December book it said: "December people are upt to keep their own secrets. They are extensive travelers." Well, Mary had certainly kept her secret and she had

traveled quite extensively enough for Bob-bie's needs. Then, October people were "born with original ideas" and "loved moving." You couldn't have summed up Mary's little jaunt more neatly. February people had "wonderful memories"—Mary's specialty.

Bobbie was strong for May because the book said that women born in that month were "inclined to be capricious, which is always a barrier to a happy married life"; but I raised him with August, because August women were "apt to blunder in their first marriage, but usually do not hesitate to get a divorce." He didn't like that a little bit, but he owned that it

seemed to him more than apt to be Mary.

After a while he tore the books up one
by one, burnt them, and went home.

It was wonderful what a change the
next few days made in dear old Bobbie. Have you ever seen that picture,
"The Soul's Awakening"? It represents a blonde well up in the peacherino class rub bering in a startled sort of way into the middle distance with a look in her eyes that seems to say: "Surely, that is George's step I hear on the porch. Can this be-love?" Well, Bobbie had a soul's awakening too. I don't suppose he had ever troubled to think in his life before-not really think. But now he was wearing his brain to the bone. He was saying the sort of things to himself that the football coach says to the squad when they're eight points down at the end of the second quarter. It was painful in a way, of course, to see a fellow human being so thoroughly up a fellow human being so thoroughly up ngainst it, but I felt strongly that it was all for the best. I could see as plainly as possible that all these brain-storms were improving Bobbie out of knowledge. When it was all over he might possibly become a champ of a sort again, but it would only be a pale reflection of the champ be had been. It bore out the idea I had always i ad that what he needed was a real good joint.

I saw a great deal of him these days. I

was his best friend, and he came to me for sympathy. I gave it to him, too, with both hands, but I never failed to slip over the Moral Lesson when I had him weak.

ONE day he came to me as I was sit-ting in the club, and I could see that he had had an idea. He looked happier

than he had for weeks.

"Reggie," he said, "I'm on the trail.
This time I'm convinced that I shall win out. I've remembered something of vital

importance."
"Yes!" I said.

"I remember distinctly," he said, "that on Mary's last birthday we went together to see the show at Weinstein's. How does that hit you?"

"It's a fine bit of memorizing," I said. "but how does it help?"

"Why, they change the program every

week there."
"Ah:" I said. "Now you are showing a flash of speed."

"And the week we went one of the turns was Professor Someone's Terpsichorean Cats. I recollect them distinctly because Mary said it was a shame making cats do those stunts. Now, are we narrowing it down or aren't we? Say, I'm going around to Weinstein's this minute, and I'm going to dig the date of those Terpsichorean Cats out of them if I have to use a crowbar."
So that got him within six days, for

the management treated us like brothers. brought out the archives, and ran fat fin-

gers over the pages till they treed the cats in the middle of May.

"I told you it was May," said Bobbie; "maybe you'll listen to me another time."

"If you've any sense," I said, "there won't be another time."

And Robbie allowed that the same allowed.

And Bobbie allowed that there wouldn't. And Bobbie allowed that there wouldn't.

Once you get your memory on the run
it loosens up as if it enjoyed doing it. I
had just got off to sleep that night when
my telephone bell rang. It was Bobbie, of
course. He didn't apologize,

"Reggie," he said, "I've got the goods
now sure. It's just come to me. We saw
those Termischorem Cate at worth.

these Terpsicherean Cats at a matinée, old scout,"

"Yes?" I said.

"Well, don't you see that that brings it down to two days? It must have been either Wednesday the seventh or Saturday the tenth."
"Yes," I said, "if they didn't have daily

matinées at Weinstein's.

I beard him give a sort of howl.
"Bobbie," I said. My feet were freezing, but I was fond of him.
"Well?"

"I've remembered something too. It's this. The day you went to Weinstein's I lunched with you both at the Piazza. You had forgotten to bring your roll with you, so you wrote a check,

"But I'm always writing checks."



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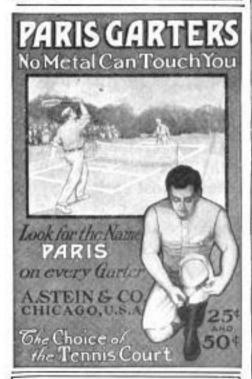
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"Sure. But this was for a hundred dollars and made out to the hotel. Hunt up your check-book and see how many checks for a hundred dollars, payable to the Piazza

Hotel, you wrote out between May 5 and May 10."

He gave a kind of gulp, "Reggie," he said, "you're a genius. I've always said so. I believe you've got it. Hold the line."

DRESENTLY he came back.

"Hello," he said.
"I'm here," I said.

"It was the eighth. Reggie, old man, I—"
"Fine," I said. "Good night."
It was working along into the small hours now, but I thought I might as well make a night of it and finish the thing up, so I called up a hotel near Washington Square.
"Put me through to Mrs. Cardew," I

"Say, it's pretty late," said the man at

the other end.
"And getting later every minute," I said. "Get a move on.

I waited patiently. I had missed my beauty-sleep and my feet had frozen hard,

but I was past regrets.

"What is the matter?" said Mary's voice.

"My feet are cold," I said, "But I didn't call you up to tell you that particularly. I've just been chatting with Bobbie, Mrs. Cardew."

"Oh! Is that Mr. Pepper?"

"Yes. He's remembered it, Mrs. Cardew." She gave a sort of scream. I've often thought how interesting it must be to be one of those Central girls. The things they must hear, don't you know. Bobbie's howl and gulp and Mrs. Bobbie's scream and all about my feet and all that. Most interesting it must be.

"He's remembered it?" she gasped.

"He's got it pinned down for keeps," I

"Did you tell him!"

"No. Well, I hadn't.

"Mr. Pepper."

"Was he—has he been—was he very worried?"

CHUCKLED. This was where I was scheduled to be the life and soul of

the party.
"Worried! He was about the most worried thing between here and San Francisco, He has been worrying as if he was paid to do it by the nation. He has started in to worry after breakfast, and—"

Oh, well, you can never tell with women. My idea was that we should pass the rest of the night slapping each other on the of the night stapping each other on the back across the wire and telling each other what bully good conspirators we were, don't you know. But I'd got just as far as this when she absolutely bit at me. I heard the snap. And then she said "Oh!" in that choked kind of way. And when a woman says "Oh!" like that it means all the bad words she'd love to say if she only know them. knew them.

And then she cut loose.

"What brutes men are! What horrid brutes! How you could stand by and see poor dear Bobbie worrying himself into a fever when a word from you would have put everything right, I can't—"

"But-"And you call yourself his friend! His friend!" (Metallic laugh, most unpleas-ant.) "It shows how one can be deceived.

I used to think you a kind-hearted man,' "But, say, when I suggested the thing, you thought it perfectly—"
"I thought it hateful, abominable."

"But you said it was absolutely cork-"I said nothing of the kind. And if I did I didn't mean it. I don't wish to be unjust, Mr. Pepper, but I must say that to me there seems to be something positively fiendish in a man who can go out of his way to separate a husband from his wife simply in order to amuse himself by gloating over his agony-"
"But-!"

"When one single word would have-"

"But you made me promise not to-" I bleated.

And if I did, do you suppose I didn't expect you to have the sense to break your

I was through. I had no further ob-servations to make. I hung up the receiver and crawled into bed,

STILL see Bobbie when he comes to the elub. but I do not visit. He is friendly, but he stops short of issuing invitations. I ran across Mary at the Horse Show last week, and her eyes went through me like a couple of bullets through a pat of butter. And as they came out the other side, and I limped off to piece myself together again, there occurred to me the simple epitaph which, when I am no more. I intend to have inscribed on my tembstone. It was this: "He was a man who acted from the best motives. There is one born every minute."





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HERE is the story that will be of intense interest to the entire motor-world. The opposite page contains the Overland facts for 1912. To the man who knows automobile values, these cars at these remarkably low prices speak for themselves. They need no explanation. But to the man who has never owned a car, and is now in the market for one, we simply ask him to compare what we have to offer with that of any other maker in the world, and the economy of buying an Overland will be apparent, even to the novice.

For instance, take *Model 59*. Here is a 30-horse-power, five-passenger, fore-door touring car at \$900. Have you ever heard of such value below \$1250? And it is a thoroughly high-grade automobile—large, roomy and as well built as any of the highest-priced cars on the market. In fact, no car could be made better, no matter what the price. It could be made more elaborately but not better.

Then take Model 60. This is a 35-horse-power, five-passenger, fore-door touring car at \$1200. The wheel base is 114 inches. It is finished in deep Overland blue. Black and brass lamps. As fine and handsome an automobile as one would want to drive. We know for a fact, that this car made by any other manufacturer would cost you at least \$1500. And at that you would get a smaller motor.

And so with *Model 61*. This car is made in five-passenger touring, four-passenger coupe, and four-passenger torpedo. The five-passenger touring car is absolutely all any one can want in a big car. It has a powerful 45-horse-power motor. Body is finished in that rich Brewster green, ivory striped. Also is equipped with the fashionable black and nickel lamps. All bright parts are nickel plated. The wheel base is 118 inches. It has all the little refinements that go to make a beautiful car. Price is \$1500. Where, under \$2000, will you find its equal?

Watch the announcements of all the other manufacturers. See what they have to offer. Compare their values with the Overland line and prices for the coming season and see for yourself who are the pace-makers for 1912.

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# Model 59-T Five-Passenger Fore-Door Touring Car, \$900

Wheel base 106 inches; motor, 4x45; horse-power 30; Splitdorf magneto and batteries; transmission selective, three speeds and reverse, F. & S. ball bearings; tires 32x3½ Q. D.; color, deep Overland blue; 3 oil lamps, 2 gas lamps and generator. Complete

# Model 59-R Two-Passenger Torpedo Roadster, \$900 Specifications-Same as 59-T.

Model 59-C Three-Passenger Coupe, \$1250 Specifications-Same as 59-T.

# Model 60-T Five-Passenger Fore-Door Touring Car, \$1200

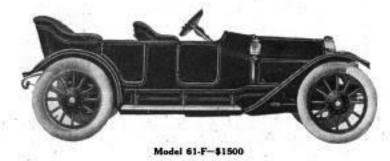
Wheel base 114 inches; motor, 4\%x4\%; horse-power 35; transmission, three speeds and reverse, F. & S. bearings; Remy magneto and batteries; Front axle, drop forged I section, Timken bearings; tires 32x4 Q. D.; color, Overland blue, gray gears and wheels; 3 oil lamps in black and brass finish, 2 gas lamps and generator. Complete set of tools.

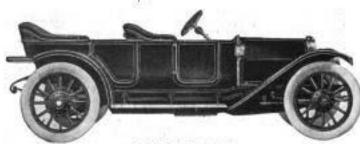
# Model 61-T Five-Passenger Fore-Door Touring Car, \$1500

Wheel base, 118 inches; motor 43:x45; horse-power 45; transmission, selective, three speeds, and reverse, F. & S. ball bearings, Bosch magneto and batteries; Front axle, drop forged I section, Timken bearings; Rear axle, full floating, Timken bearings; tires 34x4 Q. D.; color, Brewster green, ivory stripe, all bright parts nickel-plated; 3 black and nickel oil lamps; 2 black and nickel gas lamps, with gas tank. Complete set of tools.

### Model 61-R Two-Passenger Torpedo Roadster,\$1500 Specifications—Same as 61-T.

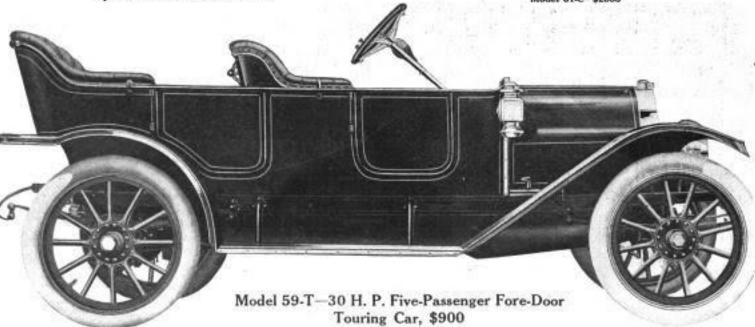
Model 61-C Four-Passenger Coupe, \$2000 Specifications-Same as 61-T.





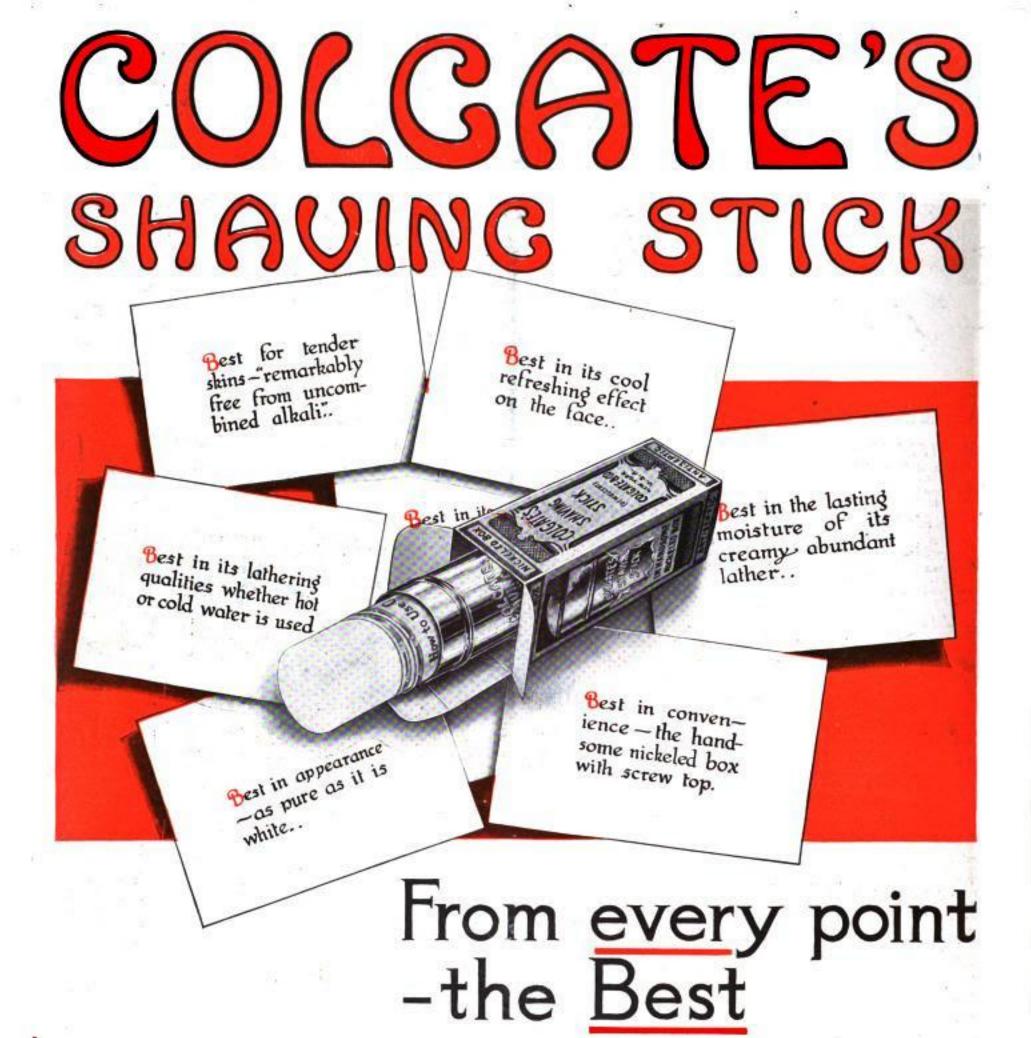
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VOLUME XLVII

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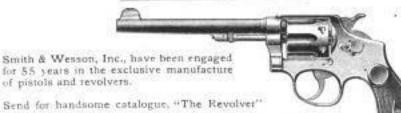
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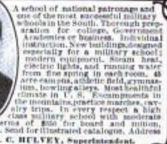
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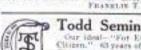
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# Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, September 2, 1911



The Next Issue will be the

# Outdoor America Number for September

And will contain in addition to the regular departments:

# The Landscape That Flows

Nature's moving pictures made by a car window and their perpetual variety, charm, and stimulation to the imagination of boy and man By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

# Professional Coaching

A discussion of the effects of the departure from the graduate coaching system — a rotten spot in American college athletics

By RALPH D. PAINE

# The Appeal of the Country Club

The modest affair of small dues and good nature which makes for even tempers and clean bodies and minds, and also helps to ease housekeeping By ELEANOR LAWSON

# Prize Shooting for Camera

The exciting sport of photographing the wild shore birds that swarm in from the North in August and September

By HOWARD H. CLEAVES

# Esther Learns Her Lesson

A bit of ribbon from her father's push-cart starts her along, and Eve and Uncle Sam do the rest

By LOUISE EBERLE

# First Aids to Easy Camping

The chafing-dish and the fireless cooker and other conveniences that have revolutionized camp life

By LAURA CROZER

# My First Year as a Farmer

The story of a woman's successful experiment in running a farm By MARY RANKIN CRANSTON

# Articles on Aviation

Collier's has secured several important articles on aviation. This week Mr. Charles G Grey writes on "Avoidable Aeroplane Accidents." This will be followed in early issues by the following articles:

# The New World

The account of a first ride in an aeroplane By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

The Flying Machine as a Military Arm

"The most potent instrument of destruction ever invented" By SIR HIRAM 5. MAXIM

# The Coming of the Air-Man

Discussing the interest in aviation in every part of the globe By A. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE

Though many aviators assure us that flying is less dangerous than it appears, it might well be imagined that the new science would offer few attractions to women. Many women have ascended as passengers in aeroplanes, but in France and America they have gone further, and already there are several who are skilled pilots. Foremost among these are the Baroness de Laroche, who writes for Collier's on "Flying in the Presence of the Czar"; Mademoiselle Marie Marvingt, on "The Intoxication of Flight"; and Madame Mathilde Franck, on "Exhibition Dangers." This summer the Aero Club of America granted pilots' licenses to Miss Harriet Quimby and Miss Matilda Moisant, both of whom are to write articles for Collier's; Miss Quimby on "The Safety of Aviation," and Miss Moisant on some topic connected with this subject

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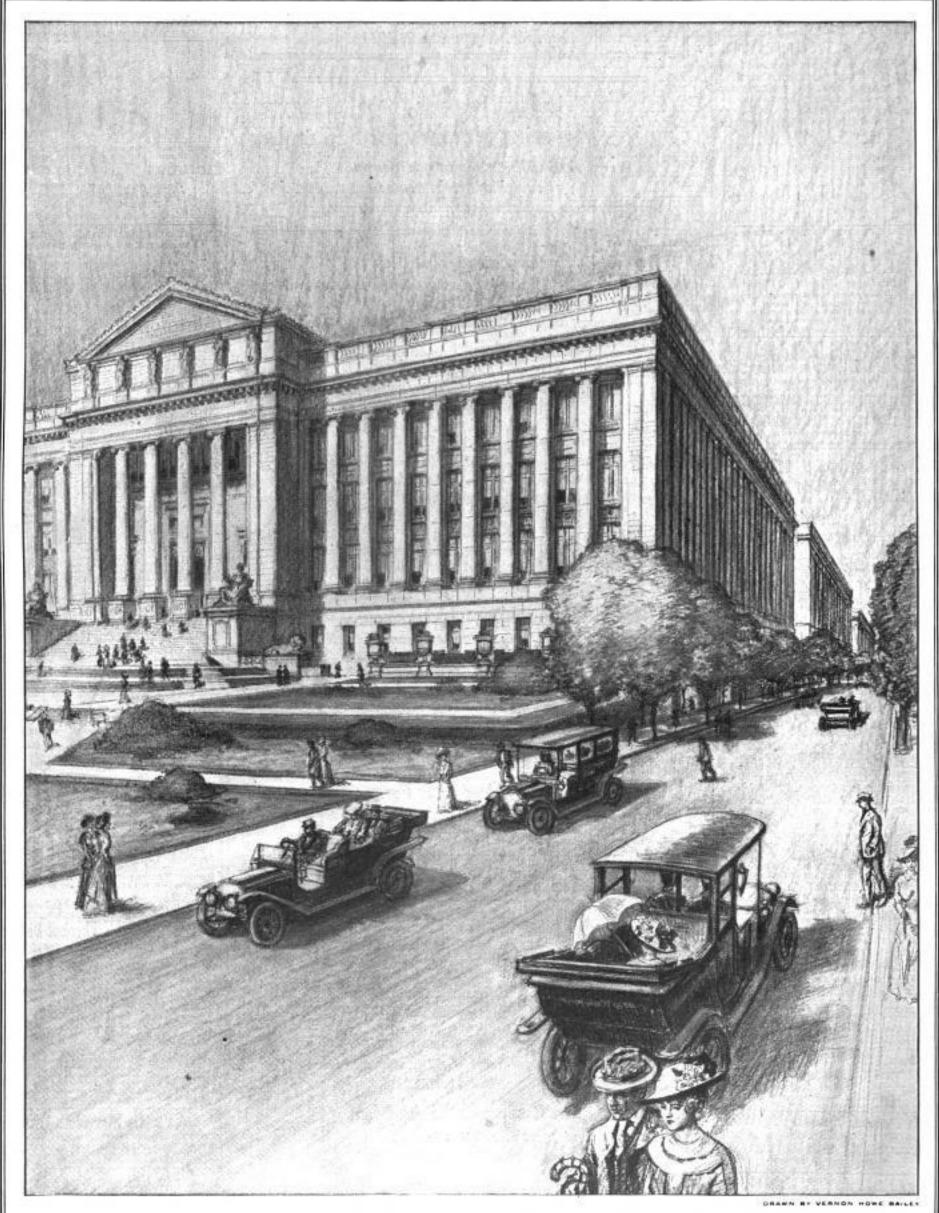
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The New Home of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

The approval of the National Fine Arts Commission on June 16, 1911, followed by the formal approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretaries of the three departments, inaugurates what is not only the greatest building project in Washington, but one of the greatest which the world has ever known: the construction of the buildings for the Department of State, Commerce and Labor, and Justice. The site chosen by Congress and approved by the National Fine Arts Commission lies between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, and extends from Pennsylvania Avenue South to the Mall, which runs from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. To obtain designs for the buildings, three separate competitions were inaugurated by the Treasury Department, and held simultaneously. Sixty of the leading architects of the country were invited to submit plans, twenty for each building. The commission for the office of the Department of Justice was awarded to Donn Barber. For the building for the Department of Commerce and Labor the firm of York & Sawyer was chosen as architects; and the building for the State Department will be planned by Arnold W. Brunner



# Collier's

# The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

Vol. xlvii, No. 24

September 2, 1911

### An Impression

◆HICAGO BECAME A CARNIVAL CITY, during aviation week, visibly thrilled. She gave her fliers an almost perfect setting for their experiments. Up over the skyscrapers, which would have spitted them, they floated at peace, higher than some of the clouds. They shot out over the green lake like a departing arrow or a carrier pigeon homing it in level flight. As the pilots swung by the grand stand, one was impressed by the controlled intensity of their posture, like the calm of a spinning top-such clean-cut profiles clearing the air, such a fearless poise of the head, like impertinent boy-gods careering through the sky. The life forces were playing through those men, the tides of youth driving them into adventure. A couple of miles away the underworld of Chicago seethed like a kettle and blazed like a bonfire. The twanging of banjos, the noise of songs, and thousands of men coming and going in roving parties on the hunt for "life." None of the life forces were present-no affection, or passion, or romance. All that was fresh and clean about the buildings, devoted to "gaicty" and "seeing life," was the coat of paint which many of them have put on. And so it seemed, to one looking upward, as if those enterprising youths were fortunate among mortals, to lift themselves toward heaven, a thousand years before the day when we, the earth-bound, shall have pulled heaven down among men.

# Sullivan's Vacation

THE NUMBER OF HOWLS that are coming in because "Comment on Congress" is not appearing in Collier's at present is decidedly encouraging in spite of grotesque explanations offered by subscribers. Some think that we have parted company with this able, sound, and fearless critic because we have been bought up by plutocracy. Others are of the opinion that certain mistakes by the Insurgents have taken the heart out of Mr. Sullivan and driven him to the woods. The truth is that he has worked very hard for some time, needs a rest, and is taking it. He will be back on his job long before the regular session of Congress. Our own appreciation of his value is extremely high; we are glad our subscribers miss him; and we do not care how they express their views or what suspicions enter their observant souls.

# Fearless of What?

DISCUSSING THE RECALL of judges it is common to speak of "a fearless judiciary." As one of our readers pertinently asks, fearless of whom, or what! The fear of God has usually been looked upon as desirable. Whether or not vox populi is vox Del, an argument can well be made that a fear of settled public opinion is more wholesome at least than the fear of bosses or corporations, which has been known to influence some judges under the present system. For our part, we think Arizona or any other community should be allowed to apply the recall to judges if it thinks best. The recall is neither a panacea nor a crime. It is a piece of machinery, which may work well in a given situation or may not, and a full-grown people should be allowed to experiment with it if the said full-grown people so desires.

# The Tariff Situation

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO of the Farmers' Free List was possibly justified, as that bill was badly drawn and difficult of execution. His veto of the Wool Bill is another matter and ought to cost him heavily in the next election. The wool situation is, as we have said, far less intolerable than the situation regarding certain other materials where complete monopoly exists, as in steel, for example, where the same men control the raw material, the finished product, and the industries which buy the product. Nevertheless, the need of a cut in the wool tariff was widely felt; the President had admitted it; the information before the House was abundant; the bill was moderate. Had it become law the country would have felt that there was to be a sincere and successful attempt to reduce some of the worst schedules, one at a time. Now it sees the first step postponed to a time when everybody in Washington will be jockeying for position in the 1912 election, and when campaign committees will be preparing to bleed the big corporations. Mr. Tapr in his veto put great emphasis on "the measure of protection promised in the platform," a phrase with which he can easily kill anything he pleases at the next session. Nearly everybody now knows how meaningless is the talk about relative costs of production here and abroad. Nowadays when a manufacturer finds his costs too high he looks about for ways of reducing them. Wages count less and less in the general result; machinery and efficiency count more. The public, rightly or wrongly, suspects that the President has let the Tariff Board know somewhat emphatically his views on protection. The Cotton Bill, and the amendments, were properly put through to complete the outline of policy. If the Democrats do as well next winter as they did in the spring and summer, they ought to gather to their party a large part of the country's independent thought.

# A Big Chance

THE BOOMERANG which Dr. Willey's enemies hurled at that splendid servant has had more than one consoling consequence. "Light is the best policeman." The future is at stake not only of a considerable degree of national physical vigor, but incidentally of a big and potentially useful business. Prepared food can present an advantage, under modern conditions, not only in cheapness, but also in many lines in wholesomeness, in the average home, provided most of the big manufacturers will take the advanced position taken by some of the leaders. If the manufacturers refuse to recognize the necessity of purity, "knocking" will continue. If they accept that necessity, "boosting" will begin and the business will flourish mightily.

To the President is offered another big opportunity to strengthen himself, as he did in appointing Messrs. Graves, Fisher, and Stimson. Secretary Wilson's successor should be a man who will have the confidence of the whole nation. Dean Russell of the Agricultural Department of the University of Wisconsin is such a man; and there are others. We carnestly hope the President will not err.

# Strikes

MOMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL have done good; they have helped the ordinary human being to a higher scale of living; but they have their dangers, and must be regulated. Even, as in Judge ROSAL-SKY's dealings with the poultry trust, men responsible for illegal combinations must actually be sent to jail. So with labor combinations. The devoted workmen who belong to them have done good to all laborers, and to the world; they have helped to bring it about that laws and customs are no longer so bent upon the welfare of one class; but they lack omniscience and perfect virtue, and must be subordinate to the whole. The Government which granted old-age pensions, put through the Lloyd-George budget, and repealed the Taff Vale decision is a Government conscious of class oppression and anxious to remove it. The employers were standing for an obsolete idea when they objected to recognizing the leaders of the unions and when they paid what is generally admitted to be less than a living wage. The laborers were standing for a merely temporary method when they undertook to hasten progress by starving the public. The day for violence passes as fair hearings and impartial decisions increase. The time will come when in industries like railroads and telegraphs the public will refuse to have controversies settled at its expense. If railroad and telegraph strikes are many and violent, they will encourage government ownership, and government ownership without unionization. Labor unions are among the most valuable of all industrial combinations, but not even a labor combination should be uncontrolled.

# Tammany at Work

HEARINGS ARE NOW GOING ON in New York City about the proposed new charter. They may have no effect, because Tammany may have made up its mind to put the charter through regardless of any arguments or any expressions of opinion. The method it has taken is to attempt to win the support of all of its henchmen, and a good many other individuals, by bribes consisting of special advantages given in the proposed charter. If it is passed, the charter will breed a large new body of office-holders, who will, of course, be interested in perpetuating the malignant system under which New York is governed.

# Advice for Nothing

POLITICAL AMBITION usually does a publisher or editor no good. We wish to explain sympathetically to the Hon. ROSENCRANZ W. PILLSBURY, of the Manchester "Union," that New Hampshire Standpatters are trying to make a goat of him. They are leading him on to think they will help him to the Senate of the United States, but they won't. They have no use for him and will turn him down ruthlessly in the end.

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His friend, General Streeter, will do nothing for him. Mr. Pillsbury imagines also that the railroads, the Amoskeag Company, and the liquor interests are for him. They are not. Mr. Pillsbury is too innocent. He ought to play with the reformers, because he is not wily enough to play safely with the machine. PILLSBURY went to Governor Bass and tried to get George W. Fowler a job as License Commissioner, Fowler being the same writer for the "Union" who had already got a directorship on a railroad. Fowler has now got a tax job, which Pillsbury may think is just as good from the point of view of his own political power, and perhaps it is, since neither is worth anything. As Pillsbury will never be Senator we wish he would run his newspaper regardless of personal considerations. Once he showed he knew perfeetly well how obvious are the misrepresentations of the Standpat press about Governor Bass and good roads; now he is himself joining in those misrepresentations. That is what usually happens to a journalist who allows his thoughts to be distracted by the buzzing of the fatal bee.

# Answering Subscribers

WE RECENTLY QUOTED the New York Court of Appeals for the statement that General Grayers ULYSSES," was entered by mistake on the records at West Point as "Ulysses Sidney Grant." The New York Court of Appeals gives Larke's "General Grant and His Campaigns" as its authority. Larke's work was published in 1864. In a foot-note on page 13 he gives General Sherman as the supposed authority for the name as given by him and as originally inscribed on the records at West Point. The encyclopedias give Grant's middle name as "Simpson," that being his mother's name. In his personal memoirs General Grant makes no mention of his middle name. The original entry at West Point would be the best evidence, perhaps.

Humor

MONG HENRI BERGSON'S philosophic thoughts on Laughter is his belief that a landscape may have many beautiful or ugly qualities, but is never laughable. Since referring to this we have happened upon Chesterton's "Quin." To some friends who pride themselves on their sense of humor he discourses:

If I were to say that you did not see the great truths of science exhibited by that tree, though they stared any man of intellect in the face, what would you think or say? You would merely regard me as a pedant with some unimportant theory about vegetable cells. If I were to say that you did not see in that tree the vile mismanagement of local politics, you would dismiss me as a Socialist crank with some particular fad about public parks. If I were to say that you were guilty of the supreme blasphemy of looking at that tree and not seeing in it a new religion. a special revelation of Goo, you would simply say I was a mystic, and think no more about me. But if (and he lifted a pontifical hand)-if I say that you can not see the humor of that tree, and that I see the humor of it-my Goo! you will roll about

CHESTERTON happens to irritate us rather frequently, but in taking a fall out of the persons who are daft about their own sense of humor he performs a feat that earns our gratitude. Among all the nuisances that encumber the earth none surpasses the man who is so captivated with his ability to discover humor that he discovers it everywhere.

# The Hungry Scribe

MANY PERIODICALS TELL about rural life. They give balance sheets of a Gentleman's Garden and the Chicken Ranch Run by a Perfect Lady. If you read their tasty articles you will soon learn how to coax the mangel-wurzel into restored vigor, and how to derive a cozy annual income out of a pansy bed. Their pretty pictures of outof-doors are refreshing after a morning over the wash-tubs. It is when they are specific that they are sometimes dangerous. Less balance-sheet and more pine-woods rambling would render them safer reading for impressionable families, who might be induced by the apparent accuracy and detailed exactness of the recital to journey over into the photographed district where tumultuous tomato patches curich new arrivals from the city. We are led to these reflections by knowledge of a married couple who moved into a certain country town in large part because of a series of articles with photographs published in perhaps the most distinguished of the rural periodicals. The articles were those gay, dashing affairs about "How to Live on \$500 a Year." The publication sent up a photographer to "snap" the kitchen, the farmer's wife, and other items in the human authentic narrative. The writer of the article and the photographer went over to a neighbor's house and photographed the neighbor's wife at her work. The statements in his articles were similar pieces of approximation. He told of three persons rendered happy for one full month on a single pound of coffee, when a pound a week would be more accurate. It must be pleasant living yonder, said a certain family, and over from another State they trooped and settled near the writer of the articles, who forthwith formed the habit of "dropping in" on the new arrivals for a snack of food. His home menage was chronically insufficient. The writer who had solved life at reduced rates kept coming for sustenance to the folks who had followed his message of enlightenment.

# What Is Prosperity?

TOW MANY NOSES the census man can count is not the most accurate barometer of a community's prosperity. A million of population means less than prosperity enough to furnish well-paid jobs

to a million persons. A sensible "Million Club" has been organized by the Commercial Club of Cimarron, Kansas, for the purpose of urging the farmers of Gray County to make an effort to raise a million bushels of wheat in 1912 and triple the average yield. This season the State has a crop shortage; and in a few of the western Kansas counties farmers have been talking of resorting to a plan used in "hardpan days"borrowing seed wheat of Eastern neighbors. The club makes this unnecessary. Club dues are to be paid in seed or money; the fortunate to contribute to the pool, the less fortunate to borrow from it; and all are pledged to labor to increase next season's crop. The members are to attend experience meetings in various country schoolhouses to talk shop, and are to hear lectures by professors of the State Agricultural College and by a soil expert. This information will be supplemented by the study of a series of bulletins on conservation of ground moisture. Gray County is one of the twenty-five in Kansas which in the past two years have not had representation in the State penitentiary.

# Walking Across Wisconsin

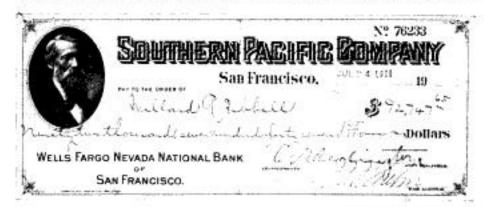
F YOU WISH TO KNOW your country, walk through it. From Madison, Wisconsin, to Dubuque, Iowa, for instance, is a 110-mile stretch, good for five or six days. Traveling on foot and with a pack, you are accepted and niched as one of the regular types. You are a book-pedler in the minds of the inhabitants. You are entitled to respect, less, of course, than that accorded to the farmer and the storekeeper, but equal to that for the itinerant farm hand and the mechanic. You will encounter only occasional unpleasant curiosity and suspicion. Some of the persons we met were interesting. There was Billy Wolf. for instance, who runs a saloon in Middleton, Wisconsin. He is a poet in two languages, and passes out pink eards, with German and English stanzas, recommending his beer and his orderly place.

> I always keep order both night and day, Have plenty of fun, boys, but don't get too gay.

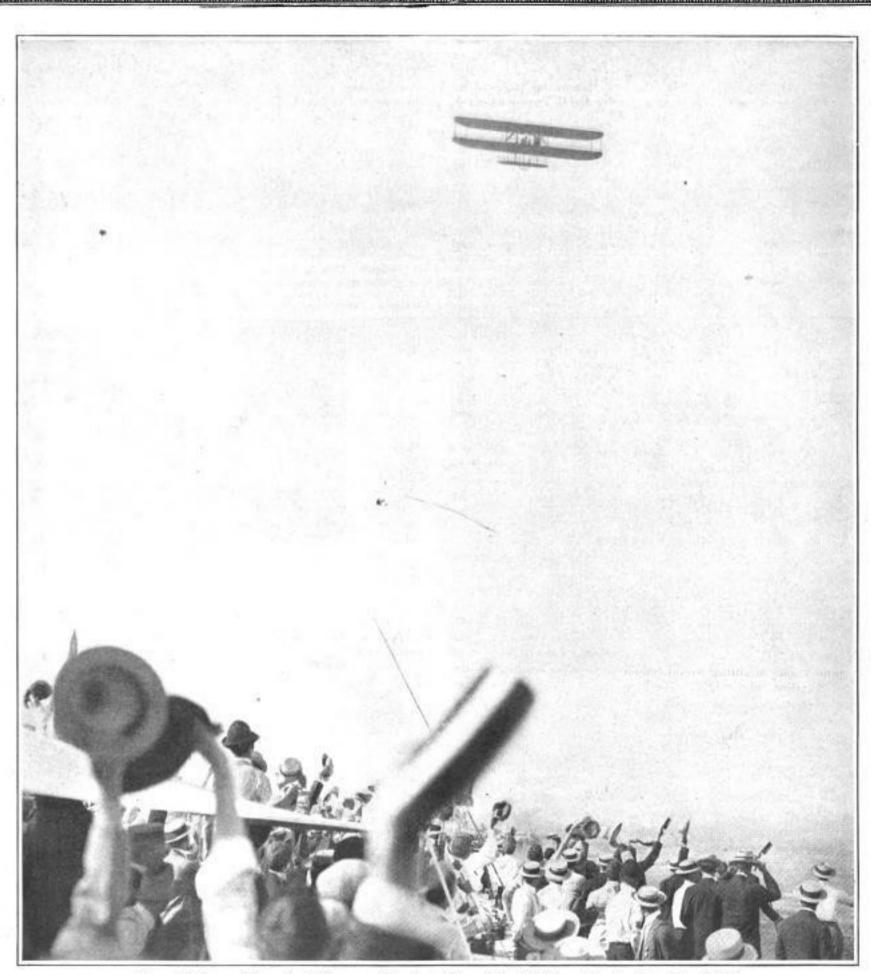
Then through the twilight and under a low-hung moon, a young horsetrader from Arena gave us a lift behind his pair of one-thousand-pound mares. The talk fell on city and country life. "I don't know as the rich have a much better time than the poor in this country," he said. His working days were full. There were good food and health. For sport, squirrel and rabbit hunting were always at hand, and of late the moving-picture shows. At Barneveld the town was in the throes of a field day, with a hundred or more buggies in from the countryside. Ball teams from Mazomanie and Mount Horeb were locked in deadly conflict on a diamond which was bisected by the railroad tracks, so that Chicago and Northwestern freight-ears blotted out the right-fielder at erises in the game. The grounders kept hitting the railroad tracks and caroning off at a sharp angle, so that a swat which the first-base nan almost caught would finally be fielded by the short-stop. At E ageway, Dan, the village sport, at eve had drunk his fill. He is an elderly farm-hand, and two thoughts were in his mind - he believed he had been up twenty-four times in a balloon, and that, in former years, money was so cheap to him that "he wouldn't wipe his nose on a fifty-dollar bill." Dodgeville has voted itself dry. On the stage drive out from Dodgeville to the next wet town a white-haired farmer held up our coach, saying to the driver: "Bring over a bottle of whisky for the old woman. She's kinder sick." Why have not these progressive busy towns a system of municipal swimming pools? If you tumble footsore into Chester, England, you find a beautiful municipal pool one hundred feet long. But you may go lame and dirty for all that Wisconsin or Iowa, or any other State, cares. It was in speaking of that very thing that John Burns said: "You fellows are twenty years behind us."

# The Rights of Man

THE CHECK which appears below seems to us a document of interest. Not long ago the story of which it is a part would searcely have been possible. The cheek was paid by the Southern Pacific Railroad to WILLARD R. ZIBBELL for the loss of an arm and a leg in an accident. Five years ago a jury in Fresno County gave a verdict of \$100,000 damages. Fearing this would be held excessive, the plaintiff's attorneys had it reduced to \$70,000. When the case went to the Supreme Court, the court affirmed the judgment and awarded the plaintiff interest at \$13,42 a day from December 31, 1906. California has changed much of late, and courts inevitably change with the public. We do not believe that ten years ago the verdiet would have been sustained.



# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Harry N. Atwood Leaving Chicago on His Record-breaking Trip from St Louis to New York

On the morning of August 14 Atwood started from St. Louis on a record-breaking trip to New York. The first day he covered 286 miles, landing in Chicago at 6.19 p. m., having made stops at Springfield and Pontiac, Illinois. The following day he flew 161 miles without a stop to E!khart, Indiana, in 2 hours and 16 minutes. From there, flying by easy stages and stopping at Toledo, Cleveland, Swanville, Buffalo, Lyons, Belle Isle, and Fort Plain, he arrived at Castleton, 134 miles from New York, on August 23. On the following day, eleven days after leaving St. Louis, he resumed his flight from Castleton to New York City at 7.36 a. m., and sailed down the Hudson at an average altitude of about 500 feet. By passing Rhinecliff, N. Y., he had covered, in eleven days, 1.177 miles, breaking the world's record by 13 miles.

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Some of the Members of the Oldest Graduating Class on Record

At the last commencement of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill seventy-five men, whose ages ranged from sixty-five to eighty-five years, received diplomas. They had left the university during the years of 1861-64 to enlist in the Confederate Army, and, fifty years after the outbreak of the war, the veterans, including many prominent citizens of North Carolina, gathered at a reunion and were given the diplomas they would have received had they remained at college



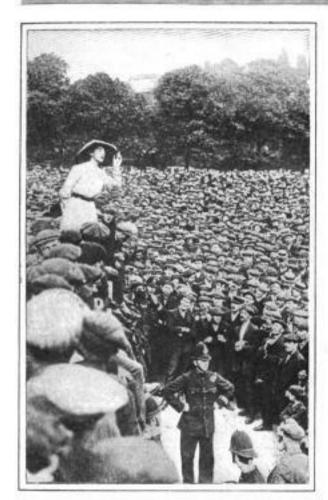


The \$150,000 Fire in London's Famous Carlton Hotel

At seven o'clock on the evening of August 9 fire broke out in an elevator shaft of the botel and spread rapidly through the two upper floors. All of the two hundred guests of the botel, most of whom were Americans, escaped except Jameson Lee Finney, an American actor, whose body was found in a room on the top floor

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS





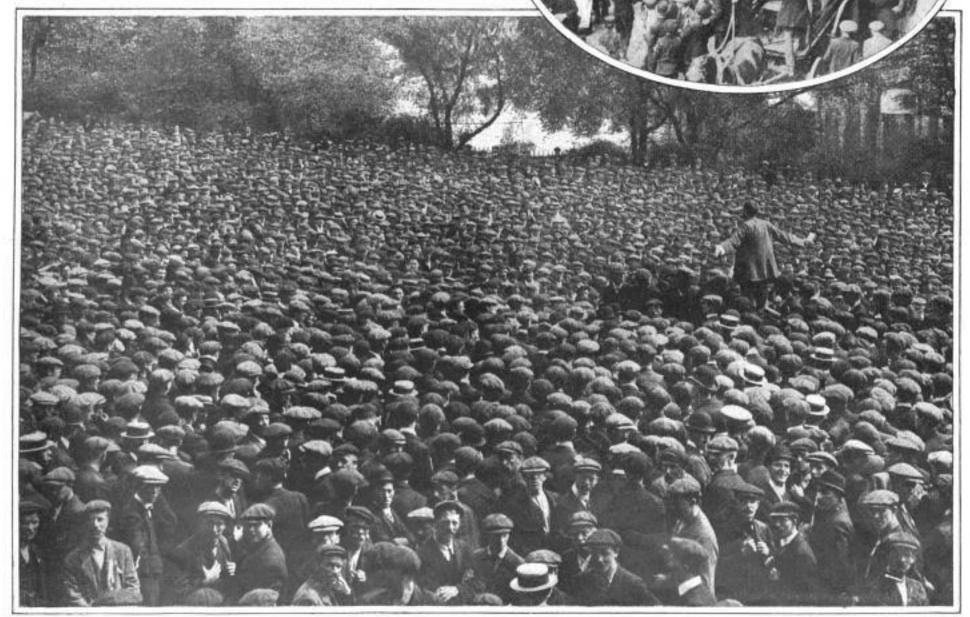
A woman sympathizer addressing the strikers



Soldiers guarding traffic in Liverpool

### England in the Grip of a Great Industrial Struggle

THE strike of the dockmen in England in August called out nearly 200,000 men and THE strike of the dockmen in England in August called out nearly 200,000 men and required the mobilization of 50,000 troops. The worst effects of the strike were felt in Liverpool, where thousands of the families of the strikers went hungry day after day. During the second week of the strike the rate of the infant mortality doubled. Prices of imported provisions, especially meats, increased rapidly while hundreds of ships lay loaded at the wharks. Ice for use in the hospitals was the only product the strikers would allow to be unload d. A few railroad trains were moved under guard, but no attempt was made to run on a hedule. In spite of the enormous number of men who day after day joined in the demonstrations there was comparatively little violence. On August 20 the strike of the railway men was settled, and, with the exception of the employees of the London and Northwestern, they all returned to work



An Afternoon Meeting of Strike Sympathizers Held on Tower Hill

In the oval above the mounted police are seen dispersing strikers who were preventing the carrying of frozen meats from the cold storage depot to the Smithfield Market Google

# THE WORLD WHAT





Some of the three million spectators who attended Chicago's nine-day aviation meet

first prizes, four seconds, and three thirds, amounting to nearly \$12,000. The world's record for altitude was broken on the last day of the meet by Lincoln Beachey, who made a flight of 11,578 feet. The best previous record was 11,150 feet, made by Captain Fellx in France on August Beachey thus won the grand altitude prize of \$2,000 and the \$2,500 cup given by the Chicago Athletic Association. C. P. Rogers won the largest single prize, receiving \$6,800 for total duration of flying. He was in the air 27 hours out of the 31 ½ flying hours of the nine days. The plan of paying the aviators only for actual flights was found to be most successful from the spectators' was found to be most successful from the spectators point of view, and most of the time there were half a dozen or more machines over Grant Park. The deaths of St. Croix Johnstone and W. R. Badger were the serious mishaps of the meet. The cause of the accidents to the machines of both of these men will probably never be learned, although in the case of Badger it is suspected that his sudden dive into the stadium described in the case of Badger it is suspected that his sudden dive into the stadium described in the case of Badger it is suspected that his sudden dive into the stadium described in the case of Badger it is suspected that his sudden dive into the stadium described. pression was too great a strain on his aeroplane. In spite of the great crowds which attended the flights day after day the meet was not a financial success, the association failing to pay expenses by about \$52,000. On August 20 W. G. Beatty broke the world's passenger-carrying record by a flight of over 3 hours and 4a minutes

To make matters

worse, many ma-

chines of this type

are mounted on

skids, which are very nice for land-

ing on bumpy

ground, but which

have a nasty way

of eatching in low

banks, or hum-

mocks, and even

in drains, and tipping the ma-

chine over on to

its nose. The first man to be killed

in this way was

Captain Ferber of

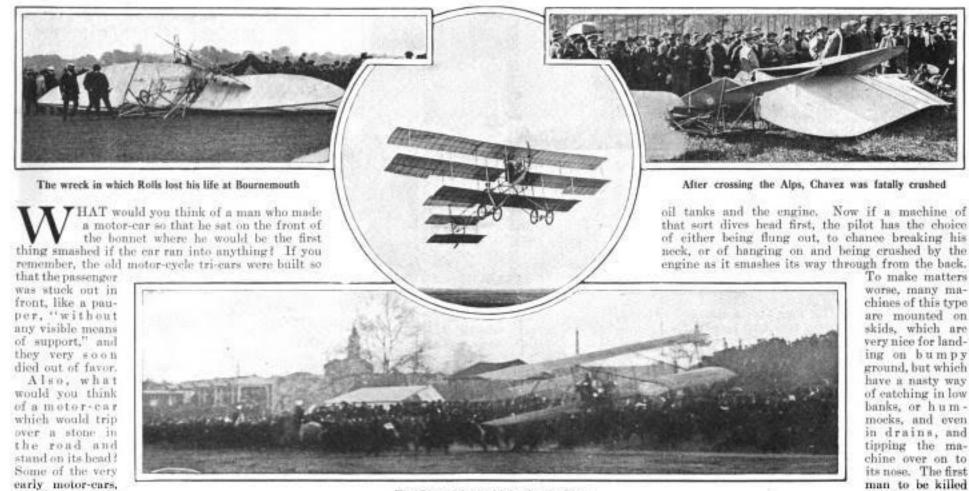
the French army.

# Avoidable Aeroplane Accidents

Steps Being Taken to Further Reduce the Comparatively Small Death Rate Among Aviators

By CHARLES G. GREY

As announced on another page, Collier's has gathered a number of articles on aviation, to be published soon. They are all written from the human-interest side rather than from the technical view-point of the science of flying. The present article (although prepared several weeks before that event) acquires a peculiar timeliness in consequence of the fatalities which occurred at the recent Chicago meet



The Roe triplane with engine in front

The sudden plunge of Aviator Train's aeroplane at Issy-les-Moulineaux, which killed the French Minister of War

high up, used to turn over if they hit a big stone, or went round a corner too fast, and people used to say: "Oh! Those horrible, smelly, dangerous motor-cars! You'll never catch me inside one.

which had very

small front

wheels, and had

the bodies very

Yet to-day everybody who can afford a motor-car has one, and no one ever thinks they are dangerous to drive in. The motor-car is, as traffic statistics prove, rather safer than any other form of conveyance, except perhaps a railway train, in proportion to the number of miles traveled. And every one has forgotten that in one single day, the day of the fatal Paris-Madrid race, something like twenty people

were killed and many more injured on the one piece of road between Paris and Bordeaux.

That is to say, the motor-car killed in a day more than half as many people as the aeroplane killed in four years. And this in spite of the fact that only eighty cars started in that race, while we have already over six hundred certificated aviators in the world, besides at least a couple of thousand learners and experimenters who can fly just a little, but who would be quite capable of killing themselves if aeroplanes were as dangerous as people think.

# Comparatively Few Aviators Killed

ALSO you must not forget that these avia-tors have, at one time or another, taken up at least eight thousand passengers, and that altogether only three passengers have been killed. Of the aviators themselves thirty in all have been killed, and I admit the number is too great, though it is really small, considering that man is for the first

time venturing into a new element. Perhaps, therefore, it may be interesting to know how some of these lives were absolutely thrown away, and how quite a number of these accidents were easily avoidable.

The first fatal acroplane accident was that to Licutenant Selfridge, who was a passenger with Orville Wright at Fort Myer in 1908. One of the chains driving the propeller broke when the machine was quite close to the ground, the machine swung round suddenly, and rame down hard, with the result that

Selfridge was flung out and broke his neck. Orville Wright, who was driving, broke one leg only. Now in the Wright machine the driver and passenger sit right in front of the main plane with the engine alongside of them, so that if the machine hits the ground nose first they have nothing to hang on to, and are slung out in front. Besides Selfridge, Mente and Haas (two Germans), the Hon. C. S. Rolls (at Bournemouth), Hoxsey (at Los Angeles), and Lefebvre (near Paris) were killed in much the same way.

Another type of machine which is very dangerous if it hits the ground awkwardly is the kind which has



The wrecked biplane, in which Lieut. Selfridge, U. S. A., was killed

the engine directly behind the pilot and passenger. The first Voisin biplanes, on which Henry Farman learned to fly, were so built, and the type has been copied by a number of firms. In front of everything is the elevator-plane (used for upward and downward steering), but the struts supporting this are so light that they give little protection. Next comes the pilot, sitting on the front edge of the lower plane. Behind him, and slightly above, is the passenger, if one be carried, and behind him again are the petrol and

He was driving a Voisin biplane, which has wheels instead of skids, for landing. After flying at Boulogne for a couple of days, he came down quite safely after a good flight and was running along the ground, when his wheels caught in a hummock and the machine stood on its head. Ferber was not thrown out, but hung on to his steering-wheel. Unfortunately the engine, which weighed three hundred pounds, broke through from the back and crushed his chest so that he died an hour or two afterward.

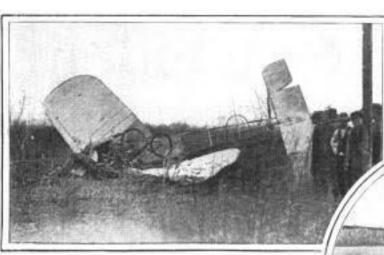
At the Bournemouth aviation meeting I saw Christiaens nearly killed in much the same way. He was

driving a Farman with a passenger behind him, when they came down in a cornfield. The machine ran along till it hit a bank not more than three feet high, over which it turned a somersault. In this case Christiaens and his passenger were both thrown out in front, and when I arrived on the scene I found the weight of the engine had turned the body of the machine clean upside down and the engine had fallen within a few inches of where the pilot and passenger had been thrown.

# The Engine Should be in Front

MONG the men who have been actually A killed through being crushed by their engines were Van Maasdyck, Cammarota, Noël, Vivaldi, Daniel Kinet, and Nicolas Kinet. In these cases the machine had dived from some little height and hit the ground at such an angle that the skids could not bring it up level again.

Many makers of biplanes are now giving up putting the engine at the back of the machine, and are putting it in the front, as it is placed in nearly all the monoplanes. Mr. Jezzi of the Royal Aero Club has been flying a little biplane built with the engine in front very successfully these last few months, and it goes nearly 60 miles an hour with a 35-horse-power engine. Mr. A. V. Roe, who believes in having three planes instead of two, has always built his triplanes with the engine in front, and so has saved many lives, for he has so many pupils, and they knock the machines about so reck-



The wreck which caused the death of Moisant

lessly that several of them would certainly have been killed if the machine had not been naturally a very safe one. In machines of this sort, if the machine lands too much down by the nose or if it runs into a wall after landing, the driver, who is seated in a boatshaped body, has plenty to hang on to, and he has plenty of woodwork to crumple up and soften the shock in front of him.

I have seen several men saved from being badly hurt on the Roe triplane by being shot into the upper plane and landing softly amid the canvas and broken woodwork, whereas in a monoplane they would have gone out over the front of the machine on to the ground.

This then brings us to the question of monoplanes such as the Blériot, Antoinette, and others. Taking them all round they are safer than most biplanes in a smash, for, as I have said, the man is behind his engine, but yet quite a number of men have been needlessly killed with monoplanes. This is largely because their landing gear (generally known as the chassis) is so placed that they have a tendency to stand on their heads unless they land perfectly, and then the pilot is either pitched out to break his neck, as Blanchard did, or he is shot feet first into the front of the machine to telescope his legs, as did Chavez and De Caumont.

### Safety Inventions

M Y YOUNG friend Bournique had several bad falls in 1909 when experimenting with some of the early imperfect R. E. P. machines; so, after he had broken an arm, he concluded it was safer to stick to his seat, and he invented a broad belt, anchored to the body of the machine to keep him there. Of course there are eases of aeroplane accidents where nothing can save a man from death. Such was the case of Wachter, and of Laffont and his passenger Di Pola. In each case the machine was an Antoinette, and in each case a wing broke while some hundreds of feet in the air. It is just possible that some sort of parachute



Hubert Latham's second plunge into the English Channel

arrangement may be invented to save life in such cases, but careful construction is a still better remedy. Out of all the fatal aeroplane aecidents. I always regard these two as the only real aecidents, where no alteration in design or rearrangement would have made any difference in the results. Presumably, better workmanship in the wings might have saved these also. Then, of course, there are the fatal aeroplane aecidents which are not aeroplane aecidents at all.

Cecil Grace lost his way over the sea in a fog and was drowned, but this might have happened in a rowboat. Leblon fell into the sea at San Sebastian, and was drowned because the coldness of the water made him faint, or else he had fainted while in the air. Hauvette Michelin was running along the ground after a flight and ran into a

mark-post on the course, which broke and fell on him, breaking his back. Picollo, after landing, jumped out of his monoplane before it stopped running, to prevent it from hitting a wall. He was knocked down by the tail and his skull fractured so that he died.

### The Unnecessary Deaths

THEN there are deaths through pure carelessness, such as when Fernandez tied up a rudder wire with string which broke, and when Céi went out with a cable frayed so that it was hanging by a few strands, in spite of his friends' warning, and was killed because it wore right through when he was about to land. There are, besides, two, perhaps three, cases of deliberate suicide, where the aviators have turned the noses of their machines earthward and driven straight at it under full power, and in one case a man is said to have jumped or fallen clean out of his machine, which went on flying for some seconds after he left it before it lost its stability, owing to being put out of balance through the removal of his weight. So, taking it all round, it may clearly be seen



The fallen aeroplane which killed Hoxsey at Los Angeles

that most of the aeroplane accidents of the past will be prevented in the future, and already the number of deaths, which was, a year ago, one for every 3,000 miles flown, has now gone down to one for about every 15,000 miles flown. Consequently the sport is not so dangerous as it looks.

# Here Are Foods that Are Pure

A List from Which Housewives May Choose Without Doubt or Hesitancy

# Menu

OYSTERS AND CLAMS

SEAL SHIPT OYSTER Co., BOSTON, MASS. Seal Shipt Oysters.

DEER ISLE PACKING Co., DEER ISLE, ME-Deer Isle Canned Clams.

# RELISHES

Heinz Preserving Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Chow Chow Pickles, India Relish, Sour Mixed Gherkins, Sweet Mixed Pickles.

LATZ, SCHRAMM & Co., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Pickled Onions, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Chow Chow, W. E. Leonard, W. Springfield, Mass.

Horseradish.
Francis H. Leggett, New York City.
Olives, Sweet Mangues.

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y. Beechnut Peanut Butter.

Pickles and relishes are upt to contain alum. There are comparatively few good brands.

# SOUPS

Franco-American Co., Jersey City, N. J. Pea, Beef Tea, Ox Tail, Mock Turtle, Tomato. Petite Marmite, Chicken, Chicken Consommé, Clam Chowder, Clam Broth, Mulligatawny, Chicken Gumbo, Green Turtle (thick), Green Turtle (clear), Mutton Broth, Vegetable, Tomato, Consommé, French Bouillon, Julienne, Printanier.

American Dehydrating Co., Waukesha, Wis. Fresh Vegetable, Mixed Vegetable Cream.

Campbell's Condensed Soups, Joseph Campbell, Co., Camben, N. J.

Chicken, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Consommé, Vegetable, Chicken Gumbo, Mulligataway,

10

# By MARGARET WAGNER

In printing the following article Collier's realizes that it will arouse much criticism and some genuine misunderstanding.

It is clearly stated in the article that the foods here mentioned as samples of purity are only those which happen to have been found so in the experiments conducted at the Massachusetts State Normal School at Westfield.

■ There may be a dozen times as many foods which are pure but which have not happened to be tested in that town.

Collier's wishes to do all it can constructively. It wishes to help the people to understand that they can often buy manufactured food which is cheaper than food which they can prepare themselves, and also purer than can be prepared in the ordinary kitchen. This article need not stand alone.

When other high-class institutions choose to conduct such experiments, we shall be glad to publish further reports, and the larger the list of pure foods thus established, the better shall we be pleased.

N THE last number of Collies's there appeared an article: "Westfield—a Pure-Food Town." In it was told the story of the work of a State Normal School which has been a potent factor in making the title possible. The girls in that school, led by Professor Lewis B. Allyn, have labored for years in the chemical laboratories trying to find adulterants in the food sold in the town. They found them in sufficient quantities to furnish a chamber of food horrors, a museum of bad foods. At the same time, by process of elimination, the school discovered foods

# FISH

NATIONAL CANNED PRODUCTS EXCHANGE, CHICAGO, I.L. Lawson Pink Brand Salmon.

Francis H. Leggett, New York City, Premier Salmon.

GORTON SONS, GLOUCESTER, MASS, Kippered Herring, Codfish Flakes.

SEAMAN BROS., NEW YORK CITY. White Rose Brand Lobster, White Rose Brand Salmon, White Rose Brand Kippered Salmon.

J. W. Beardsley's Sons. New York City. Shredded Codfish.

# MEATS.

ARMOUR PACKING CO., KANSAS CITY, Armour Corned Beef.

QUEEN CITY CANNING CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. Queen City Potted Ham.

NATIONAL CANNED PRODUCTS EXCHANGE, CHICAGO, ILL. Lawson Pink Brand Ox Tongue,

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y. Beechnut Dried Beef, Beechnut Bacon.

J. P. Squire & Sons, Boston, Mass, Smoked Hams. J. W. Begrosley's Sons, New York City.

Beardsley's Smoked Ham. Heinz Preserving Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plain Baked Pork and Beans. J. Underwood Co., Boston, Mass. Deviled Ham.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO., INMANAPOLIS, IND. Van Camp's Canned Chicken. Discreport Farms, Southboro, Mass.

### SAUCES, CATSUPS, ETC.

COLUMBIA CONSERVE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Columbia Cateup.

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y. Beschnut Brand Ketchup.

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGE, PA. Mandalay Sauce, Tomato Ketchup, Tomato Chutney.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. Premier Brand Ketchup.

### VEGETABLES, ETC.

The chief adulterant of regetables is water. American cannot regetables are rarely colored or adulterated.

LOUIS DE GREFF & SON, NEW YORK CITY. (Health Brand)

Tomatoes, Succotash, Wax Beans, VIENNA BAKING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Freihofer's Egg Elbow Macaroni. FRANCIS H. LIGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. (Premier Brand) Corn. Tomatoes.

HEINZ PRESERVING Co., PITTSBURGH, PA. Raked Beans with Tomato Sauce.

DOWNING TAYLOR CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. (Forest Park Brand) Corn. Peas. Tomatoes, String Beans.

AMERICAN DEHYDRATING CO., WAUKESHA, WIS. (Deliverated)

Spinneh, Sweet Corn. Sliced Beans, Carrots. SEAMAN PROS., NEW YORK CITY. White Rose Brand Corn.

NATIONAL CANNED PRODUCTS EXCHANGE, CLICAGO, ILL.

(Lawson Pink Brand) Baked Beans, Beets, Corn, Dandelions, Dimple Peas, Dwarf Lima Beans, Early June Peas, Goblen Wax Beans, Hubbard Squash, Marrow Squash, Red Kidney Beans, Refugee Beans, Spinach, Succotash, Telephone Pens.

### SALADS AND CONDEMENTS FOR SALADS

Spices are so rarely pure and high grade that particular attention is merited by this list. DOWNING TAYLOR CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS,

Forest Park Shrimp. A. COLBURY CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Cayenne, Black Pepper, White Pepper, Cinnamon.

Clove, Ginger, Mace, Mustard, Nutmeg. LOUIS DE GROFF & SON, NEW YORK CITY.

(Health Brand) Black Pepper, Cinnamon, Clove, Mustard, Ginger. B. FISHER & CO., NEW YORK CITY.

Black Pepper. FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. (Premier Brand)

Black Pepper, White Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Pick ling Spice, Allspice, Cinnamon.

SEAMAN BROS., NEW YORR CITY. La Rose Blanche Olive Oil.

NICE, FRANCE, Berl Olive Oil.

W. A. CASTLE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Castle's Clive Oil.

NICELLE PACKING CO., NEW YORK CITY. Nicelle Olive Oil. CALIFORNIA OLIVE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sylmar Olive Oil, HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Heinz Olive Oil. FRANCIS II. LEGGETT. NEW YORK CITY.

Premier Olive Oil. BEIGHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

Beechmut Vinegar. HEINZ PRESERVING Co., PITTSBURGH, PA. Cider Vinegar, Malt Vinegar, Pickling Vinegar.

# BREADS (In the Making)

Flour is usually free from adulterants. W. F. FLETCHER, SOCTHWICK, MASS Graham Flour, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS. Dr. Johnson's Educator Flour.

WASHBURN-UROSBY CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Gold Medal Flour.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO., NEW YORK CITY. Hecker's Flour. Baking Powders.

ROYAL BAKENG POWDER CO., NEW YORK CITY. Foyal Baking Powder.

> PRICE PARING POWDER CO., NEW YORK CITY AND CHICAGO, Cream Baking Powder.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK CITY, Cleveland Superior Baking Powder.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Rumford Baking Powder,

# DESSERTS

Puddings

C. B. KNOX, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. Knox's Granulated Gelatin. PLYMOUTH ROCK GELATINE Co., BOSTON, MASS. Plymouth Rock Phosfated Gelatine-

that are not adulterated, foods with a high nutritive value, foods that merit the title "pure." The students of the school published the names of both good and bad foods upon their blackboards and invited the town to come and read the signs and to visit the museum. The town came and read and saw. Then it went forth to denounce the bad and to demand the good and to earn for Westfield its proud title.

In ten years of experimenting the school has aualyzed some twenty thousand products. Many of these are purely local—candies, cakes, pies, and icecream—manufactured in the town itself; meats, milk. jellies, jams, and drugs produced in or near Westfield and sold only locally. But in addition to these the school has examined thousands of products which have a national interest-products which are sold from New York to San Francisco and from Maine to Texas. From these has been compiled a catalogue of foods analyzed and found pure, and pretty certain

to be found at any corner store.

The catalogue has been arranged with the greatest care. In it there is no food but has been the subject of not one but of many experiments. Even in the report upon the products of the firms of Heinz and Francis II. Leggett, when fully threefourths of each firm's products have been examined and found pure, there is no assumption that the unexamined fourth are also pure. They are likely to be, but the school has not examined them, so

the school does not knew. From this catalogue of pure foods a list of highgrade foods has been selected. A brand of canned peas may be technically pure, and yet be dried peas seftened in water and canned, a kind of food inferior to fresh canned peas. A tambler of jelly made of apple juice, waste, skins, and cores, selling for ten cents and costing the manufacturer .01 2-3, is "pure" under the Pure Food Law, since it contains nothing but apples and sugar. But the consumer loses as much money on the purchase as if some foreign substance had been added, for the food value of such jelly-well, it has no food value worth mentioning. "Pure" feeds of this kind do not appear in the list selected. Every product mentioned is of good quality, of the best of its kind, the stuff that builds up bodies as well as fills an empty stomach.

And, finally, from this list have been stricken all the products, good in themselves, which are manufactured by firms that also produce questionable foods. For instance, one well-known firm markets a perfeetly good brand of soups and adulterates its catsup and jellies. Another firm markets an excellent cannel chicken and adulterates many of its other cannel meats. So far as the school knows, the prodncts here mentioned are manufactured by firms which are doing a straight business throughout.

Here, then, are products that a housewife may buy with a clear conscience, certain that she is getting no fraudulent adulterant to cheat her purse and no injurious one to sicken her family. Of course the list does not contain all pure foods. No food can be randemned because of its absence. The Westfield Normal School has examined only a small fraction of all foods manufactured. Yet the list is worth while, for it is something definite and hopeful. We are so weary of the danger sign. In this day of bacteria, flies, mosquitoes, automobiles, trusts, and benzoate of soda, life is continually beset with warnings of "Danger ahead!" The days are filled with things to be avoided. Like a small child, we grow irritable under the perpetual "don't" hurled at us by our superiors in wisdom, while we are pursuing our apparently innorant pastimes,

> WHITMAN GROCERY CO., ORANGE, MASS. Minute Tapioca, Minute Gelatine. Cornstarch.

This favorite and homely dessert bears a record. Not one poor brand has as yet been found! Rice

But this favorite has suffered. White rice has been robbed of 60% of its priceless organic salts. phosphorus, iron, etc. (blood-building elements). and 86.6% of its nutritious fats and proteins thody-building elements). The food fakers stu-pidly paint the rice with glucose and tale to conceal inferiority. The rich brown outer shell, which contains the most nutrition, is fed to the mules and hogs in the South, and these wax fat and strong. If you would do the same, buy brown rice.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. Natural Rice. Extracts

JOSEPH BURNETT, BOSTON, MASS. Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, L. BUSCHMANN, WESTFIELD, MASS. 1910 Pure Vanilla.

Baker Co., Springfield, Mass. Almond, Lemon, Orange, Rose, Vanilla. STERLING BUNNELL, BRISTOL, CONN. Almond, Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Jamuica Ginger, Extract of Composition.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. . Vanilla, Lemon.

Preserved Fruits

HEINZ PRESERVING CO., PITTSBURGH, PA. Apple Butter, Currant Jelly, Gold Médal Mince Meat, Preserved Pineapple, Preserved Strawberries.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. Pineapple, Plum Pudding, Honey, Figs. Pickled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Fruit Jam. Orange Marmalade.

SEAMAN BROS., NEW YORK CITY. Chunk Pineapple, Apricots, Mince Ment, Peaches Raspberries, Sliced Pineapple.

AMERICAN DEBYOGATING CO., WAUKESEA, WIS. Fresh Cranberries. NATIONAL PRODUCTS EXCHANGE, CHICAGO, ILL.

(Lawson Pink Brand) Apricots, Bartlett Pears, Blueberries, Cranberry Sauce, Currant Jelly, Grape Jelly, Grated Pine apple, Sliced Pineapple, Raspberry Jam. Stierd Peaches, Strawberries, Strawberry Jam, White Cherries

BEECHNUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y. Paspberry Jam. Peach Jelly. Strawberry Jam. Orange Marmellade, Grape Fruit Marmalade. Concord Grape Jam, Blackberry Jam, Crab Apple Jelly. Sirups

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. Premier Brand Maple Sirup. J. H. Folkers & Co., Boston, Mass, Metropolitan Brand Maple Sirup.

Good cakes and cookies are rare. Eggs used in their manufacture are often "barrel" eggs of dubious quality.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO., NEW YORK CITY. Nabisco Wafers.

LOOSE-WILES Co., HOSTON, MASS. Clover Leaf Biscuit, Brandywine Wafers. HUNTLEY & PALMER, NEW YORK CITY. Ginger Snaps.

Candy The school has examined numerous brands of candy of standard makes. Most of them have artificial flavorings, labeled Peach, Strawberry, etc. TRENTON, N. J.

Belle Meade Sweets. FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. Honeymoon Sweets.

### CRACKERS AND CHEESE

Both are difficult to find in high-grade brands. LOOSE WILES CO., BOSTON, MASS. Sunshine Wafers, English Breakfast Cakes. NATIONAL BISCUIT CO., NEW YORK CITY. Unceda Biscuit.

MASHATTAN DAIRY CO., BOSTON, MASS. Manhattan Club Cheese (in jar).

# DRINKS

BAKER & CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Barrington Hall Coffee.

ROBERT G. THOMAS & SON, NEW YORK CITY. Cafe Royal.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON, MASS. Chase & Sanborn's Coffee.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, NEW YORK CITY. Premier Brand Coffee.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO., NEW YORK CITY. Domino Brand Sugar.

Peterfield, Mass. Berkshire Malt.

F. M. DOYLE & Co., BOSTON, MASS. Braunselweiger Mumme.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., NEW YORK CITY. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. KINGS' PUBE MALT CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Kings' Pure Malt. PARST BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS. Palet Extract of Malt.

J. WYETH & BRO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Wyeth's Extract.

DORCHESTER, MASS. Baker's Cocoa, Baker's Chocolate.

STEPHEN & BARTLETT, BOSTON, MASS. Bensdorp's Cocoa.

LOWNEY & CO., BOSTON, MASS. Lowney's Cocoa. HUYLER'S. NEW YORK CITY.

Hims

Huyler's Cocoa, Huyler's Chocolate, 's Condensed Milk Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Fair and Square Condensed Milk.

Bonney's Coxnersen Milk Co., New York City. Challenge Brand Condensed Milk, Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Van Camp's Evaporated Milk.

LIPTON'S TEAS. Blend A. Blend B. CHASE & NANBORN. Bluck Tea:

THOMAS WOOD & CO., BOSTON AND MONTREAL Fleur de Lis

Soft Drinks CARL H. SCHULTZ, NEW YORK CITY.

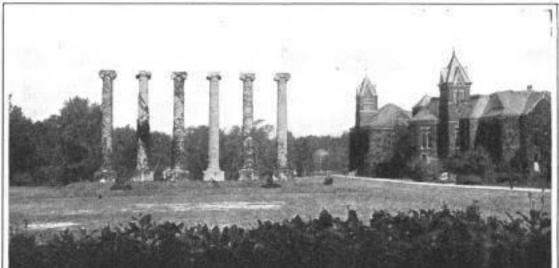
Birch Beer, Ginger Ale. Sodas. DR. DADIRRIAN & SONS CO., NEW YORK CITY. Zooiak.

WELCH GRAPE JUICE Co., WESTFIELD, N. Y. Grape Juice

# Missouri's Journalist Factory

A Practical College Course, Which Includes the Publication of an Eight-Page Newspaper

WITZLER HALL, three By CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING venerable stories of brick, nearly hidden in ivy, outwardly is a symbol of the old-fashioned education in



"A campus in which the centerpiece is a set of six ivy-covered Ionic columns, left from a fire of many years ago"

page daily newspaper. Whole - heartedly, Missouri has pitched into the business of furnishing an education for writers as thorough and as technical as that given to engineers, physicians, dentists, teachers, or lawyers. It is the first State to shrug its shoulders on that senseless discus-

the classics. But if the win-

dows of the lower story of the

building are open as you pass it on one of these cool autumn

mornings, you will be startled

to hear the jaugle of telephone

bells and the frantic tattoo of typewriters. For Switzler Hall is the headquarters of Mis-

souri's Journalist Factory and the editorial offices of the "Uni-

versity Missourian," an eight-

sion of whether journalism is or is not a profession. It has seen that there is little profit in debating the quibbles of scholasticism-questions descended from a period when men argued weeks at a time about how many angels can dance on the point of a needle. To any State university of the Wisconsin or Missouri type, the view-point is that of public service, not of university tradition. In considering a school of journalism, the situation appeared to be something

way for a new generation which seeks special and highly technical knowledge rather than broad culture. Regret or approve as you wish, that is the situation. They were admirable gentlemen, with many an intellectual giant among them, in those rare, old, golden days when college men wore beards and mustaches and Prince Albert coats and tall silk hats. We younger men well may envy their culture. The new generation swings along the elm-shaded

pathways in corduroys instead of broadcloth, with surveyors' levels instead of bamboo sticks. And here, sir —that's a student journalist, stepping along in this little college town, the dreamer's paradise, with as lively a gait as any city business man, and bearing a pocketful of newspaper copy where once the precious Iliad or Byron's poems reposed.

The teaching of the principles of journalism ought not to blight the elms of the campus more than the presence. of a school of engineering. Journalism appears at present to be more shockingly mod-

ern simply because it is the newest of the recognized

professions. How are journalists made?

You climb the stone steps of Switzler Hall to see. At your left when you enter is an amphitheater with the steeply banked seats of the clinic-room of a medical school. (And if you've ever stood in the bottom of its well and tried to talk for a few minutes to a class of critical young journalists, you'll

feel all the more keenly the likeness of that place to a dissectingroom.) A class of more than one hundred is scribbling notes in the regulation college student fashion while a professor of journalism lectures. No labe! should be required to tell you that this leeturer is a newspaper man. There is on him that stamp of the profession so difficult to define, yet so easy to recognize. A degree of LL.D. could not change him. Nor could any number of years as dean of a university department, though he has an office in a secluded corner of an ivy-covered hall, where his windows overlook a campus in which the centerpiece is a set of six ivy-covered Ionic columns, left from a fire of many years ago and in appearance as old as anything in

He is talking to-day of a time when, if speed demands, the reporter may write his living history on a typesetting machine. That is one of the late chapters in a series of lectures on the development of journalism.

"That is all for to-day. At to-morrow's lecture-

### A Transition

A<sup>LL</sup> of that was close enough to academic standards to escape hostile criticism. The man was teaching history and principles in as scientific a fashion as the elements of economics are described.

You hurry down the hallway a little farther to where a battery of typewriters is calling. The door opens and shuts to admit you to a place in which no newspaper man could help feeling at home in an instant. Instinctively you reach for a tobacco pouch and a pipe, and feel that it might be all right to rest your feet on a convenient table.

That patter-patter of typewriters! That paper strewn everywhere on the floor! The cub reporter sweating and biting his lips while he punches letter after letter with one finger of each hand! Now the patter rises to crescendo; now it subsides until the tick-tick of the cub's typewriter seems to be as loud each time as a whack. Some one angrily wads up a sheet of copy paper and throws it on the floor. Then the crescendo of ticking again, and a telephone bell jangles frantically. . . , To a writer who loves his trade, this scene, so jumbled and harsh to the ears and eyes of an outsider, is a picture of life that is truly worth the living. The taste it leaves is sweet and comforting; and there follows a thrill of promise for better things.

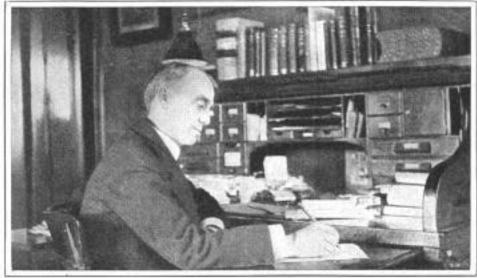
A tall young man with another of those newspaper faces enters from an alcove office. Professor Frank L. Martin was assistant city editor of the Kansas City "Star" when the university enlisted him as city

editor of the laboratory daily.

"This is a class," he says. "Not like most other classes, but this is the way to get results. I say that I didn't change trades. I went from one newspaper job to another."

# A City Daily in Miniature

THAT statement literally is true, for the "University Missourian" is simply a city daily in miniature. Columbia, Missouri, is a town of possibly 13,000 population, and the university newspaper in its daily afternoon edition of six or eight pages covers the whole news of the town, not simply the activities of the campus and the athletic field. It uses both telegraph and local news, and is complete even to a fashions department and a paragrapher's column. Just as on the city daily, the reporter's work here is



Walter Williams, dean of the Missouri School of Journalism

of this sort: "To the physician or the dentist we may not go but once a year. The teacher may be forgotten a month after commencement. The lawyer may not serve us more than once in a lifetime. But twice every weekday and again on Sunday most Americans turn to a newspaper; and a magazine of some sort is on every reading table and in every farmhouse living-room. Then why isn't it at least as important to train writers as to train engineers or dentists or lawyers? Edmund Burke told of Three Estates in Parliament, and said that in the reporters' gallery was a Fourth Estate far more important than all three."

# A Factory for Training Journalists

WITH various degrees of enthusiasm different universities have made the one possible answer. The reply of too many has been a course in the principles of journalism taught by a professor of English literature or rhetoric, who, perhaps, knows less about the subject than most of the young men and women in his classes. The University of Missouri differs from all these by having made its "yes" a shout instead of a whisper. Its school of journalism, established in 1908, was given equal rank with the schools of law and medicine and engineering, with its own dean, and a complete, modern newspaper plant for a laboratory. Where other institutions have shops for the training of writers, the University of Missouri has a factory,

Doggedly, with many a bitter reproach on the way, the old-time student of the classics has retreated from the American college campus to make



In the "laboratory" of the "University Missourian"

systematic and exacting. The popular conception of the news-gatherer is that he grazes on an open range, walks the streets, and prays for something to happen. That is as far as possible from the truth, for each reporter has work and destinations as definite as a postman's. He may, of course, find news by the way, but he does no roaming.

All morning squads of reporters are coming to Professor Martin's little office, which is just off the larger room that resounds with the typewriters. One after another he calls their names and they appear for assignments. One is to interview the

dean of the school of agriculture on the menace of the tenant-farmer; another is to see what news the jail and the hospital can furnish; another is to cover hotels; one of the young women in the class is to get the year's basket-ball schedule and "write a line or two" about the sophomore girls' fudge party. As soon as they have collected their information they are to return to the office and write their stories. (In the slang of the newspaper world, everything the reporter writes is a "story," from the description of a runaway to the Rev. Mr. Kuhl's interview denonneing peek-aboo shirt-waists.)

### Horrible Examples

IN THE room next to Professor Martin's office is the class in copyreading-a second stage in the process of the news factory.

In one corner is a semicircular table, the shape of half a disk of pineapple, with the professor-another

of those newspaper faces!—sitting in the hole where the core used to be. Unusual as that desk may appear, the decorations are even more bizarre. The most conspicuous of these is a collection of printed matter, chiefly newspaper headlines, that no doubt would make an old-fashioned collegian take fever and chills. Professor Charles Griffith Ross regards it, however, as part of the room's apparatus:

"It's our collection of horrible examples in the art

of headline writing," he says.

Even the reader who cares nothing at all about the technical side of newspaper making may find some of these worth study for the humor they contain. There is one classic which in three decks of type

BUDGET 1-AGE, 11/2 YEARS

NEW YORK CITY I quart milk.....

Vegetables, cereals, crackers, zwieback .0

(Wages of nurse, \$18 to \$20 a month

maintenance, 812 a month;

\$360 a year.)

Meat.....Fruit....

Gas....

Doctor and nursery supplies.....

Clothes (balf home-made).

Total....

does not disclose the secret of whom the story concerns. It reads:

# She Died To-Day

Esteemed Sedalia Lady Passes Away at Her Home West of the City this Morning

She Leaves Five Children, Thirteen Grandchildren, and Six Great-grandchildren-Funeral To-morrow Morning

And of more value than any lecture to show the



Professor Martin giving out the day's assignments to the staff

vulgarity of yellowness is this headline from a paper in a mining town:

> "Dora, Dora, You Ain't (That's the first line, in red.)

Dead!" Cries Murderer.

(That's the second, in black.)

The warning against excessive use of alliteration is this, clipped from a larger paper's sporting page:

"Fan Fodder for Frenzied Fanatics."

After those, it does not seem so incongruous to see

pasted on the wall above a university professor's desk a grotesque Goldberg cartoon with this legend:

'Got a diamond ring! No-this is a load of ice I'm taking home to heat up the cellar."-Foolism QUESTIONS, No. 1,000,113.

Grouped around the head copy-reader's table, in chairs which have arms like those in dairy lunchrooms, sit the student copy-readers. They are editing, rewriting when necessary, posting directions to the printers, and scribbling proper headlines for the manuscripts furnished by Professor Martin's classes The business of Professor Ross's in reporting.

class is to prepare the copy for the printers. They must be as quick to discern errors and discrepancies in facts as in grammar or spelling.

### Striving for Accuracy

TWO girls were in one class that I visited. Professor Ross gave one of them a story about football practise perhaps as a test, or perhaps because his newspaper sense of humor was uppermost at the moment. I could see that the girl was reading the story with particularly close attention, because, since it was out of her province, there was all the more danger that a mistake might get by. And in a moment she looked up triumphant.

"This can't be right," she said.

"Well?"

"The story tells of a candidate for the team who was burt in a scrimmage."

She was vexed at the head copyrender's stupidity.

"A candidate doesn't play on the team, does he?" she demanded.
"No, indeed!"

"Then how could a candidate be hurt in a serim-(Triumphantly.) "There's a mistake some-

"You don't understand football, that's all," the professor answered. "The candidate plays against the regulars, and perhaps has more dangers to encounter than the M men.

"Oh!" she said. "T-t-thank you."

The incident furnished an object-lesson. It showed how well each copy-reader is drilled in accuracy. Even at the expense of being laughed at, the girl found out the facts before she threw the story in the

# Babies' Budgets

# A Summary of Actual Records Gathered from the Experience of Many Parents

HE lowest possible cost of feeding and clothing a baby was illustrated in the recent Child Welfare Exhibit, New York City. Fifteen cents a day for food and \$7 a year for clothes was considered the baby's share of an \$800 income in a typical family of five members. On one table

was exhibited a the cost of the three meals being fifteen cents. On another table was an exhibit of the best number and quality of clothes to be bought for \$7. Food and clothing together came to \$61.75 a year.

There was always a group of troubled mothers standing before these tables, protesting: "My baby eats more than that!" "Two winter shirts aren't enough!" "Shees cost more!"

I asked some of these mothers who said that their real babies cost more than this hypothetical baby to calculate just how much they spent, and I sent the same request to other mothers in widely separated parts of the country. The accounts reproduced in this article are from people of moderate income, neither rich nor poor. They have their babies, but not all they want. They have all they need for

The figures make no pretense of being exhaustive or scientifically accurate; their interest lies in the fact that they are the actual amounts that mothers are spending on their babies to-day. The average

MARY A. HOPKINS	BUDGET 3—AGES, 3½ AND 5½ YEARS. NEW YORK CITY
BUDGET 2—AGE, 1½ YEARS.  NEW YORK CITY  1 quart milk	2 quarts milk .18 Ment .14 Cereal .061/2 Eggs .06
Olive oil         .01           Fgg         .05           Vegetables, etc         .05	Educators
Per day	Per day
Per year	

baby's model breakfast, dinner, and supper of cereal, expense of the twenty-five babies is \$177.07 a year. bread, butter, egg, soup, meat, vegetable, and fruit. This gives a basis of comparison by which parents can measure their expenditures. How does it agree with your account-book? What sum do you invest in your baby to obtain that store of blood and bone and health which the truly thrifty parent wants the baby to lay up for future use?

# Nurse vs. Mother

PHE four largest items in a baby's budget are THE four largest items in a baby's budget are usually food, clothes, doctor's bill, and wages and maintenance of nurse. Where a nurse is hired I have kept that expense separate from the total, for this reason: A child is cared for either by a paid nurse or an unpaid mother. The value of the nurse's work is standardized, the value of the mother's work is not standardized. We say prettily that the mother's care is beyond all price, but at the same moment we assume that it has no market value at all. It is confusing and untrue to count the cost of this labor in the one case as an expense and in the other as a saving. This lack of a unit of

comparison with which to measure the relative cost of mother labor and nur-e labor is clearly shown in the three first bud-

These children all live in New York City. It is not safe for them to be out of doors alone. Some grown person must spend four hours with them in the park each day, if they are to have the

proper amount of fresh air. Mother number one has a nurse; mothers two and three take care of the children themselves. Mother number one says frankly that she hates sterilizing milk and that the nurse can push a go-cart as well as she can. So for eight hours a day she leaves the baby in charge of a nurse, under the grandmother's supervision, while she herself works in an office. The wages and maintenance of the nurse cost her \$360 a year; she carns \$1,000, thus adding \$640 a year to the family income.

Mother number two does not go out to earn money, but stays at home to save money by sterilizing the milk and pushing the go-cart herself. She is a brilliant woman, educated abroad, fully the equal of the first woman, but with all her brilliancy and all her education, the limit of her savings-the amount she adds to the family income—is \$400 a year.

From a purely economic point of view it is obvious that a mother whose earning capacity is higher than a nurse's can carn more than she can save. Most mothers, however, consider it more desirable to be with their children constantly themselves than to



# The Tenderfoot Bride

The Story of a Girl Who Passed Through the Seven Tests of Fear

WENTY-NINE of them crouched under the stars, clad in garments of the utmost informality. The stars, having wearied their sense of tragedy through ages of world-watching, found amusement the most comfortable emotion, and merely winked. It was amusing, if you chose to look at it in that way, to see the little parson in robe de nuit and overcost, sturdily clinging to a ean-opener and a section of stovepipe-they were all he had contrived to save except the twins. A traveling saleswoman who had happened to be stopping there was droll enough, too, in a bebutterflied kimono and somebody's rubber boots, her tresses flowing and a bundle of love letters clasped in both hands. Beside the twenty-nine a pile of ashes flickered from time to time as subsiding embers licked their chops and emitted a smoke that uncoiled and stretched itself upward: slow, surfeited, bestially content, against the sapphire of the night sky. Beyond the huddlers and the pile of ashes which had been Arcadia City there was nothing but the endless plain.

"It's chillier than-than usual," commented the parson, feeling it incumbent upon his profession to make talk in pleasant vein. He reached instinctively

and futilely to tuck in his muffler.

'It's been hot enough in the old town for me, all right, all right," growled the host of the whilem Dewdrop Inn.

SUDDENLY the traveling saleswoman sprang to ber feet, her eyes popping in the direction of a melancholy young man who strode in drooping soliloquy at the edge of the group. "Rome Price!" she cried. pointing to him. "To-morrow's your wedding day!" "To-day, you mean. Don't you s'pose I know it?"

exploded the Romeo in previshly violent retort. The others fell agape. In the bustle caused by their town being burned up, they had entirely lost sight of what had previously been that town's great excitement—the fact that Rome Price's fiancée was coming all the way from a New Jersey village to Arcadia City, a group of seven buildings on the high plains, to be united in marriage with Romeo, whose absorption in the affair had brought upon him his nickname. She was coming to make a new home in the desert, to live happy ever after, to die eventually of extreme old age in Arcadia City. And now there was no Arcadia City to bring her to. There was a vast, unbroken stretch of sage-brush over which a six-thousand-foot-high wind swept out of a spangled sky and penetrated twenty-nine inadequate costumes. Rome Price had not so much as a tent for protection to offer a bride.

"Can't you telegraph her to stop?" feebly proposed

a woman in Marcel wavers

"Telegraph her?" roared Rome. "She's comin' at the rate of sixty miles an hour! She's got the rolled-gold watch I sent her set back to mountain time by now! She'll be at the flag station, where I'm to meet her at four-nineteen this mornin', lookin' for a weddin' and a home to be waitin' for her. A home!" Romeo's hand dramatically swept the pile of smoldering town.

THE Silent Man spoke at last. They were the first words he had uttered since the fire, albeit he had resented six of other people's children, had carried a woman from her burning house where she had sat down in tears, and had held back the flames at the parson's door long enough for him to rescue the canopener, the stovepine, and the twins. He was far more elaborately clad than any one else present, wearing boots, bose, and a complete suit of clothes. One could imagine his remarking deliberately to the

# By SARAH COMSTOCK

fire: "All right, old man, it'll be your turn when I'm comfortably dressed for night on the high plains, and

As is the custom with some who speak seldom and briefly, he apparently had something to say. Looking Romeo up and down-Romeo's big, theatrical nose, collapsible chin, pouting red lips-the Silent Man remarked:

'Strikes me, considerin' you've had a date with the lady for the last six months, it's about time you started to meet her."

Romeo pouted angrily back at him: "How can I meet her? What'll I say to her? There, I had a nice house all ready—" His voice tapered off to a whimper.

THE Silent Man looked at his watch. He had saved even his watch.

"Thirty-two miles; it's now twelve-fifty. Considerin' there's catchin' a borse and some ridin' after that, I should think you might as well be startin'

Romeo pouted furiously now, and he flung his head in puerile defiance. "Whose bride is she any-how?" he shouted. "And the buggy's burned," he added limply. "And I haven't got any home to bring her to—and I daren't tell her—and I don't know how to support myself, let alone a wife—" Then of a sudden, with a caving of his whole being-bodily, mental, spiritual-he gave out and collapsed-a shivering, sobbing, pitiable heap of hysteria.

The Silent Man cast one glance, then, with a face of nausea, turned away.

"Rope," be said.

A convulsive panic racked Rome, but the Man shrugged his shoulders scornfully. Nobody had a rope. Adding the cord of a bathrobe to twisted strips of cloth the Man made a lasso. The fire had driven the horses out on the range; but he brought one in. As he set off he made one more remark to the affianced;

"When a man's feet get too cold to go for the bride that's come two thousand miles to him, one of his friends that's got shoes and stockin's is glad to go and fetch her. A flag station on the plains at four o'clock in the mornin's an uncomfortable place for a

lady to stand waitin' for a bridegroom. You can all continue the discussion of whether we rebuild or decamp, while I take a ride. We'll all enjoy dancin' at an open air weddin' when I get back.

The Man, whose name was Harding, rode away bareheaded beneath the stars.

THE wind was all the keener for riding against it, ▲ and the depth of the night was upon him. His long, spare frame drew together into the coat. His hair, straight and black, and long about the forehead, blew back from a gauntly hewn face, leather-like with tan, lined with the cold, grimly resolute.

The gray light preceding day appeared. The little cow pony kept an excellent pace. But what with the time lost in lassoing and some delays caused by darkness, Harding heard the shrick and roar of Number Thirteen when he had a good ten minutes of riding ahead.

Just then the station was out of sight, hidden by an isolated rock. But suddenly he emerged to full view of it. It was a mere box, standing alone. Number Thirteen had sped on, and its only vestige was the long, fading stripe of black which it had trailed across the pale sky. Under this, beside the box, was a solitary figure deposited there by the fleeing train.

"Pretty situation for a bride who never was west o' Bloomview, New Jersey," muttered Harding, hurrying on; and the horrible thought occurred to him that he should, of course, find her dissolved in tears, and what should be do? For one moment of poltroonery he could have turned around and fled; then he set his teeth and rode on.

B<sup>UT</sup> as he approached the solitary figure and it became clearer, he was surprised to see that it was not a living cascade of tears. Instead, it was sitting comfortably upon a canvas telescope suit-case -"that chump of an agent den't know enough to give a lady his chair"-apparently-yes-it surely was holding up a small mirror with one hand and adjusting side combs with the other.

Next it rose from its seat long enough to produce therefrom what appeared to be a shoe-box. Again it seated itself and ovened the shoe-box. Something in form like a sandwich was brought forth, and



then and there the solitary figure proceeded to refresh the inner woman.

What insouciance! What serenity! What philosophy! Instead of running wildly about, crying aloud, and weeping deluges, this calm bride simply made herself at home on the face of the desert and comfortably awaited a tardy groom.

H ARDING stared in admiring astonishment.
"Maybe she ain't never been west o' Bloomview, New Jersey," he commented. "But looks like she's the kind for this country all right."

Then he rode up to her.

She was so much absorbed in the sandwich that she started violently and jumped up from the telescope, flinging out her arms; then quickly drew them back.

"I-oh-excuse me, please." She laughed in the greatest amusement at herself. "I was expecting a gentleman to meet me and I thought you were the one." She glanced cornerwise at her sandwich, with desire, as if considering whether it were polite to proceed with it in Harding's presence.

He gulped. He would have given all that he had

saved from the fire to be barefooted with his towns-fellows rather than in his own shoes at that moment. To tell a laugh like that -a laugh with that sleigh-bell tinklethat disappoinment awaited it-

"I come to tell you about the gent in question," he began, bracing himself. "He well, you see, the situation ain't quite as you expected. Price ain't feelin' exactly well, and I come to meet you instead."

She became grave. "Charley isn't well? You came instead? What do you mean?"

"I'm one of his fellow citizens of Arcadia City that was. The only trouble with it is that it ain't. It was a grand town, destined to become in time the metropolis of the high plains, but it had the misfortune to get burned up last evenin', and your fi-an-se is overcome and prostrated."

She pelted him with direct, clear questions. In five minutes she had it all-except that

Harding could not bring himself to entire frankness in regard to Charley Price's attitude. That he was panic-stricken at the thought of matrimony in his destitute condition Harding could not say "overcome"-"too weak to ride so far," he let it be understood.

W HEN Harding left his friends his only thought had been to meet the neglected bride, bring her to the dastardly groom, and see to it that Romeo married her then and there, willy-nilly. But as his eyes rested upon the clear forehead, the firm chin, the entire womanly little person before him, another idea rose and took possession. This girl was all right; which, being interpreted, meant that she was a mile and away too good for Charley Price. It was a shame to see her throw herself away. She could go back to New Jersey and get a good straight chap, the kind she deserved.

"Now the situation looks like this," he continued "The eastbound train goes back this way in a very few minutes. Considerin' you ain't got neither a home nor a husband as you rightfully

expected—"
"Nor a husband?" she cried. "Where is Charley Price? You've given me to understand he was waiting for me at the ruins!"

"He-oh, yes, ma'am, that's right," Harding miserably responded. "He's waitin', all right. But I meant, since your home's burned up—it looks this way -like the most convenient arrangement for you is to take the train back to Bloomview, New Jersey."

S HE stared at him, and slowly flushed crimson. He was sure be understood.

"Don't be embarrassed, ma'am," he reassured her. "I happen to have more'n the price of the ticket with me, and I'll be glad—"

She continued to gaze at him, and it became evi-

dent that she was not embarrassed. Finally: "Did Charley Price authorize this?" she demanded.

"Charley? Oh, my goodness, ma'am, no!" stared wretchedly at his foot, wondering what next he would put it into.

"Then-" her indignation flashed. "Do you suppose I'm going back, home or no home? Do you suppose I'm going to break a promise I've kept for years and years? If Charley Price needed me when he had a home to take me to, how much more don't he need me to help him start again! And when he's prostrated, besides! If you'll kindly show me which way, sir," she concluded haughtily, "I'll start along."

He looked down upon her. She was not big, and there were a few curls, rather yellow and trifling curls, escaping from the knot; but there was a set to her lips that did not brook interference.

"Do you realize," he asked solemnly, "what you're goin' to?" A far-off engine's shout broke upon his words. He pointed in the direction of the oncoming sound. "A man without enough clothes to appear what you might call stylish, to say nothin' of warm; and tryin' to decide whether to move into a ground squirrel's hole or rent office room with a coyote.

out, as quickly as the extending of arms, beyond all limits seen before. The girl tore off her hat and let

the wind ravage her hair and scourge her face.
"It's splendid!" she cried. "It's worth coming two thousand miles for-two million! It's a new world. Oh, I'm glad the town's burned down, so I can start in fresh. I want to be in at the beginning—to be born and grow up with it!"

OMEHOW this had a ring that was not the same S as that of the exuberant rhetoric of the tenderfoot tourist.

"Do you sure feel like that?" Harding asked earnestly. "That's the way it looks to me, too. It's a new world and a big one, all right."

Even the cow pony, with the telescope jouncing against her flank, seemed to feel the intoxication of the dawn, of her riders' enthusiasm. She galloped as if she had not already made the distance one way, as if she were young once more. The girl's hair fell and flew behind and swept Harding's face and lips,

"How many more miles?" she turned once to ask

"Almost thirty, I'm afraid," he answered apolo-

getically. "Only thirty?" She sighed, then burst out laughing at her own sighing, and pressed with urgent joy forward again.

A cow pony, born to the plains life, sage, experienced, may dodge the treacherous doorways of burrowing creatures for a lifetime and fall victim at last. The hole was deftly concealed by a clump of sagebut she had met thousands such. Nevertheless, the thing occurred. The passage into the creature's dwelling - place was wide enough for a plunging hoof, and . deep beyond measure. There came a sudden crumpling of the horse. Pinned under it, Harding lay silent. The girl was able to scramble to her feet.

"Why don't you get up?" she asked unconfused.

He bit back a groan. "This bein' a peculiarly desirable position, I don't seem in any hurry about

The horse did not repress its sounds of pain. The girl stood for a second with narrowed eyes, measuring the situation; then she placed her strong hands firmly under Hard-

ing's arms.
"You'd be more apt to get hurt if I tried to get the horse up," she said. "Now I'm going to pull very slow and easy, and if you can dig your heels into the ground and push, it'll help."

JUST once the grean got away—sharp, quick, choked back on the instant. She uttered not one womanish word, but knelt at once and rested Harding's head against her lap, waiting in charged silence. "Can you try again?" she asked, and rose to the work. He was freed at last.

There was blood, dripping heavily. She raised ber dress and tore a clean, plainly ruffled white petticoat. The man watched her, struggling for his strength, as she made a simple bandage and bound the right arm. It was an ugly hurt to see, a tear from a jagged, upthrusting bush of thorns.

Harding watched. She did not flinch.

"Number four," he muttered. There was a soothing-sirup bottle filled with pieplant wine in the lunch-box. This, and a goodly rest, put Harding on his feet, amazingly fit. He looked over the prostrate horse carefully. Then he confronted the girl.

"Do you size up the situation?" "If I don't, maybe I can be made to,"

"That there's twenty-nine miles." He pointed toward Arcadia City, "That's three—" toward the railroad. "And another train to-night. As to the horse-there's only one way."

H E STARTED to reach to his hip pocket as usual, but, stopping short, fumbled with his

left band. "I see," she said, and drew out his revolver. Continued on page 39



"So you're Charley Price," she said. "You're the man I've crossed two-thirds of a continent to be married to"

Have you got any idea what starvation means?" The whistle grew long and loud. "Quick!" Harding said peremptorily, laying his hand on her arm. He beckoned to the station agent, who was peering at them curiously. "There's time!"

She drew herself up, and motioned back the man. The train came hurtling toward them. Once more Harding laid an insistent hand upon her arm. "Go!" he commanded, but now she laughed at him and said something which the roaring train drowned.

It passed. He heard now, ". . . And as for starvation, I'll take him the rest of the sandwiches if I don't eat them on the way. And if I do—he'd get on somehow without me, I guess he will with me." It was a wise little laugh. Then with a crisp firmness she picked up the telescope.

"Gosh!" Harding said, and there was nothing less than reverence in his tone. "That's number two.

E DID not explain the remark. He swung her 11 to the horse's back.
"Oh!" she exclaimed. "Am I going to ride? I

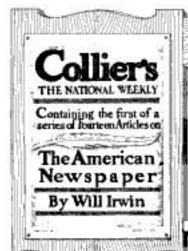
thought it might be just a step.

"Ridin's preferable," he said, "considerin' it's thirty-two miles." He smiled at her exclamation; then hesitating: "Maybe it strikes you queer to go ridin' with a gent you ain't never been introduced to," he said. "I ain't got no testymonials along, but my name's Harding."

She laughed delightfully. "Pleased to meet you, Mr. Harding," she responded. "But I didn't need testimonials." It was sagacity, not credulity, that

he observed in her face,
"Number three," he uttered oracularly, and they

Bursting into the eastern sky the sun flamed of a sudden, glorious, dazzling, turning the gray world aglow, trumpeting, summoning. The plain reached



# The American Newspaper

### THE READER'S OPINION OF HIS HOME PAPER

In connection with our year's work on the newspaper situation, Collier's offered sixty prizes of \$50 each in cities and regions of the United States and Canada, for the best letters from readers concerning their newspapers. We can not, unfortunately, publish all the prize letters; we have not the space. What we wanted, after all, was a free expression of general public opinion; and we surely got that. To those among the prize-winners who find themselves left out, we give for their consolation the old editorial formula: "Rejection does not necessarily imply lack of merit." We are printing only such letters as describe not special conditions but general ones—that have a meaning not only for the one community but for every community. Later we may tabulate into statistics various opinions expressed by the authors of these letters. It is safe, however, to state certain general conclusions in advance of that process. Few of the writers profess to be influenced by the editorial page. The news columns, on the other hand, most of them believe—"with a grain of salt." Hundreds of writers used that very phrase. Here, however, is a surprise. The most common criticism, and the one most violently expressed, was "bad advertising." The obscene and misleading display of quacks and patent-medicine fakers was the point of special and strenuous attack with the greater part of our correspondents. The next instalment of these letters will be published in the issue of September 16, and will include letters from Portland, Ore., Baltimore, Md., and Cincinnati, O.



# NEW YORK

C. The authors of certain well-written, academically phrased letters in the New York department of our contest may take issue with us for giving the first prize to the letter which appears below. sincere; and it is a perfect exposition of that popular taste by which yellow journalism prospers. We have, too, a certain private admiration for the very unusual quality of mind which this author must possess. A sincere expression of himself on paperthat expression which we all approximate in speech is about the last quality which a writer acquires. We tend, all of us, to "take the pen in hand" when we sit down to write. We pose before the white paper; and we are a long time in curing ourselves of that pose. But Miss Van Horn, it would appear, has achieved sincerity in one bound. The prize letter from New York City follows:

READ the New York Evening journal, regularly every night. My opinions of this daily paper is very good, I think that the editors do very good work in getting the news to gether and making it just so that the readers can not help but having it in their homes. The work of the editors help children on with their school studies, by this I mean, the paper reading teaches them how to use certain words and when to use them. I do not as a rule believe every thing in the news columns. Because in some of the columns they are untrue and in other ways they are not intresting. I like best the department which tells of a run away person. It is very exciting to read of a girl who has disappeared from home, no one knowing where she has gone, and in a bout three days a description of the girl will appear in the journal, and the way the detectives disguise thems selves and go in search for this wayword girl. There are not any criticisms which I have to make. As long as I have been a reader of the evening journal it has been a great comfort to me. Nights when coming home from work I would feel very down hearted and when I would get this paper and read it I could go to rest with great case. Now if it was not for the evening journal being a nights paper I would not know nothing about what is going on in the large cities. Take for example the strange disappearance of Miss Dorthy Arnold, this is a case that I have followed up ever since I first saw its appearance in the journal and I expect to follow it to its end. I am very anxious to know where Miss Arnold is and whether she has be come the bride of Mr George Griscom. The way I hope it will end is to where she will return to her parents and they will welcome her with open heart and hands. The pictures which Miss Nell Brinkly puts in this paper is some thing elaborate. I have many of those beautiful pictures framed and placed around on the walls of my room which shows great skill done by her, also the advices which Miss Fairfax gives are very good indeed, they aid the lovers just what to do and how to win love. The Evening Journaln exerts a very good influence on our community there is nothing going on or nothing happening but what it appears in this paper. Take the World' it is not a very exciting paper at all, does not show any pictures does not go into details like other papers do and a nother the printing is too fine and is very pale which is bad upon the eyes. MARJORIE VAN HORN.

■ Most of our letters from New York mentioned, if only in passing, the New York "Sun," In considerering this most individual of all American newspapers, none took a middle ground. The writers either proised it to the skies or condemned it to the darkest pit. Certainly, the "Sun" does not breed indifference in its readers. This is from a friend of the paper:

FOR twenty years I have been a reader of the New York "Sun," and have seldom missed it except when away from New York occasionally. I chose it because it presents the news compactly and

I Doubtless this name is a slip of the pen. The letter has been reproduced verbation.

in attractive, well-written English, and because of its general literary quality, which is somewhat above that of the average newspaper. My opinions have been very slightly influenced by its editorials, if in-fluenced at all. While they, too, are well written, like everything else in the paper, the bias is frequently too pronounced. It is a paper with strong and definite antagonisms, and a disposition to carry its animosity to extreme lengths. I have often regarded this as a weak point in an otherwise admirable journal. Moderation in the formation of editorial judgment should be the aim of every journalist, and extremes prevent, rather than help, the influence of a paper. Speaking generally, I find its news columns trustworthy and seldom overstated. It does not deal in superlatives, like some of its contemporaries, and its staff of writers are careful and discriminating investigators. It has many features that are excellent, but its descriptive power in dealing with almost any notable event or occurrence is unquestionably its strongest point. I have read with pleasure many descriptive passages that were equal to anything in a good novel. This power of graphic description, I think, belongs peculiarly to the "Sun. Whether it be thrilling, humorous, tender, or dignified, it is all equally admirable. It is a rare storyteller, especially where the stories are from real life. I find it so generally satisfactory that it is difficult to criticize any one feature. Possibly its habit of sarcastically belittling statesmen and public men oceasionally is a weakness that might be mended or

As to the good or bad influence of the local newspapers as a whole, I should say that those journals that deal in extreme statements and exaggerations are to be avoided. Almost all offend occasionally, and a few frequently, in this respect. Some apparently gloat over the presentation of crime in all its hideousness. Others indulge in back-stairs journalism, which is not edifying. The influence of some of the yellow journals, morning and evening, can not be otherwise than disastrous to the morals of young and impressionable readers. The details of prorient cases—scandals, elopements, divorces, and the like; the attacks on public and private character; the occasional evidence of a purpose to excite and even to inflame public opinion unjustly against some man or measure without due consideration or sufficient proof—these are weaknesses of yellow journalism from which New York suffers. This indictment should not be understood as a general

one.

Such journals as the "Evening Post," "Tribune,"
"Times," and even the "Herald," are fairly free
from these blemishes, and consequently wield a
wholesome influence on the public mind. The yellows, which cater to the thoughtless element of our
population, and which are, unfortunately, widely
read, should not be mentioned in the same category
with any of the above-named journals. Their influence is "all to the bad," and they have few if any
redeeming features, except it be the one of cheap
amusement. To any thoughtful reader their existence is a cause of deep concern; but we do not seem
to be able to overcome it. I suppose we must set
it down to the account of depraved taste, which is
always ready to be gratified with its favorite diet.

WM. B. Sandson.

■ This appreciation of another American newspaper, which is also an institution, speaks for itself:

The design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects, to inculcate just principles in religion, morals, and politics; and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.— Prospectus of the "Econing Post," No. 1, Nov. 16, 1891.

I CAN NOT but respect and support a paper that really tries to put such an ideal into practise. The "Evening Post" has a clean, virile, and often stimulating character. But its chief merits for me is its perspective. Facing, as every newspaper does, a multitude of facts, and compelled to choose among them and arrange them in some sort of perspective.

the "Evening Post" takes an unusually commendable view-point.

Papers like the New York "American" show a scene of battle, murder, and sudden death in the foreground; in the middle distance smut and scandal, and disappearing over the dim horizon the things that really count.

things that really count.

In contrast, the "Evening Post" looks at life with
the eyes of a man who wants to understand the large
happenings in his own city and country, and in the
world at large. With a mere glance it dismisses the
unessential and the ephemeral, or omits to notice
them at all.

To read the "Post" regularly is like meeting every day your broadest-minded, best-informed friends, the people who are concerned with things worth while. Your faith in humanity is stimulated, your interests expand, your knowledge grows—life seems to be better now, and death easier in the days to come.

Personally I am not much influenced by the editorials in the "Post." It does not appeal to me to take any editor's opinions in gross. But the "Post" gives, what few papers do, enough careful and complete information about most important affairs to enable me to form intelligent opinions of my own.

In fact, my reading of the "Post" seems a good deal like my college course over again: there are the same ideals, the same culture, the same largeness and, above all, as I have said, the better outlook.

FREDERIC THOMAS BOWERS.

■ This comes from an invalid:

FOR three generations the New York "Herald" has been to the family mentally what daily bread has been physically. The "Times" has been a constant visitor since its renaissance.

The foreign page of the "Herald" is a strong course in contemporaneous history. The instructive reports of the diplomatic and commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations and the Flammarion articles have added materially to my fund of information.

The editorials of the "Times" have been a source of pleasure and interest to me during a long battle for health.

Every morning I have lengthy arguments with the man who writes them.

Often I praise him because he is so catholic in his knowledge, so fair in his judgment, so altogether satisfactory in summing up the case under discussion. His English being forcible and concise, the content of the editorial is easily understood. This is when

he agrees with my point of view.

Occasionally he displays such a lack of insight
of information that I box his ears, shake him,
scold him because his view-point is not the same
as mine.

Again, I commence to read in a doubtful frame of mind. At first I do not agree, but before I am half through I am won to his side.

Can you not realize what these imaginary arguments with this unknown man mean to one who has been practically isolated for a long time?

As it is not possible to visit art shows, theater, opera concert, or lecture, I am able to keep informed by the criticisms of pictures, the plots of the new plays, the actors who are to appear and the famous singers.

Armed with the information gleaned from the newspapers, I am prepared to discuss any of these matters intelligently.

As for believing all that is printed, read a report in the "Herald" and "Times" on February 17 of an attack on a night school principal by Harlem toughs. They are not at all alike. Take news with a grain of salt, believe little, but enjoy the story.

Why is not a native reporter sent to report native happenings? Many accounts are written by men of education apparently, but with a woful lack of knowl-

edge of local history and geography.

The "Herald" and "Times" form part of an aux-



# Cadillac **Progress**

in scientific research marks a well defined line between the motor car of the past and the motor car of now

Automatic electric starting device. Electric lights. Two complete ignition systems. Scientifically developed carburetor. More power. Larger wheels and tires. Larger brake drums. Steel bodies of latest accepted designs. Numerous refinements of essential details.

The improvements incorporated in this year's specifications will give a pronounced impetus to the conditions which have constituted the Cadillac a law unto

These improvements are obviously the result of an economic and evolutionary development; hence, it is useless to seek them elsewhere.

They are the fruits of Cadillac research; of close and accurate measurement; and of scientific standardization.

Consider what an augmentation of comfort is implied in these two announcements, emanating from the Cadillac Company, which has never promised what it

First. A surpassingly fine car made infinitely finer; and Second, a hitherto unattainable ideal resolved into a practical reality.

This more refined and efficient car is a product of that process of ceaseless progress toward perfection the realms of competition.

which has prevailed in the Cadillac plant for ten years.

The simple, centralized, Delco system of starting, igniting and lighting is merely a phase, or an integral part of that process.

To combine these elements of efficiency, for the first time, in a unit, exercising the three separate functions, is of itself an interesting achievement; although such a system as an adjunct to an indifferent car, would be of doubtful value.

But to combine them in the Cadillac adds lustre to that achievement, because it endows an extraordinary motor car with new and henceforth indispensable functions.

Without them, the Cadillac would still be the incarnation of ease, grace, elegance and economy.

With them, a new meaning attaches to the word luxury as applied to motoring.

The 1912 Cadillac automatically removes itself from

### CADILLAC ELECTRICAL SYSTEM Lighting Ignition Starting

The electrical plant in the new Cadillac not only accomplishes what heretofore has been accomplished in a less efficient manner by separate systems—unition and lighting—but goes further and includes in its functions a feature to which motorists have long looked forward, an automatic starter which obviates the necessity of cranking by band.

The about provide of a second control of the control

The plant consists of a compact and powerful dynamo operated by the engine of the car. The dynamo charges the storage battery.

For starting the engine, the dynamo is temporarily and auto-matically transformed into a motor, the current to operate it as a motor being furnished by the storage battery.

motor being furnished by the storage lattery.

To start the engine, the operator after taking his seat in the car, simply retards the spark lever and pushes forward on the clutch pedal. This automatically engages a gear of the electric motor with gear teeth in the fly-wheel of the engine, causing the latter to "turn over," thereby producing the same effect as by the old method of cranking. As soon as the engine takes in charges of gas from the carburetor and commences to run on its own power, the operator releases the pressure on the clutch pedal, the electric motor gear disengages its connection with the fly-wheel and the car is ready to be driven. The electric motor then again becomes a dynamo or generator and its energy is devoted to ignition and to charging the storage battery.

The storage battery has a capacity of 80 ampere hours and as

The storage battery has a capacity of 80 ampere hours and as soon as that capacity is reached, the charging automatically ceases.

Practical tests have shown that the storage battery is of sufficient capacity to operate the starting device and "turn over" the engine about twenty minutes, although it seldom requires more than a second or two. In fact, the Cadillac engine so frequently starts on the spark that the use of the electrical starter is not always required.

The storage hattery also supplies the current for lighting. The car is equipped with two especially designed Gray & Davis electric head-lights with adjustable focus, two front side lights, tail light and specimeter light.

tail light and speedometer light.

The dynamo also supplies current for ignition. Up to 280 to 100 R. P. M. the ignition current comes from the storage battery; above that speed the current is direct from the dynamo through the high tension distributor to the spark plugs. For ignition purposes the dynamo performs not only all the functions of the most highly developed magneto, but possesses even greater efficiency, having more flexibility and a greater range of action. When compelled to drive slowly in crowded thoroughtares, over very had roads or on hills, with the usual magneto, the driver may stall his motor because the magneto is not being driven fast enough to generate current, and it becomes necessary to switch to the battery—if he has one. With the Cadillac system, if it becomes necessary driven so, slowly that sufficient current is not generated the hattery automatically ents in. When the speed is increased the dynamo again automatically takes hold. It wholly obviates the necessity of the driver's keeping constantly on the alert to prevent stalling the motor.

In addition to the ignition before described, the Cadillac is provided with the auxiliary Deleo system with dry cell current which has proven so satisfactory in the past. The extra system is separate and distinct, with its own set of spark plugs and in itself is thoroughly efficient for running the car, entirely independent of the main system.

The entire electrical plant has been designed with a view of compactness and efficiency. It is designed with the idea of similarity and positiveness. It is designed to obvious to the greatest ossible degree the necessity of attention. Above all, it does what

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

# A few of the improvements in the 1912 Cadillac

Automatic electric starting device, electric lights. [See detailed description in unother column.]

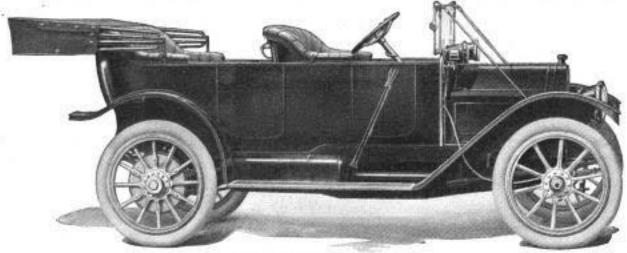
Increased power resulting from motor refinements and our own new curturetor. This new carburetor has not only simplified the matter of adjustments, but wises maximum flexibility and maximum efficiency from low to high speeds without change of adjustment, excepting air adjustment controlled by small lever at the steering wheel.

Wheels and Tires. Increased from 24 in. x 4 in. to 36 in. x 4 in.

Brake drums. Increased from 14 in. to 17 in. diameter.

Bodies. Steel, of latest accepted designs; all fore doors, constructed upon new improved methods.

Gasoline capacity increased to 21 gallons on all models excepting Phaeton and Roadster, in which the increase is to 18 gallons. Gasoline gauge on dash.



# SPECIFICATIONS IN BRIEF

MOTOR—Four-cylinder, four-cycle; cylinders cast singly, 4½inch bore by 4½-inch piston stroke. Five-bearing crankeshaft.
Five-bearing cam shaft. HORSE-POWER—Nominal, A. L. A. M.
rating, 32.4. Actual borse-power greatly in excess of that rating,
due to Cadillac design, Cadillac principles and Cadillac construction. COOLING—Water, copper jacketed cylinders. Gear
driven centrifugal pump; radiator tubular and plate type. IGNITION—Automatic splash system, oil uniformly distributed. CARBURETOR—
Special Cadillac design of maximum efficiency, water jacketed. Air
adjustable from driver's scat. CLUTCH—Cone type, large, leather
Sliding gears, selective type, three speeds forward and reverse.
Chrome nickel steel gears, running on five annular hall bearings;
bearings oil tight. CONTROL—Hand gear-chainge lever at driver's
right, inside the car. Service brake, foot lever. Emergency brake,
hand lever at driver's right, outside. Clutch, foot lever. Throute

STYLES AND PRICES—

STAND PRICES—

BRAKES — One internal and one external brake direct on wheels,
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inch steering land one external brake direct on wheels,
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# STYLES AND PRICES-

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# DETROIT, MICHIGAN



# At Last -



UPPOSE the leading piano dealer in your home town were an old friend of the family.

> Suppose he 'phoned you enthusiastically that he had just received a new kind of player piano—the Virtuolo—and that he was sending it to your house to try, just to see what you think of it.

Suppose, after dinner, you draw the seat up to the Virtuolo and insert a music roll -- a piece you always like to hear played brilliantly.

Suppose you run the roll through just once, to get the purpose of the simple buttons under your left hand, that govern the volume of sound and bring out the melody above the accompaniment, and also to get the "hang" of the little lever in your right hand that governs the time of the piece-fast or slow.

Suppose you then start the roll through again, and you find yourself bringing out the music with all the inspiration and feeling you would throw into it if you could play masterfully by hand, forgetting all about the way you do it.

What happens? You suddenly discover that the piano means as much to you as to any trained pianist -that your finger touch on the buttons is instinctive that playing beautifully is second nature to you.

We've been supposing, but the above is practically what will happen if you will let our dealer send you a Virtuolo player piano on trial.

We want you to hear yourself play with inspira-tion — instinctively — on the Virtuolo in your own home, free of any purchase restrictions, without any agreement on your part to keep it unless you decide it is what you want.

# HALLET & DAVIS PIANO

The Hallet & Davis Piano Company has been manufacturing fine and well-known pianos in Boston for over seventy years. We have spent a fortune bringing this advanced type of player piano to perfection. The Virtuolo is made in our \$500,000 model "daylight" factory in Boston. We offer it in the Hallet & Davis Piano at \$700 in a special mahogany Colonial case. At \$775 in a refined Arts & Crafts design. Also in the Conway Piano at \$575 in a chaste design walnut or mahogany case.

We make special easy terms of payment as low as \$15 monthly. Pianos and ordinary player pianos taken in exchange at fair values. Our reliable, fully guaranteed Lexington player piano is sold at \$450 and \$485, on terms as low as \$12 monthly.

THE FREE "INNER BEAUTY" BOOK

Tells all about the Virtuolo and things about Music and its Inner Meaning that you may not know.

# HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY

Established 1839

Boston

New York

Newark

Toledo

HALLET & DAVIS Plano CO., Dept. A, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York Without of fix-tion on my part, please send me full information about your Free Hem-Test Plan on the Visivolo; also copy of "The Inner Beauty."



City and State

iliary fleet that has belped me wage a successful warfare against an invading enemy

tubercle bacilli. May V. Gooffice.

# Kansas City

■ The American people evidently know and appreciate a good publisher when they see kim. From Kansas City comes little but praise of Colonel William R. Nelson and his "Star" and "Times." This prize-winning letter resembles, in tone and opin-ion, a hundred others from Kansas City:

I N Kansas City, my home, and in the territory I travel I am a constant reader of the Kansas City "Star" and "Times," the latter being the "Star's"

morning edition.

I read the other Kansas City papers—
the "Journal" and the "Post"—occasionally, but the "Star" and "Times," clean in sentiment and appearance, void of all whisky, beer, fraudulent, fake, and patent-medicine advertising, are the papers that come into my home, welcomed with a spirit of confiding friendship.

The "Star's" news columns fairly bulge with local, national, and foreign happenings, written in a dignified, straightforward, yet sometimes humorous, way-but a way in which the conviction of truthfulness is never doubted. The "Star's" cditorial policy, if I judge it correctly, is unique: it handles more varied subjects and in a more masterful way than any other two dailies published in the West. Chicago included. Its outline of attack, as well as its moral tone, are clear, concise, and extremely convincing; an exponent al-ways of the rights of the people—not afraid to tackle, when needs be, the graft of the smallest politician, clean through the ranks, and up to the largest corporation. Kansas City's progress, to a large degree, is, and should be, accredited to the "Star."

The miles of sightly drives and boule-vards, public parks, free baths and play-grounds, the new \$3,000,000 Union Station (now in course of construction), the fight for the West Twelfth Street trafficway, and, notably, the defeat of the Metropoli-tan Street Railway franchise grab, are only a few of the things for which Kansas City people thank the "Star." The proposed franchise extension of the Metropolitan and its defeat at election shows the strength of the "Star" with its readers. The corporation hand-organs were strong for the extension.

Denial was never made that an "open barrel of money was on tap if a voter was of a mind to share it." The "Star" made its most effectual appeal when it quietly but persistently said: "Why vote the railway a fifty-year new franchise when the present franchise, under which the company is now doing business, does not expire

for sixteen years? Supporting the esteem in which the editorial policy of the paper is held among the masses. I will state that I have probably heard hundreds of arguments ended when one of the debaters

would exclaim: "I read it in the Kansas City 'Star.' "

I believe five sixths of the "Star's" army of readers will agree that its news columns, snappy yet complete, authentic and reliable—and always in presentable dress—are its most valued feature. It has been said that "the 'Star' covers the news of the country as completely as the summer's dew."

The only criticism that I am able to urge upon the "Star" is: I am at times un-able to secure it at out-of-the-way small towns, for which, in justice to its many readers who travel, the circulation depart-ment should be more alert.

CUBTIS C. BROWN.

# Senator Hitchcock's View

His Answer to One of Will Irwin's Illustrations

EDITOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

New York City, N. Y. EAR SIR-I can not permit to pass without protest the inaccuracies and unjust deductions in Mr. Irwin's reference to the Omaha "World-Herald" and to me. as its publisher, appearing in your issue of July 1. More or less inaccuracy is excusable in the recital of events which occurred nineteen years ago, but in this case I can not escape the conclusion that some one with a motive has imposed on Mr. Irwin.

Judge Joseph R. Clarkson was out hunting or fishing in a boat on Honey Creek Lake, near Omaha, July 29, 1892. When he did not return, search was made for him. The boat was found and, in the boat, Clarkson's clothes. All naturally assumed that he had been drowned, but a careful search for his body was fruit-

Certain suspicious circumstances led the "World-Herald" to investigate the case on the theory that Clarkson had only dis-appeared. I think Mr. Irwin is correct in saying that Mr. Grimm and Tommy Hunt, among others, were assigned to the

Mr. Grimm was a careful and experienced reporter, and Tommy Hunt was

then, as Mr. Irwin says, a cub reporter. The facts discovered made out quite a strong circumstantial case of disappear-ance rather than of drowning. The "World-Herald" published these discoveries. The strongest circumstance was the letter from the insurance company to Clarkson, which Tommy Hunt brought us from an old schoolhouse near the lake. Apparently the letter could only have been torn up and left in the schoolhouse by Clark-son, to whom it was addressed. We relied on this and other circumstances, and adopted the theory of disappearance as the most reasonable explanation of the mystery.

We published the story of the finding of this torn notice from the insurance company, but its utter worthlessness as evidence was almost immediately proven be-cause it was conclusively demonstrated that the notice had been received in Omaha after Clarkson's disappearance, opened by his partners, and its contents discussed with his relatives.

Moreover, Clarkson's partners charged that the notice and envelope had been thereafter abstracted from their office, which, like many lawyers' offices, was carelessly kept.

The situation demanded, in my opinion, an instant correction. In seeking to prove our theory of the case we had used in perfect good faith a bit of evidence for which we had vouched. Now it was shown to be false. What could the "World-Herald" do as an honorable publication but correct its error and denounce the fraud?

It is a gross injustice to say that I "wrote and signed two columns of apology" at the dictation of the bank where I did business. Had any one made in-quiry in Omaha, he could have learned from many reputable sources that the "World-Herald" is not now and never was subject to the dictation of any bank there or elsewhere. He could have learned that in the fierce struggles over silver coinage then coming on, the "World-Herald" stood forth as the most determined and uncompromising supporter of Mr. Bryan. although every bank in the town was wrought up over my heresy, and several vainly attempted to influence the "World-Herald" to modify or moderate its course. He would have learned a fact notorious in Omaha, that instead of being subject to bank domination, the "World-Herald" risked bankruptcy by resisting the threats of the banks which held its notes.

What I wrote was neither signed nor was it two columns long, as Mr. Irwin says, nor was it an apology. It was a statement setting forth that the chief evidence relied upon by the "World-Herald" had been found to be false and worthless: that the notice or letter from the insur-ance company had not been received in Omaha till after Clarkson's disappearance, and could not, therefore, have been left by him at the schoolhouse, but had been stolen from the law offices of his former partner.

The article closed by declaring that a trick or fraud had been perpetrated on the public through the "World-Herald" by means of this stolen letter, and that with the exposure of the fraud the basis for our theory of disappearance had been destroyed.

Such is the substance of what the "World-Herald" published, but for your information and verification I enclose an exact copy, which is too long to incorporate here. It certainly was not an

apology.

Now, in conclusion, let me say Clarkson's return vindicated the theory that we had exploited, but it would not have justified us in continuing to use proof after we had learned of its falsity, nor in refusing to correct our obvious error.

I regret the necessity of asking so much of your space to make this statement, but I pride myself on the independence of the "World-Herald" as much as I do on its fairness, and I have sacrificed enough in maintaining this character to warrant me in defending it. Very truly yours,
Gubert M. Hitchcock,

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1911.

# Missouri's Journalist Factory

hasket. Be it to the credit of the class. too, that the laugh was a mild and politely good-natured one.

The front room in the suite is the dean's headquarters, or, if you'd rather put it another way, the office of Walter Williams, editor-in-chief. There's a business man's roll-top desk with a row of oddly assorted books—the New York "World Almanac" standing beside Shakespeare—on top. On the wall above the desk old Ben Franklin is the central decoration, and William R. Nelson and W. E. Curtis and other newspaper and magazine men fill the remainder of the space. Dean Williams, as you will hear from other sources than the dean, is as unlike most of his colleagues as his office is unlike their studies or library dens.

### The Editor-in-Chief

H ls training for the chair he now holds began when he enrolled at fif-teen as a printer's devil. He was editor and part owner of a country newspaper at nineteen, and at twenty-three was elected president of the State Press Association. In 1901 he was engaged in the rather Rooseveltian undertaking of editing both the Columbia "Herald" and the State "Trib-une" of Jefferson City—the "Herald" on the spot and the "Tribune" by telephone. For something to do on Sundays he taught a flible class of three bundred. For many years the State has known him as a Missouri Addison, who wrote modern "Spectator" papers as remarkable for their literary charm as for their news value and human interest.

"My own school of journalism was that slow and old-fashioned one, the print shop," he says. "I worked in the back office; then was promoted to the front office and became a reporter. It was a school of many experiences, not of science, . . . In city newspaper plants nowadays even such a course as that is not possible. The new man enters one department or another and learns nothing outside of the limited field of his choice. If he begins as a printer, his promotion is in the composing-room alone, never to another department.

"The modern idea is to teach principles of journalism in as scientific a fashion as principles of law or medicine, and to supplement the class-room training with exacting laboratory work—which in our case is publishing the daily 'University Missourian.

Because of the value of a liberal academic education for writers, the student of journalism in his first two years at the university takes much the same work as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. But in his last two years more than half of his studies are courses that are distinctly professional, such as these

History and Principles of Journalism. News Gathering, Newspaper Making, Re-porting, Copy conding, Newspaper Admin-istration, the Editorial, Advertising, Magazine Making, Newspaper Jurisprudence, A gricultural Journalism, Comparative Journatism, the Press and Public Opinion, Professional Terminology, Bibliography.

# The Teaching Staff

DEAN WILLIAMS'S teaching staff for these subjects is composed of experienced newspaper men, not university professors who have prepared a course. Listed with these teachers of the practical, among the officers of instruction in the school. are professors of the English language and of English literature, a lawyer to lecture on newspaper jurisprudence, and professors of political science, sociology, psychology, English and American history and eco-nomics, and the head of the university department of art.

Before graduation each student is given try-out on a newspaper in St. Louis. Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha. The re-sult is that most of the graduates have assurance of jobs before commencement time. This is the third year of the school. It has increased in attendance far more rapidly than any other department on the Missouri campus—a gain of twenty-five per cent last term. Its students are enrolled from eighteen States this year, all the way from New York and New Jersey to California. Ninety-two are taking the complete course to gain that newest of university degrees-Bachelor of Science in Journalism. Forty-four are taking some of the courses.

From the copy-reading room a basketful of copy starts for the printer's. Follow that basket and you go downtown to the publication offices of the "University Missourian," an address with the businesslike sound of "Broadway and Eighth Street,"

And here you are, in a few minutes' walk from the campus, before a new brick building, which has a lower floor front all of glass, and prism glass at the top to diffuse light into every corner of the long store-room. The sign on the plate-glass front window reads:

> "MISSOURIAN." Evening Newspaper.

In the front office there is only one typewriter, for all of the writing for the paper is done in Switzler Hall except in cases of emergency, when extras are required. The air of the place has something of the country weekly about it; something more of the city daily.

Three men are hired by the university for the mechanical department of the paper. The student has the chance to see as much as he wishes, the way the wheels go around and how the type is set; and he may ask questions to his heart's content. The shop has its own linetype and a du-plex press, which prints from rolls of paper just as city dailies do, and which, if necessary, can finish 5,500 eight-page copies in an hour. The circulation is something to make the editor of the average college daily drop with heart failure—it is close to 2.500. The publication is self-supporting, and so successful as an advertising medium that rival Columbia dailies did some vigorous lobbying in the Legislature for a while in an effort to suppress it. How thorough a training the young

writer is given in this news school is seen in the fact that he is taught even the art of cajoling telegraph operators. When the School of Agriculture's seed and soil special trains tour the State, members of the class in journalism go along as cor-respondents to learn how to work on outof town assignments.

# The Aim of the School

WITH all this, the news school does not assume to do more for its graduates than any other professional school attempts to do. It teaches principles and gives as many practical demonstrutions of its points as possible, but it can no more manufacture experienced journalists than a school of medicine can produce experienced physicians, or a law department graduate expert attorneys. Henry Watterson, in the "Courier-Journal" not long ago, did a rare service for all schools of journalism with this editorial explanation:

"Theological schools do not turn out ready-made preachers, but young men who are trained to become preachers. Medical schools do not turn out physicians, but young men who will in time become physicians. The skilled surgeon is not the product of a college of surgery, but of educa-tion plus experience. The lawyer learns more out of college than he learned in col-Schools of journalism will not make journalists, but there is no reason why they should not be increasingly useful in training young men who have a natural aptitude for newspaper work.

"The most valuable equipment they can give the student is knowledge of subjects with which the newspaper man must deal after graduation from the ranks. Street fights, fires, railroad wrecks, political conventions, and the many occurrences and events customarily treated as news, are hundled differently by different newspapers. The cub reporter who begins work without opinions of his own as to how the news should be served to the consumer will learn the taste and the methods of the newspaper he serves as readily as the graduate of a school of journalism. But there are too many bright young men who can write an article and too few possessing a sufficiently broad education to fit them for higher positions and larger usefulness. Writing is partly a gift and partly an art acquired by conscientious practise. Knowledge of what to write and what not to write must be gained by conscientious study that may well be begun in college, but must be continued throughout life.

To the lover of old-time university tradition, news gathering may appear to be something utterly foreign to the spirit of higher education and to all that is understood by culture, yet when such courses are taught with principles as sound as those furnished in, say, the engineering department, the jangling telephones and the click of typewriters should not, I believe, shock the student-and-a-ventleman more than the sight of the young engineer's tripod and level. But the senates of universities are conservatives for whom there is no equal in any other field. To add another professional school seems to a large proportion of them to be another slap at the cheeks of culture-which already are flushed and stinging from other recent blows. And they are at once right and wrong; but the teaching of journalism as a profession is as inevitable as was the decline in popularity of courses in mythology and Greek.



# The Haynes Goes Everywhere

ND the best part of it is that the Haynes has been going everywhere for more years than most men in the automobile business can recall. Ever since 1893 it has been going everywhere that any automobile could go.

Eighteen years of the history of automobiling are built into the 1912 Haynes. The whole progress of automobile building on the American continent is typified in this splendid automobile.

This means a whole lot to you who are considering the buying of your first automobile this year, or considering the buying of another car to take the place of the old car that is worn out or isn't good enough.

This eighteenth year of the Haynes car is a year of triumph for the pioneer American builder of automobiles. Last year automobile experts. and the public as a whole, declared the Haynes had reached the limit of quality production at a \$2100 price. The 1911 Haynes was a car which seemed to justify this verdict and it was hard to figure how any more automobile worth could be put into a car at the price of the splendid 1911 Haynes, but there is more in the 1912 Haynes, and the price remains \$2100.



is not radically different from its predecessors. It is not radically better, but it does represent a little more all-'round value than we have ever before been able to put into a car, and that means a little more than anybody has been able to put into an automobile selling at the Haynes price.

The 1912 Haynes is a bigger car - 120-inch wheel base; it's a roomier car-wider rear seat and more depth both in the tonneau and in front; it's a more powerful car-the 4½ x5½ motor gives forty to forty-five horse power; it's a safer car-larger brakes give one square inch of braking surface to every thirteen pounds of car, and it is a snappier, more stylish car the whole car is finished in black with seventeen hand-rubbed coats of paint, and the trimmings are of black enamel and nickel,

There is not another automobile in the American market into which is built so much experience and so much skill as the Haynes car for 1912. and there is not another into which is built more beauty of line and proportion. Neither is there any other American car produced in a factory so thoroughly modern in every detail of its equipment. On the ashes of our old factory-completely destroyed by fire last February-we have erected a great modern structure of steel and concrete and within its walls assembled an up-to-the-minute equipment of which, in its entirety, no equal can be found in this country. In the purchase of this equipment no expense has been spared to insure absolute mechanical accuracy in the manufacture of every part that goes into the Haynes car. So, by our loss, Haynes owners are to profit and Haynes values are to be enhanced.

The 1912 Haynes is now ready for delivery. You can see the new models at our branches and agencies, or we will send you a catalogue and name of dealer nearest von. The line is complete, meeting every demand 5-passenger touring, 40 h. p., \$2100; 4-passenger, 40 h. p., Close-Couple, \$2100; Colonial Coupe, 40 h. p., \$2450; 7-passenger Touring, 50-60 h. p., \$3000; 4-passenger Close-Couple, 50-60 h. p., \$3000; Model 21 Limousine, 40 h. p., \$2750; Model Y Limousine, 50-60 h. p., \$3800. Complete regular equipment for all models is of the very highest class. It you are interested in good cars you will investigate the Haynes from radiator to tail lamps and compare it part for part with cars that sell for much higher prices. Address.

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Dept. B, KOKOMO, INDIANA NEW YORK, 1715 Broadway

CHICAGO, 1702 Michigan Avenue



# Government Bonds and Railroad Securities

By WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, Associated with J. S. Bache & Company



William C. Cornwell

HE fundacause of the large decline in prices of securities in August was the sell-ing of strictly investment stocks from the strong boxes of some in-vestors of the most conservative class who are rarely in the market.

These people weighed carefully

the probable effect upon all industries, of the disintegration of such enormous organizations as the Standard Oil and Tobacco Companies.

They reasoned that under a strict interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act a long line of our largest corporations must also take the backward step, and they concluded to sell their securities and wait.

But it is not only the large and astute security holders who have been thus affected.

The attitude of a certain part of the great army of smaller individual invest-ors in the offering of Panama bonds by the Government in June was interesting, as showing that many people with money had been scared away from purchases of railroad and corporation securities at much higher yield of income, and pre-ferred to take a low-rate bond of the Government. This was undoubtedly due to the long-continued political campaign against the corporate operations of the country.

# Distrust Abroad

■ This feeling of distrust of our railroad and industrial management began first to be felt by foreigners in the earlier days of the antitrust campaign. I remember that while I was in London in March. 1907, during the first of the three panies of that year, one of the London bankers asked me what I thought of Union Pacific, the price of which was melting away in the torrid atmosphere of that silent panic time. I told him I thought it was one of the best stocks on the list and a splendid purchase. He asked me why I thought so, and I told him to look at the last state ment, which showed the stock to be worth 200. He said: "You don't believe the statement, do you? Why, we people over here have no faith in your corporation statements."

The Governmental attacks on Union Pacific had been very severe. But they had not been confined to this stock. Shining marks had been chosen; among others, Pennsylvania. A charge by the Govern-ment of relating and graft among the officials had been made. A large issue of the Pennsylvania bonds had just been placed way opened a for us to participate with our better securities in the benefits of that great mar-ket of millions of investors. The Pennsylvania Railroad had arranged for other large sums there for the completion of its splendid terminals. But when the Government charges were made, all negotiations stopped, and a feeling of deep dis-trust among the French people about American securities set in. It was not until recently, more than four years afterward, that our good securities were again taken up by the Paris contingent.

# The Popular Panama 3s

■ This feeling of distrust spread to our own people in 1907, and has been more or less prevalent all the time since. This is so many individual investors "went in" for the Panama bonds. They probably said to themselves that here was a security issued by the power that had been attacking other securities but was itself immune, and to take Government securities would relieve them of all anxiety as to value of principal, however small the return might be.

There is another reason for the popularity of Government bonds.

When people who have not given much attention to the subject of investments wish to select something very safe, their first choice is Government bonds, because their idea is that the element of speculation is entirely absent in such investments. United States bombs always have been good, and probably always will be, but as far as stability of price is concerned, they are as erratic as some of the worst offenders in the speculative list.

### The Career of Some 4s

■ For instance, the 4s of 1907, selling a little above par in 1878, started steadily upward, and in three years had reached 115. In 1886 they were selling at 122, in 1888 at 127. There was thought-light decline, but in 1890 these bonds reached their highest point, 128, and began im-mediately an almost perpendicular flight downward, until in 1893 they had dropped to 112. Thence, during 1894, they as-cended two points, and in 1895 began zigzaging through the next five years be-tween 100 and 115. In 1900 they started the long flight downward, to par and pay-ment in 1907. The life of the 4s of 1925 consisted of a one year's drop in 1895 from 121½ to 116½, whence they began ascending until in 1991 they had reached 138, and from this high point have steadily descended until to-day they are quoted at about 114. The 2s and 3s have also had a fluctuating market, but within narrower ranges.

It is probably impossible, however, to select any security that has a ready market, which is not subject to more or less of a decided swing in price in a term of years. This is because of the violence of our panic storms, which shake even the most stable foundations, even while they do not affect their safety. When, if ever, we adopt a monetary system which, instead of being barbarons, is sound economically and adapted to our needs, these panies will be abolished.

The smaller investor, then, who wants something as good as Government bonds must make up his mind that what he buys may come into a temporary period. when its quoted price is below what he paid for it-unless he is fortunate enough or courageous enough to buy during the panic period itself. He may buy high-class railroad bonds or good railroad bonds of lower grade, contenting himself with 4 to 5 per cent income, but he must do so, resolved to hold them through depressed periods with lowered prices even for these.

# Stock for the Small Investor

■ The smaller investor, however, has always the desire in his heart to make money out of his purchases, in addition to acquiring something which is perfectly safe and yields a fair income. It is not wrong to recognize this desire if consistent with safety.

Some of our railroads are of such stability, having passed through long seasoning periods, that it is conservative to consider their stocks as investments for small holders. Where there are preferred stocks in these companies the record of some of them is such as to make them comparable to bonds.

It is justifiable to advise people with small amounts for investment to buy one share at a time, first, of a preferred highclass railroad stock, and next, one share of common stock, continuing the alternating operation as more money is to be invested.

The list might be made out as follows:

Chi. & N. W. Ry. Co. pref. stock. 200 4.00 Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock. . 121 6.00 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pref. stock . 150 4.70 Union Pacific com. stock. 173 Atchison pref. stock. 103 Southern Pacific com. stock. 115 4.80 Baltimore & Ohio pref. stock... Chi. & N. W. Ry, Co. com, stock 141 Norfolk & Western pref. stock... 90 .....121 Northern Pacific stock.

These are to be bought consecutively, one share at a time, as the money be-comes available. Of course, where funds are sufficient, the number of shares of each stock may be multiplied. The question may be asked, Are these stocks cheap now? If the big investors are, some of them, selling out in anticipation of trouble, is it a good time to buy! Will securities not go lower? They probably will if politics continues its malicious activities. An acute period of depression, hard times, or panic is bound to follow. But what of it? To delay is to wait for uncertainties, and is in a certain sense to become speculative. The idle money of the small investor is liable to be drawn into risky ventures if be waits. On the plan suggested such stocks as mentioned may be bought whenever the money is available, through hard times or good times. One will average the other in a continuous process, and in a long period the most profit will be made in this way by the small and steady investor.

He will, as time goes on, have put away gradually certificates of ownership in properties which will weather all storms and which will become more and more valuable; and be will have one-half of his holdings in common stocks, out of which eventu-ally be may reap the benefit in profit of the country's growth,

# A New Tax-Exempt Law

ON September I a new law went into effect in New York State which provided for the exemption from taxation under the personal property tax law of all bonds, no matter where the property which secures the bonds is located, on the payment, once and for all, of a charge for registration of one-half of one percent (85 on a \$1.000 bond). This payment is made to the State Comptroller. It is an excellent law, much needed by in-vestors who do not relish the process of tax dodging nor like the idea of double taxation.

# Look to the South

FROM "Investments," a well-edited, recent offshoot of the "Bankers' Magazine," comes the suggestion that this is, for a special reason, the time to investigate Southern securities. All re-ports point to a very heavy cotton crop. For the Southern railroads this means heavy tonnage and increased earnings, directly and indirectly. Securities of the grade. "Investments," for instance, points to Southern Railway 4 per cent general and development bonds at about 80 as an anomaly. For four years they have paid interest regularly, and the system is getting into better shape all the time.

Farm lands in the South are increasing in value more rapidly than in any other section. For the whole South, to the extent of about 340,000,000 acres, values jumped from \$6.88 an acre to \$15.84 in the ten years from 1900 to 1910. For the whole United States, in the same time. farm lands rose from \$15.64 to \$32.48 an acre. It does not require the vision of a seventh son to foresee further extraordinary increases in value. Securities based on such prosperity, if thoroughly inspected and tested, should rank high on an investor's list.

### School District Bonds

THE laws of Texas authorize the issuance of school-house bonds by the independent and common school districts of the State. Independent school districts are incorporated, under State laws, for school purposes only, and are allowed to embrace within their limits as much as twenty-five square miles of territory. Com-mon-school districts are created by the Commissioners' Court of the county in which the school district is located, and embrace sixteen square miles of territory. All bonds issued by these school dis-

tricts, independent and common, must be voted by a majority of the qualified voters who are tax-payers, and must be approved by the Attorney-General and registered by the State Comptroller before they can be valid and legal obligations against the district issuing them. They bear 5 per cent interest, have a denomination of from \$100 to \$1,000 each, are issued in amounts from \$500 to \$25,000, mature from twenty to forty years from date, and are redeemable in from five to forty years from date. The total indebtedness of the district, including the bonds issued, does not exceed 7 per cent of the assessed value of the real estate included in the district.

It was the policy of the last State administration, as it is the policy of the present administration, to invest the State Permanent School Fund in Texas school bonds exclusively. This fund, however, is not sufficient to buy all of the school bonds that are being issued. On account of this fact a large amount of these bonds must seek a market elsewhere. They can be bought at par.

# Public Service Bonds

DUBLIC service corporations are those that supply to cities light, heat, telephone or telegraph service, street-car or other transportation service. By their nature they are practical monopolies, their earnings are usually steady, and their bonds, issued under proper conditions, are a high-class investment. Important points to consider in buying such bonds are:

1. Franchises.

2. Management.

3. Physical value of plant and equipment.

4. Earnings.

5. The city council's or the State legislature's attitude toward the corporation.

When satisfactory reports are received on these points, it is time to consider the merits of bonds of public service corporations as investments. these are:

Small margin of fluctuation in earnings, out of which bond interest is paid.
 Growth normally of a city con-

stantly increases earnings and value of property.

. Small chance of loss from uncollectible accounts.

4. Elimination of business risk, due to absence of competition.

# Enlightened Advertising

DELOW is quoted an advertisement of 1) the Lincoln (Nebraska) Traction Com pany, which presents concisely and clearly the enlightened view. "To Investors," it is beaded, and reads:

"Ninety per cent of the street railway securities in Massachusetts are held by local investors because regulation has been in force for years. Regulation settles the question of the capital on which the company is entitled to a reasonable return-It affords publicity of accounts and expenditures

"Regulation has settled the valuation on which the Lincoln Traction Company is entitled to a return. Its valuation makes the preferred stock a dependable and attractive security. It enables every investor to ascertain through the Railway Commission the exact condition of its affairs—a right no investor in private business enjoys."



"More Pressure

RESSURE means protection. When pressure fails, water in the fireman's hose does not protect your property. You must then rely on your fire insur-ance policy, and "More Pressure" in that case depends upon the size and efficiency of the Company you have selected to stand between you and disaster. You cannot have too much of that kind of pressure.

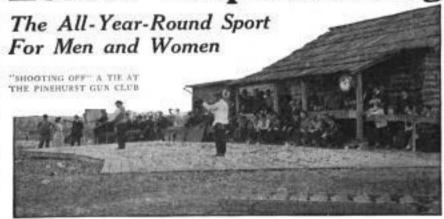
For over a century the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has responded each year to this call for "More Pressure." Its business machinery was never in better working order. With its assets of twenty-four millions it can cover any loss which will ever come to it. In the policy-holder's time of need, the "high pressure" of the Hartford never fails.

Any agent or broker can get you a Hartford policy.

Insist on the Hartford

Agents Everywhere

Learn Trap-Shooting



RAP-SHOOTING closely parallels actual hunting conditions. The open air-the sudden, swift flight of the bird, the opportunity for quick, accurate shooting-all combine to make trap-shooting

# Fascinating and Healthful

Quickly develops the novice into a skilled shot, because of the opportunity for regular and continuous shooting under favorable conditions and pleasant surroundings.

Keeps the old hunter from getting rusty between game seasons. The clay pigeons are in flight every day in the year.

The Winning Scores Are Made With



# SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS

Join your local Club. If there's none near by, start a Gun Club—we will help. Write now for free booklet No. 218, "The Sport Alluring," handsomely illustrated with photos of club and interstate shoots, and prominent Americans and rulers of Europe at the traps and in the field.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

"Pioneer Powder Makers of America"

Established 1802

WILMINGTON, DEL.



come back the more firmly convinced that for combined style and quality mostlement are the highest development of hat-making that the world knows.

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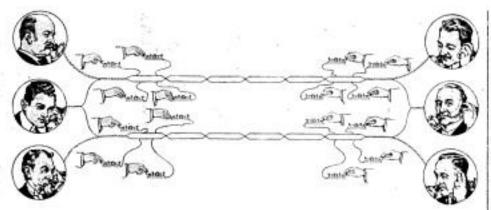
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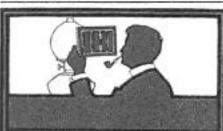
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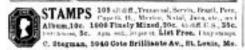
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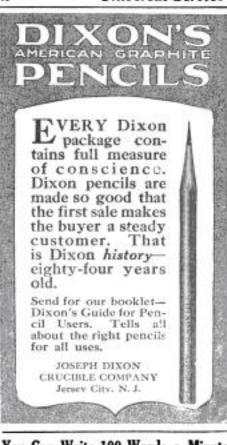
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# Babies' Budgets

Continued from page 19)

add to the family income. This is the way mother number three views it. Before her marriage she earned about \$100 a month. She gave up this income in order to supervise her children herself. When I remarked that her children had a high-priced nurse, she replied contentedly: "They give the best returns of any work I ever did."

The easiest item to figure is the daily cost of food. Each mother could calculate that immediately. It varies widely, not according to the age of the child or the locality where he lives, as much as according to the child's health and the ex-tent the mother can cater to his needs. The lowest estimate is that of the threerhe lowest estimate is that of the three-year-old St. Paul boy (Budget 7), who eats only 15% cents' worth of food a day; the 15-cent estimate for the hypothetical Child Welfare baby, plus % of a cent for cooking-gas. The highest is 59 cents a day for a frail little New York girl (Budget 2), who is fed meat juice instead of broth, olive oil, and 20 cents-a-quart milk. The special diets, which we are coming more and more to give children instead of medicine, raise the expense sometimes as much as a hun-dred dollars a year. For instance, the two little boys of Budget 12 have a tendency to rheumatism, so they are given chicken or squab or some other highpriced white meat which works against uric acid. The daily food expense of the healthy children varies around 35 cents. It is divided into three parts: cost of food for the first six months, for the second six months, and for the second year. It was originally calculated by the month,

but is here reduced to days:	
BUDGET 4-AGE, 1 YEAR. CHICAGO	O.
Lime water	15 00 5-6 00 3-6
Per day \$ .1	6 1-3
Per six months	\$29.81
Lime water. 6 Beef Juice. 6 Potatoes 6 Apples 6 Cornel or prane Juice 6 Cereal 6	90 1-3 91 1-3 90 1-6 90 1-3 90 1-3 90 1-3 90 3-6
Per day \$ .3	14 1-3
Per 6 months	
Per year	
Clothes (home-made)	
Total\$	and the second second
AT 2 YEARS OF AGE	
Food (same as second 6 months, \$ .34 1-3 per day)	
Total\$	170.22
BUDGET 5-AGE, 3 YEARS. SPIRIT LAKE,	IDAHO
1 quart milk. Meat for broth. Eggs. Fruit. Oatmeal. Toast. Pael	
Per day	\$ .36
Per year\$	
Clothes (home-made) from \$50 to \$75	
Total\$ (Nurse-wages, \$4 to \$5 per week; m nance, \$3 a week; total, \$390 a year.	193.90 ainte-

Clothes (home-made) from \$50 to \$75 62.50
Total\$193.90 (Nurse—wages, \$4 to \$5 per week; mainte- nance, \$3 a week; total, \$390 a year.)
BUDGET 6-AGE, 4 YEARS. PARADENA, CAL.
Milk         .03           Eggs         .02           Meat         .04           Proit         .00           Cereal, vegetables         .04           Brend         .03           Gas         .08           Per day         \$ .35           Por year         \$ .27.75
Clothes (home-made)         30,60           Doctor, drugs         5,00           Toys         8,00
Total\$170.75
BUDGET 7-AGE, 3 YEARS. ST. PAUL
1 quart milk
Per day \$ .15 3-4
Per year\$57.49

Clothes (home-made)	4	4.00
Total	\$	128.33
BUDGET 8-AGE, 2 YEARS. NEW BEDFORE	n,	MASS.
1 quart milk		03 03 02
Per day		
Clothes (home-made)		25.00

The cost of clothing is difficult to calculate. We must not overemphasize the apparent saving on home-made garments, for the woman who does her own sewing may have to hire assistance in her housework, while another may spend more money at the outset on ready-made clothes, but do without domestic help. Budgets 9, 10, and 11 are families where the old-fashioned hand-down system still prevails. Mother number nine makes lovely linen suits, which are worn first by the big boy and then by his brother. The littlest brother is energetically wearing out left-overs in the way of baby clothes. Baby 11 is really too young to come into this article, but the budget is so optimistic that I have inserted it.

BUDGET 10-AGES, 1, 3, AND 41/2 YEARS.

BANGOR, ME.		
Milk	4	2-7 2-7 3-7
Per day (for youngest) \$ .1	7	2-7
Per year\$	63	2.09
Food for two older about \$4 a week, each.  Nursery supplies.  Clothes—"There are a great many clothes I have used for all the chil- dren which are still good. But each child needs some new." Amount spent on new probably.	12	2.00
Total (3 children)		

BUDGET 11-AGE, 9 MONTHS. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

"My baby is a wonder. He is no expense whatever for food, being breast-fed; ner for clothes, wearing his sister's leftovers; nor doctor nor nurse, having had none since he was three weeks old; nor even for laundry, as he wears seersucker rompers almost entirely, and I do all his washing myself. He is very stirring, and I can imagine that shoes will seen be a big item."

Nearly every mother spoke of the expense of shoes. "They wear out their shoes so fast!" said mother number eleven in despair. "A new pair every two months: What they don't wear out they outgrow. The little fellow's feet are a different shape from the larger one's, and he can't wear the other's old shoes. What shall I do! There is a whole shelf full of perfectly good ones!"

Mother number twelve spends \$30 a year for shoes for her two boys, paying from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a pair, according to size and quality. Mother number three reckons on five pairs apiece for her two children at \$2.50, a total of \$25 a year. Mother number nine, who was able to bring the clothes expenditure within \$25 because there were many clothes left from an older sister, spent \$7.50 for shoes; five pairs at \$1.50. Mother number ten reckons \$9 for her two boys shoes. These expenditures are approximately 14%, 12%, 30%, and 18% of the entire clothes expense.

There are also irregular expenses which can not be foreseen as clearly as shoes. For instance—the doctor's bill. Many of these thirteen families have no doctor's bill all and others have small ones. \$5, 84, \$15, \$20. There are two large bills, \$60 and \$100. The younger boy of Budget 3 has never been sick a day in his three years and a half.

A BABY COSTING \$298.19 AND A BABY COSTING \$91.56

BUDGET 12-AGES, 3 AND 2 YEARS. NEW YORK CITY
1 quart milk
Per day\$ .98 1-2 Per year\$358.53
Clothes
Total (2 children)

There are five children in this family, from two to eight years old. The food of the oldest boy comes to 24 cents a day, \$87.60 a year, and his clothes to \$23.25, a total of \$110.85 a year,

The other three children vary between these two extremes. The children cost an average, the mother says, of \$100

In the first of these two families \$600 pays for two children; in the second, \$500 pays for five. Mother number twelve threw up her hands when I told her about mother number thirteen, and cried: "You'll have to put me in as a horrible example! I'm a bad manager, but I want them to have the best, and the best costs so much!" In both families the children are well fed and well clothed. The difference in the cost of their food and clothes comes in this way: The two children of Budget 12 have a special diet because of a tendency to rheumatism; this more than doubles the cost of their food. They wear simple clothes, but of the exquisite simplicity procured at high-priced stores which make a specialty of excellent goods and cut.

This loveliness in appearance is costly.

Each child has eight changes of garments. The mother buys both food and clothes lavishly, but not ignorantly. She knows the cost of every article and she gets the worth of her money.

Mother number thirteen, on the other hand, must count pennies. She feeds her children on the plainest nourishing food and dresses them with the utmost econ-omy. The reason she succeeds in dressing and feeding five children on an average of \$100 a year each is that she is a rare combination of brains and health and pluck.

If there were a money unit to measure a mother's efficiency, we should say: "It takes a thousand-dollar-a-year mother to bring up a bundred-dollar-a-year child."

### No Baby-No Budget

HERE are the varying costs of twenty-five children:

\$314.50	\$128.33
265.35	171.85
488.75 (2 children)	128.33
110.97	170.40
170.22	426.10 (3 children)
193.90	591.09 (3 children)
170.75	596,38 (2 children)
	500,00 (5 children)

The average expense is \$177.07 apiece, exclusive of indirect expenses, like higher rent, additional service, summer outings, etc. I sent the last budget blank to a man living in a large city, asking him to get data from one of his married friends. He replied: "I am sorry that I haven't been able to fill out the baby budget. We young professional men don't often get married, and when we do we're not strong on babies—and why? Because we don't get enough salary to pay for the luxury of wife, baby, and home. I get awfully discouraged over it sometimes." There are thousands of thoughtful young men and women to-day who class babies among the luxuries they can't afford.

The economists look backward to tell us what was, and forward to tell us what will be. They have different plans for remedying this bad condition, but those plans belong to the future. The mothers of our twenty-five babies are concerned with the present. What are they doing about the matter now? From these mothers I chose two as examples of women who have solved the problem so far as they are concerned. One is the woman whose baby cost the most, \$314.50 (Budget 1). and the other the woman whose baby cost the least, \$91.56. Their methods are entirely different-each has its drawbacks, each its advantages.

### The Two Types

M OTHER number one, by leaving ber baby for seven or eight hours a day to work at her profession, adds enough to the family income to allow generous expenditure on the baby. Mother number thirteen uses the same brains and energy on her job at home. They are both work-

This purely economic discussion is not the place for consideration of whether or not it is wise for a mother to be sepa-rated from her child during the day. It is common among the very rich and nec-essary among the very poor. When the child reaches the school age the separa-tion can not be avoided. Every mother must decide according to her situation whether she had better add to the family income by earning money berself or by conserving her husband's earnings. The same qualities bring success in either case -brains and pluck, pluck and brains. It is not enough for a woman to work; she must work intelligently.

These two mothers are neighbors, and each is interested in the steady, determined manner in which the other works out their common problem. Each says of the other: "I admire that woman. She is holding down her job,"

# The Tenderfoot Bride

"Ever hold a gun?"

"I never toucked one before,"

He took it into his left hand. "My left hand always was a blunderin' idiot," be-commented. There may or may not have been cunning in this.

She turned away for a moment. The moans of the animal increased distressingly. She came forward, lips tight, hands

out. "Where?" she asked, indicating the beart.

'No-the head-there."

"And my thumb on this? Is this what

they call the trigger?"

"Yes. Steady, then quick."

Afterward she shut her eyes for a moment, but she did not waver.

"Well—next?" he asked her.

"I don't know what you're able to do," she replied to him, "but for me-i's my word of honor-and the new world." If there was a shading toward the perfunctory in "honor" and all of spontaneity in "the new world," the distinction was subtle and unconscious.

"And the twenty-nine miles," she added

decisively.
"Gosh!" he said again, reverently. "I reckon if you do it, you might find an escort convenient to carry that there grip.

THE first ten miles whirled toward them gray and golden, sage and desert be-low, morning above. She would have raced against them, but he held her back.

"There's more, a lot," he reminded her. The next five sauntered pleasantly. Her chest was less obtrusive and her throat less strained forward toward the future

and her goal.

"There's only enough for one meal, so I put it off till late," she explained, slipping down to the sand. "But now we'd better have it."

She opened the box and divided the few sandwiches and a hard-boiled egg.

"I reckon a broiled jackrabbit when I get back will suit me better." Harding thinly protested. "Not bein' a married man. I ain't spoiled to these delicate foods."

"If you don't eat it, the mountain lions will get it," she responded, vague as to fauna, but decisive as to sandwiches. "I shall leave it behind."

They quarreled, so merrily, so delightfully, that she became absorbed in the quarrel and did not detect his sleight-ofhand.

"Now! We've got to be gettin' along." She delayed. "Only fourteen miles more. Let's rest a little longer and you tell a story about cowboying.

He rose and gave her his left hand. She came to her feet achily, but she flung off the weariness and followed him.

SIX miles later she came to an abrupt balt after long silence. "I've been trying not to say it, but I can't go on," she

ried wretebedly.

"You've got to," he answered. "No. you're not to sit down!" He slipped an arm about her and stopped her as she was sinking toward the ground. "Get up and go on!" It was no less than brutal, outwardly.

She looked beyond the ords, into his

grim face, and obeyed.
At the end plodded miles he produce: the second, can eat it while you're gon . I said let

She took it meekly, remark a prome's for the deceit.

he sun hung red and bulging the t Christmas tree ball, not far above the line, "Do you see that?" he asked her, "When

it goes in this country it goes plump: "if of a sudden, and pretty quick aft --- ! it's night."

There were four miles left when also gave way all at once, a heap on the same ground. "You—can—just as well—go on..." she panted softly when he bent over her. "I—don't mind—waiting here till pain bring Charley and the parson."

E sat down beside her and took his H E sat down beside her and thesh shared flesh is shared thesh is the same annual to the Worn as she was, it was unsafe or paim. her to lie there without covering with evening creeping in; and she must not left unprotected. Once he glanced at the soft little heap—limp, the will gone from it, supped with its physical strength.

How long since you seen Rome-Char.



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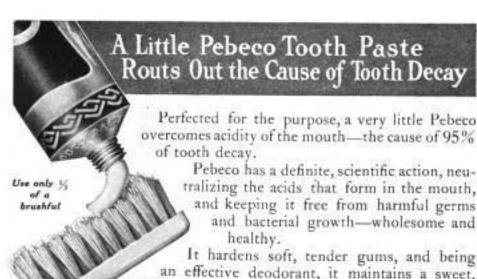
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ley, I mean?" he asked at last irrelevantly.
"Oh, years and years. He came to the
middle West before he came out here."

"You been promised to him all that

"Long before. We weren't much more than little children when we got engaged." He took his hand down and looked keenly into her eyes. "It must have been the real thing to last all them years." She hesitated, twirling a hatpin. "I—

don't know," she said. "We were such children, I've half forgotten him, I'm afraid. But—I had a promise to keep. I've never broken one yet." She brushed away the subject. "Please go on." she implored. "I ain't afraid to stay here. You can bring Charley. He must be better by now."

She lay back upon the sand. Already it was cooling. The shadows of stunted clumps stretched themselves in fantastic contortions upon the desert's face. She relaxed, in a certain luxury of exhaustion, despite her aching body. "I could stay here forever and ever and just be happy." she murmured, the deliciousness of free-

dom and rest taking possession.

In a telegraphic silence a great many things reached Harding's brain. There were

others that leaped, rising to meet them.
"Which is it you really care about," be
asked sharply. "Charley Price—or this new life?" And following, probing: "Is a promise like that worth keepin' if it ain't goin' to make two people both happy?"

I T brought her to her feet, "Go—go on for him," she said, "before I stop to think!"

The appeal made claim upon his strength. "We'll both go on." he said, and they tramped wearily forward.

As they stood upon a slight rise of ground the scene opened at last. Twilight bonfires burned, figures moved in the glow.

A few horses were gathered. Harding smiled, "Arcadia City," he introduced.

She did not smile, but the weariness had passed, her face was aftre. "I think it's glorious!" she responded. "All gone—the slate washed clean—and a new start to make—in a new world! A city to be built! Everything ahead!"

The clean wind swept her hair, her lighted eyes gazed into the future—not a future of dreams, but a future of build-

ing—in a vast world without let—
"By jing, you've proved up on the whole seven!" he exclaimed.

"The seven?"

"I've always said there was seven afraids a person had to be tried on to pass for this country," he explained. "I been keepin' tab on you from the beginnin', and you've proved up on the whole bunch in just this one trip. First, you ain't afraid to be alone; I saw that the first thing when I come on you eatin' sandwiches so comfortable all by yourself instead o' throwin' a fit because there wasn't afraid of your own you. Next, you ain't afraid of your own judgment o' folks; you sized me up pretty sharp and you decided there wasn't no rec-ommendation needed."

She flushed.

"You ain't afraid to hold a gun, though you'd never touched one in your life be-fore. You ain't afraid of the sight o' blood and sufferin', and you never know when you're goin' to be called on to play doctor out here. (I seen two women faint onet because it was easier than patchin'

up a man that got gored.)
"You ain't afraid of the hardest kind o' work. When you looked twenty-nine miles

in the face I could see that."
"You had to drive me part of the way," she corrected scrupulously.

"I only belped to stiffen you up a bit—
you wasn't afraid. And you ain't afraid
to keep your word, no matter what it
means to do it—it's that kind o' stuff, not appearances, counts out here. But the biggest of all"—he watched her radiance rising as she turned back to the prospect—

"you nin't afraid of life—to live it!"

"Afraid of it?" she answered him. "I
can't wait for it! I want to begin building Areadia City—to-morrow!"

BY some drawing, her eyes were swung about to his, "If you were mine instead o' Charley Price's," he said deliberately, "I could build the metropolis of the world." He saw her throat beat. Then they walked down to the fires.

As they approached there was confusion. A shouting, a welcome rose. Then great r confusion-and from the midst a horse and rider broke away and dashed off.
"Bome's gone!" came from a dozen.

It was this that the two learned; the citizens had remained all day with the unhappy groom. It had finally been decided to abandon the town and scatter: but this must not happen while the bride might still arrive to find no wedding party. The group had agreed to wait until next

Romeo's courage had apparently gained

with the hours, when it came to be the general surmise that the bride had not arrived from the east; but when she and Harding were sighted, a sudden panic had convulsed him beyond all previous terrors. "I darsent get married! I can't support

What'll I do? I'm goin' to starve

to death!" he had wailed. "And then all at once he mounted and he bolted," concluded the traveling sales woman indignantly.

THE face of the bride had undergone a series of interesting psychological changes during the development of facts. At the end she was steely.

"There are other horses, I see," she re-

A half-dozen were there. "It's a pity if somebody can't get him," ne said with calm firmness. "When a she said with calm firmness. girl's come two thousand miles for a hus-

band, she don't intend to die an old maid." There was a moment in which no one rose to leadership. Harding's head was bent. He turned at last, silently seeking the girl's eyes; what he found there was unrelenting and imperative. He became as one who submits to sentence. He shook off something inwardly, drew himself reso-lutely erect. "We'll bring the dirty, sneakin' dog back and marry him if it takes every gun in Arcadia City to do it." be said then. "He'll find he's got somebody to reckon with when he tries to give that kind of a bride the go-by." He picked his horse and summoned the five best men. "Where's the lasso I made this mornin'! That's it. Now—go!"

The buddling women and children and old men watched the six shoot out against the reddish, empty west and vanish. They crowded about the fires and cast timid, curious glances at the bride. She stood rigid, waiting; not so much as a hand out to a blaze, though the sunless wind cut.

At the end of infinite time a clamor broke, rose, grew, arrived. In the mid-of it rode Romeo. Over his horse's head tugged the lasso. Harding, although he had given over the roping to an assistant on account of his own disabled arm, never-theless rode at the head, as merciless and commanding as the chief of a warfaring tribe, savagely bent upon vengeance. The captive groom arrived in the midst of his

six captors, bowed, crushed, cowering.

The rigid bride raised a hand and beckoned the group forward. They lined upbefore her. The women and children held each other's hands, and two even whimpered, so awesome had this forsaken maiden become. She stood like the day of judgment, and every one present quivered and was hushed.

"You're the man (there was a peculiar though delicate emphasis) I've crossed two thirds of a continent to be married to."

There was no answer save more exces-

sive collapse,
"You're the—man—I've been promised to for eight years, and it was because of that promise I walked twenty-nine miles to-day when I had the chance to take a train for home, 'cause I wouldn't break my word to a man I s'posed was only pres-trated and was all the while looking to keep his word same as me."

Tremulous, tortured silence.

"After all I've went through," she continued, "I decided you shouldn't get away. I was going to have you back if it took one of those sheriffs and posses I've read about. You can stay right where you are now till I excuse you. I decided I'd have you back for a witness to my weddin' to this gentleman who escorted me." She held out her hand to Harding.

HE was white under the tan of him as he dismounted and came to her wonderingly, doubtingly. For the moment Charley Price's terror gave way to a jeal-ous rage. "You dare to marry her—she's mine!" he shouted.

The old, sure Harding returned. "My friend, you had the misfortune not to speak quite soon enough. This territory's obligin' nough not to require a license, and I don't see no good reason why the nuptials can't proceed accordin' to the wishes of this lady and myself."
While the hush hung the little parson

performed the ceremony in the rising wind and the flapping light of the bonfires.

The next morning a small caravan set out, on foot, on horse. Strange costumes were worn, strange bundles were carried All that remained of Arcadia City set out to scatter and disintegrate and be heard of no more,

Except the builders. They, the two of them, stood and watched the disintegration and planned the city to be.

"I'll ride to San José and buy enough grub for a week and a tent to start in." Harding said. Then they looked at the strewn, scattering ashes and laughed, the phenix of youth arising within them.



# The "Autocrat"-A Superb Car Perfected

The Autocrat of 1911 was admittedly—and is to-day—a leader among four-cylinder cars, regardless of price. Its superb riding qualities and long distance touring ability; its beauty of design, strength, speed and absence of vibration made this car the most successful Oldsmobile of recent years and gave a real significance to the phrase, "Autocrat of the Road."

This is the car which the makers have sought to perfect. It goes without saying that changes have not been very radical. The basic principles of a long-stroke, easy running motor, with surplus power; large wheels and tires; comfort-giving body suspension; finest finish and upholstery are all retained. The practised eye will see refinement of detail in the body, such as the hooded dash and fore-door ventilators; increased luxury of equipment and mechanical changes which add to the value and convenience of the chassis and place it still farther ahead of the average types.

The price, including a list of accessories not equalled for completeness and quality, remains the same, \$3500 for a complete car.

# Engine and Chassis

Long-stroke, T head Motor: 5 in. bore, 6 in. stroke. Compression release for easy starting. 4-speed transmission with unusually quiet gears. 38 by 4½ inch Tires. Demountable Rims. 34 elliptic rear springs and shock absorber equipment. Improved system of lubrication.

# Body and Equipment

Seven passenger touring, Tourabout, Roadster and Limousine bodies. Ventilators in fore-doors, an exclusive Oldsmobile feature. Nickel and black enamel finish on metal parts. Regular equipment includes top and slip cover; windshield, speedometer, electric and oil side and rear lamps of new design; tire irons, etc., all of the finest quality.

The six-cylinder "Limited" is presented with similar improvements and refinements at no increase in price: \$5000 for the seven passenger touring car completely equipped.

# OLDS MOTOR WORKS, LANSING, MICHIGAN

31

# FAIRBANK'S "RULE & THREE"

# FOR THE KITCHEN



# Gold Dust

does all cleaning work about the house so easily, so quickly, so thoroughly, that to do without it is like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

Your kitchen, your pantry, your bathroom, your stairs, floors and woodwork all need the brightening influence of Gold Dust.

If all women in America but knew how much time and trouble Gold Dust would save them, not one of them would be without a package in the house.

Start right today by ordering Gold Dust from your grocer. They all sell it.

"Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work"

# FOR THE TOILET



# Fairy Soap

Its whiteness suggests its purity. Moreover, it is white to stay white.

It floats always within easy reach—you don't have to dive for it. The shape of the cake is oval—it fits the hand to a nicety.

Being made from edible products, Fairy Soap agrees with even the tender skin of a babe, and cleanses thoroughly without irritating.

Try Fairy Soap in your nursery and learn why—though its price is but 5c—it possesses more soap virtues than any other soap at any price.

"Have you a little 'Fairy' in your home?"

# FOR THE LAUNDRY



# Sunny Monday

Sunny Monday is a white soap—made from choice fats, vegetable oils, and a wonderful *dirt-starting* ingredient, which saves rubbing.

The use of Sunny Monday means the saving of clothes—it will double their life—and make them whiter than you ever saw them before. Washes equally well in hot, cold, luke-warm, boiling, hard or soft water.

Sunny Monday is the best laundry soap we know how to make.

"Sunny Monday Bubbles will wash away your troubles"

# Ollier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

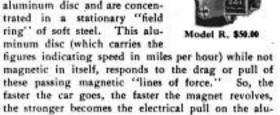


"How About It?"

# The Warner Principle and Refined Warner Construction

You who have marveled at the supreme sensitiveness, accuracy and reliability of the Warner Auto-Meter, continuing unchanged through the life of many cars, will be interested in the reason for this enduring perfection

THE WARNER AUTO-METER is made on the magnetic induction principle. A revolving permanent magnet creates a drag or pull in direct ratio to its speed. The faster it revolves the stronger becomes the pull. The "lines of force" creating this pull pass through an aluminum disc and are concentrated in a stationary "field ring" of soft steel. This aluminum disc (which carries the



the speed dial. When the car stops, a hairspring (the same as used in your watch) returns the speed dial to "0."

minum disc, and the more miles are indicated by

# The Warner Magnet

This is made from a steel of special formula, rich in Tungsten, which, out of some eight hundred formulas tested, was the only one which would produce a magnet which

would stay magnetized and not become weaker with



The only similar magnet used for speed indicating purposes is stamped from soft sheet steel, and a number of these stampings are riveted together to form the complete magnet. The results from such

construction may be easily imagined.

The Warner Magnet revolves in a double ball-bearing, the cups and cones of which are hardened, ground and then lapped to a silver polish. Imported Hoffman balls are used. These come guaranteed to group inch in size; that is, they are accurate within one-fourth the diameter of the average human hair. The bearing spins freely, yet there is no perceptible "play" or lost motion whatever.

# The Warner Speed Dial

This, as described above, is aluminum. It is mounted on a standard ship-chronometer pivot, as shown, to which is connected a hairspring to re-

turn the disc to zero when speed stops. The complete disc, with pivot and bairspring, weighs but 106 grains. This

is one reason

why the War-

ner is so du-rable. The jars of auto-

mobiling can

no more in-



less disc than you could injure a feather by striking

# The Warner Jewel Bearings

The speed disc, just described, is mounted in a bearing composed of four sapphire jewels—two hole jewels and two plate jewels. The hole jewels are the modern 'olive' type, the hole being cupped out at top and bottom until the bearing surface is a hair The pivot, lapped to a point, rests on the plate So the bearing surface is two hair lines and two points of hardened and brilliantly polished steel against sapphire, lapped to a mirror finish. Friction is nil. Under a high-power microscope the Warner pivots and jewels glisten like silver. Ordinary pivots and jewels, under the same microscope, look like round files imbedded in rough pebbles.

# The Warner Odometer

This is a Warner invention and is made complete in our factory. It is in reality a modification and refinement in miniature of the register for ringing up fares on a street car, and is quite as sturdy and durable. It registers 100,000 miles and repeat for "season," and 1,000 miles and repeat for "trip." The materials are the finest for the purpose-solid celluloid figure discs, durable brass indexing wheels, hardened-steel driving and operating parts. The odometers, in banks of 12, are run by power for I,000 miles at 12 miles a winute, as a test, before being mounted in the Auto-Meter. The miles and tenths of both trip and season must agree on all 12 odometers at the end of this racking test.

# The One Odometer for Touring

The Warner Odometer has two trip dial resets. One returns all the figures to zero with one turn. The other turns up any desired mileage on the trip dial. By means of this the odometer can be set to pick up and follow a route book, beginning at any desired point and have the trip mileage agree with the route book. As official route books use the Warner for surveying and laying out their routes, Warner users can go from one end of the

country to another neithout asking a single question as The Warner Unbreakable Driving Shaft Casing

Warner users are free from shaft troubles which do not result from accident or normal wear. The Warner casing is made from two strands of high carbon spring-steel wire, one wound over the other into an oil-tight-flexible tube, which can be bent, kinked or twisted without breaking, and

is so hard it will not wear through. The ordinary brasa tubing (similar to that used to sound auto horns) gives continuous trouble, as motorists know to their sorrow.

# Further Warner Refinements

Naturally we have only been able to touch the "high spots" in the above. The complete story of the Warner—its refinements in material and workmanship, the careful tests of every operation, and why and how it is Supreme in Sensitiveness, Accuracy and Durability—is told in the Warner Catalog. It is fully illustrated and will prove intensely interesting to the automobilist who wants to swew and is not content to accord interpretate delaims for truth. to accept unsupported claims for truth

### The Warner Is the Cheapest Speed Indicator

If you expect to drive a car, with speed indicator attached, for more than a single year, the Warner will prove a dollars and cents economy. It seems impossi-ble to wear one out. We actually do not know how long a Warner will continue

to give an absolutely accurate indication of speed and distance. Warners eight and a Warners eight and a half years old are still giving perfect service. Some have been transferred to seven and eight cars. Some have indicated up to 90,000 and 100,000 miles. All we have tested have been accurate to the hair.

YOU MUST AGREE that it is economy to pay the slight differ-ence for a Warner in-stead of a few dollars less for an inaccurate and unreliable speed indicator which should not be expected to hold up more than a single season at the outside.

The far-sighted automobilist who considers radius in connection with price is the one who demands and insists upon the Warner Auto-Meter.



WARNER

"The Aristocrat of Speed Indicators"

# WARNER INSTRUMENT CO. Main Offices and Factory Beloit, Wis.

BRANCH HOUSES MAINTAINED AT

Atlanta Boston Buffalo

Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland

Denver Detroit Indianapolis

Kansas City Los Angeles New York

Philadelphia Pittsburgh Portland, Ore. St. Louis

San Francisco Seattle

Canadian Branch: 559 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario

The Warner can be secured through reputable Automobile Dealers in any city or town in the United States. Warner branches are maintained in all the principal cities for the convenience of these dealers and their customers. Inquiry to Beloit or at our branches is invited for Warner literature.

Free to Automobilists A vest-pocket "Automobile Expense = Record" tab indexed for conveniently keeping account of tires, gasoline, oil, repairs, etc. Sent FREE for name and model of your car. Address E. C. COLLINS, Booklet Dept., Warner Instrument Co., Beloit, Wis.



# An interesting experience with Polarine

Saurer Motor Company 30 Church St., New York

August 11, 1911.

Standard Oil Company, 555 West 25th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

It will probably be interesting for you to know that the "Pioneer Freighter", the 43½ ton Saurer motor truck which has just finished the run between San Francisco and New York with a load averaging 3½ tons, used Polarine Oil, Transmission Lubricants and Grease.

This was the most gruelling trip through which any motor vehicle ever passed.

For twenty-seven consecutive days the truck was never off the low gear, 2.4 miles per hour, the engine running 1000 r.p.m. Over the White Mountains of Arizona deep snow and mud were encountered in temperatures of down to zero, while through the desert sixteen days were consumed, most of which was on the low gear in temperatures of 140 during the day and never less than 100 at midnight.

This, you will agree, was a most trying test for the cooling system and the lubricating oils, but never once during this most trying trip was the engine overheated or the lubricating anything but perfect.

Inspection of the cylinders and valves in Chicago and again in New York on completion of the trip totaling over 5,200 miles, showed them to be in perfect condition, and entirely free from carbon.

The gear case in which we used Polarine Transmission Lubricant was opened only once during the trip for inspection and found to be in perfect condition.

If there is any further information which would be interesting concerning this trip, we would be pleased to supply it.

Yours very truly,

H. D. WATSON,

Eastern Sales Mgr.



The Polarine Brand covers:

Polarine Oil (in gallon and half-gallon sealed cans, in barrels and half barrels), Polarine Transmission Lubricants, Polarine Cup Grease and Polarine Fibre Grease.

These lubricants cover the needs of every part of the car.

Send to our nearest agency for "Polarine Pointers" which includes hints on the care of motor cars.

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)



Saturday, September 9, 1911



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Illustrated with a Photograph

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily clapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Coller's will reach any new subscriber.



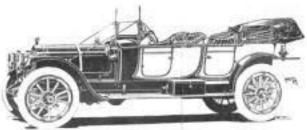
THE Packard is the prevailing car at every touring center because it is a being of fibre and sinew. To such qualities has been added the unusual touch of elegance that gives the Packard its distinction in the motor car parade

According to the registrations published in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, 53 per cent of all the cars driven by American tourists in Europe, from April 1 to July 1, were Packards and there were over three times as many Packards as cars of any other make,

Since 1907 the management of the Hotel Elton (Waterbury, Coon.) has kept a register for the use of touring automobilists. Every tourist is registered who has stopped there in the last four years. It is interesting to note that the three leading cars represented have stood in the same ratio for the last four years.—New York Hervid.

The registrations at the Elton, as published in the New York Herald, show that among sixty-six makes 14 per cent of all cars were Packards and that there were nearly twice as many Packards as cars of any other make.

Ask the man who owns one Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan



district the second sec

The 1912 Packard "Six" Phaeton



SUPPOSE it were possible to identify and keep track of each hair of your head. Under normal conditions you would find that shedding and re-growth are practically continuous.

What does this mean? Just this:—

In order that re-growth shall keep pace with natural loss, the scalp must be healthy and vigorous.

If the hair grows thinner during adult life it is more than probable that the scalp needs special attention—it has become too lazy to perform its functions properly.

Then is the time to wake the scalp up—to vitalize it—to form the habit of systematic shampooing with

# Packer's Tar Soap

(Pure as the Pines)

Make a generous, creamy lather with the hands. Apply it to the scalp and use a rotary or kneading motion for five minutes or more. Then rinse thoroughly and dry. Ordinarily, men should do this once a week; women, once a fortnight.

Packer's Tar Soap is not merely an agreeable and refreshing toilet preparation. It is a scientific blending of Nature's best aids to scalp and hair health. On merit alone it has won and kept the confidence of three generations.

For 10 cents, silver or stamps, we will mail you a sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap, also our booklet, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp."

THE PACKER MFG. CO. Suite 88, 81 Fulton St., New York



# Straight Talk to Men Who Smoke

The last two years have seen a revolution in pipesmoking. Prince Albert came on deck with a brand new deal. Here was tobacco with wonderful flavor and fragrance without a touch of rankness. Here was tobacco that burned long but burned free and steady, that held its fire close and never sogged, but burned down to dust-fine ashes. Here was tobacco you could smoke all day and it wouldn't bite your tongue.

Prince Albert brought the first notable improvement in pipe tobacco since the days of Walter Raleigh.

You have seen, Men, how P. A. has made itself solid with millions of smokers. Steady pipe users switched to P. A. Men who hadn't smoked a pipe for years, men who had tried it off and on but couldn't get satisfied, men who were pipe-shy on account of stung tongues—they loaded up with P. A. and settled down to steady enjoyment.

Prince Albert has done more in two years to make the pipe popular than all other smoking tobaccos in a generation. Could any smoking tobacco do this unless it had the real goods?

Now, men, we want you to **know** why Prince Albert is different, why it's in a class of its own. **The reason** is the Prince Albert process. This is what makes P. A. what it is.

This process was discovered by a well-known German scientist who dearly loved a pipe and experimented with smoking tobaccos as a side line. He knew he had hit upon a big thing in this process. So did we when this company acquired it. Experts were put on the job of perfecting it. The work took three years and cost a bunch of money. But we knew it would make a wonderful smoking tobacco and we had the faith to back it.

The United States Patent on this process was granted July 30, 1907. Two years later we were prepared to manufacture Prince Albert on a vast scale.

Here, again, we showed our confidence in the new process by expending great sums to tell the smokers of America about it. We advertised it in a new and bigger way, because Prince Albert deserved it and because we knew that practically every smoker who tried it would be a steady P. A. user.

Now men, this is the showdown. If you haven't tried Prince Albert, try it now. Cut out the argument and the surmise and the speculation. Put it to the jimmy pipe test. Let the tobacco smoke for itself. Then you'll understand what this patent Prince Albert process means to you. You'll know why it has revolutionized pipe-smoking and started two men to smoking a pipe where one smoked before.

# PRINCE ALBERT

# the national joy smoke

Now, you may think you don't care a picayune about the process that makes Prince Albert, just so you can smoke the tobacco. But it is mighty important for you to know about this process, to know it is patented, to know it is exclusive. The wonderful success of Prince Albert has started a host of imitators.

The woods are full of "just-as-goods."

A horde of brands whose makers didn't have the faith to push them on their own merits are following on. They are trying to profit from the great reputation of Prince Albert and from the increased demand for pipe tobacco that P. A. has created. You ought to **know** that these imitations are not like Prince Albert.

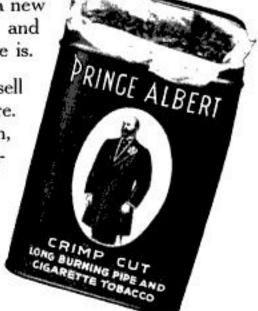
Prince Albert can't be duplicated, because this patent process can't be duplicated. That's why P. A. alone has the P. A. qualities—the no-bite, the

rich flavor and mild fragrance. Don't get stung with substitutes.

If you've never tried Prince Albert, you're losing certain amounts of enjoyment every day. Get down

your old jimmy pipe from the shelf or blow yourself to a new one, load up with P. A. and find out what a joy smoke is.

All on-the-job dealers sell Prince Albert everywhere. 10c in the famous red tin, 5c in a red cloth bag enclosed in weather-proof paper, a handsome half-pound tin humidor and a pound humidor of crystal glass.



R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

# Soups, Stews and Hashes Are delightful dishes when properly seasoned. Housewives find that



# LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

Gives "just the finishing touch." Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Gravies, and Chafing Dish Cooking seem insipid without it.

Assists Digestion.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.



writer in the world, far excels as see marking made. Entire line visible, and related to the lack spacer, tabulator, two black, and related to the lack spacer, tabulator, two lable Machine Free for a very ryles. No selling necessary.

To Get One Free and to learn of our every terms and percentented offer, say to us in a letter "Mail your Free Offer." THE PITTSBURGH VISIBLE TYPEWRITER CO.



# Don't Be a Ringer-Own the Time Clock

Why not own the time clock instead of "ringing up"? There is no reason why you can't do it if you have ambition.

You begin by making up your mind you want to do better. Then you decide upon the work most conrenial to you. It may be any occupation listed on the coupon. You simply indicate your choice by marking the coupon as directed, and sending it to the International Correspondence Schools. In return you will receive without charge a wealth of informa-tion on the trade or profession in which you wish to perfect yourself.

The I. C. S. will show you how to start at the very beginning, or it will enable you to advance from the point where you are today. There is no lost time with I. C. S. instruction. It puts ready money in your pocket,

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civil Service Namelah Architect Present Chemist Greate Chemist Greate Languages Indian Commercial English Building Contractor Industrial Designing Commercial Handrather Window Triuming More Card Writing Advartising Man Stemographer Bookkeyper Foolitry Farming

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Present Occupation. percent and No.



# Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, September 9, 1911



Next Week's Collier's Will Contain in Addition to the Regular Departments

# The New World

# By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

■ "The Aiken polo team had just defeated the New Orleans team for the Southern championship and the spectators had started down the Whisky Road for Aiken, when the airman in his Wright biplane came sailing over them, spanking through the air from Augusta, and dropped into the polo field. The spectators, with such old-fashioned means of locomotion as motor-cars, buggies, mule teams, and polo ponies, raced after him, and gave the stranger from the skies a welcome. He liked his welcome; built a nest for his birdship in a turn of the race-track, and for a month made Aiken his home Frank T. Coffyn was his name, and in the morning he was the chantecler that woke us from slumber. At first when the beat of the engines was lost in the silence we were apprehensive until again we heard them ticking steadily over the cotton fields. But in a week we decided Mr. Coffyn was quite able to take care of himself. We were less concerned about the young man in the skies than whether his devil wagon would frighten the particular pony upon which we happened to be perilously balancing " Thus Mr. Davis describes the coming of the aviator to Aiken, and after a week of more or less indifferent curiosity in the movements of the devil wagon, Mr. Davis himself came under the spell of the birdlike machine. He secured permission to make a flight with Coffyn, and he has described his sensations during his first wonderful ascent into the clouds.

# More Prize-Winning Newspaper Letters

 The publication of the prize-winning letters in Collier's Newspaper Contest has been received with great interest among the thousands of competitors, and has been widely commented upon by the press. Next week we shall publish the third instalment, including the winning letters from Portland, Oregon; Baltimore, Maryland, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

# The End of the Season

A PAGE OF SKETCHES BY MAGINEL WRIGHT ENRIGHT

■ The frontispiece next week, which is in color, is called "The End of the Season" It cleverly depicts some of the humorous aspects of the September exodus from the summer resorts, especially the children's share in the last day by the sea. Last month, in the issue of August 5, we published a page of sketches by the same artist under the title of "Little Drops of Water and Little Grains of Sand."

# The Vacation Prize Contest

First Prize \$100 : : : Second Prize \$50 All Other Accepted Manuscripts \$25

 We have announced another Vacation Prize Contest under the same conditions as the one held last year. One hundred dollars will be paid for the best manuscript of a thousand words or less, describing an actual vacation experience; \$50 will be the second prize, and \$25 will go to the writer of every other manuscript we accept. Contributions must be mailed before November 1; and while we anticipate an even greater response to this contest than to those of the past three years, every manuscript will be carefully read by the judges, and the prizes will be announced before the end of the year. Contributors are urged not to roll their manuscripts and, if it is possible, to have them typewritten. We are especially anxious to secure a few good photographs in connection with each manuscript. On its back every photograph should be described and the name and address of the sender should also be written. The article and the photographs should be sent in the same envelope and should be addressed to the Vacation Editor, Collier's, 416 West 13th Street, New York City. The manuscripts MUST be limited to one thousand words.

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# dean Mr. Summer Man and Summer Lady

While Providence has helped you to take your little boy and girl out into the country to play all Summer, in some strange way I am made to work all these hot days in the steam and wet of a Mary-land fruit-canning factory. Last Winter I worked all the time in a Southern oyster factory, where my hands were cut, and I got so tired. Next Winter I must be back

again. I never go to school.

I want to play and grow up like your children. Won't you help for their sake, or somebody's sake?

The good men have tried to change the laws, and nearly succeeded, but they cannot try again for they haven't any money. It takes several thousand dollars, and they don't know where to get it. So they send me—the little factory girl—to ask help of you and your little ones.

Don't try to write-it is too hot. Just tear out my picture, sign your name, and stick a two-cent stamp over my left foot-then Uncle Sam will do the rest. Later you can tell how much you feel like giving



I will help,

Signature.....

. 14 we are to fight the frightful Child Labor Laws of the Gulf States next Winter, we must know now if we can depend upon the necessary financial suport. It was never so hard to raise funds as now, and yet the need was never so great. Hence this appeal.

# National Child Labor Committee







# BRICKBATS & BOUQUETS &

BOSTON, MASS.

HERE, you humbug, where is Sullivan? This is the third week in succession without him. What's up? Just married or what? A vacation? The devil you say. There are some people we can't let go. Come, deliver the goods, or apologize. T. F. O'CONNOR.

SCRANTON, PA.

What has become of the "Watchdog of the Government?" Is it possible that Mark has become so disgusted with the great and good standpat progressives that he refuses any longer to insurge?

G. E. HOOK.

For several years past the "Journal" has resolutely closed its advertising columns to all known deceptions of the publie, and it was one of the papers that received the illusive promise of the "Ad-vertisers' Protective Association" of gen-erous advertising patronage if it would open its batteries on pure-food legislation, which offer was at once forwarded to which offer was at once forwarded to COLLIER'S as a possible aid to that fearless paper in its fight on these evils.

—Miles City (Mont.) Journal.

Avis. Pa.

I have been a subscriber to the "Columbus Medical Journal" for three years past, and I think it should be read and practiced in every American Home. And I am of the opinion that when doetors have to resort to Compulsory Laws to maintain their practices of medicine made of Animal Matters and viruses of very nearly 30 descriptions, they are very nearly to the end of their string as it were. Yours Respectfully

(Mr.) L. M. KLINE,

I am takeing the liberty of addressing you. To Protest against an alleged attack upon that Staunch Friend of the People and the Public Health, and His Magazine. I refer to Dr. C. S. Carr, and the Columbus Medical Journal.

This man and his magazine, is in my

opinion doing more, to tear the mask of Hypocrisy and Benevolence, from an Inhuman Trust whose real objects are to prey upon Human credulity, and Traffic in Human Ills. And that This man and his magazine is conveying MORE REAL INFORMATION ALONG THE LINES OF RIGHT AND NATURAL LIVEING TO THE PEOPLE, than any publication within their reach.

I desire to believe that the attack al-leged to have been made in Collings, is a mistake, and due to a misapprehention, supplied perhaps by the Medical Trust, which is angered beyond all controll, at all who would give their prey. The Public.

any real Information.

Respectfully, John A. Welsch, M.D., Ph.G. Graduate College of Physicians and Sur-geons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1896 And Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., 1901, etc.

Polsos, Most.

Why don't you wake up to the fact that you are only a tool used by the "Medical Trust" and it is you for the TOBOGAN and the encline is getting steeper don't you see?

THEODORE E. OSTLUND.

The searchlight was turned upon Alaskan conditions, chiefly by WEEKLY, with excellent effect.

Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The greatest of the independent magazines to-day is COLLIER'S; it prints what it thinks, and it generally thinks right. -Salina (Kans.) Journal.

We believe that in the minds of the public there is no trace of doubt that Alaskan mineral lands of priceless value would now be the undisputed property in perpetuity of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate but for the wide publicity that was given to the proposed theft. The publicity campaign, led by COLLIER'S WEEKLY, and supported by the independent and progressive newspapers and magazines, was without precedent for vigor and persistence.

-Philadelphia (Pa.) North American Mr. Brandeis, as Mr. Glavis's attorney,

had a great part in disclosing the truth;

and Collier's Weekly served as a megaphone through which the alarm was shouted.—The Outlook.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY, that great family journal that has been making life a burden for the big rascals of the country during the past year, and is still keeping up the good work.

-La Junta (Colo.) Tribunc.

Colling's reputation for veracity is unsullied since it doesn't care what it says. -Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Journal.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY has accomplished much for the betterment of the United It is the one weekly journal absolutely untrammeled in expression of its opinions.—Douglas (Ariz.) Dispatch.

The Sterling Debenture Corporation, exposed by that unsleeping friend of the righteous and foe of the wicked. Colling's WEEKLY, is now in the hands of the Government officials for using the mails to defraud.—Colusa (Cal.) Herold.

COLLIER'S succeeded in defeating Albert J. Hopkins, who represented certain factions in Illinois in the Upper House of the National Legislature for a number of terms, but in doing so Collien's unwit-tingly perpetrated a joke on the people. It created such opposition to Hopkins, the "interests" were enabled to elect William

-Texarkana (Texas) Texarkanian.

You wind up an editorial on "The New South" with the statement that immigration in the South "is bound to increase with the coming in of farmers from the Central West who are just learning that they can sell their present farms for a hundred dollars an acre and buy Southern land just as good for twenty." As a loyal son of the Central West I must beg to differ with you. Iowa will produce more wealth, year in and year out per acre, in proportion to the money invested, than any other State in the Union. I do not except the high-priced fruit land of the extreme West, which produces about two crops out of five. Iowa never has a crop failure.

W. C. JARNOGIN, Managing Editor. Des Moines (lowa) Capital,

A recent editorial in Collier's Weekly on the subject of Southern settlement and of Southern land development showed that the editor is a man who has an intimate, first-hand knowledge of the West. and more practical knowledge of South ern problems than most Northern and Eastern editors display. It is refreshing to find a publication in New York which knows or cares that about 30,000,000 of 90,000,000 people in the United States live in the South.

-New Orleans (La.) Item.

Will Irwin, a noted journalist, has been running a series of pseudo-radical arti-cles on "The American Newspaper" in Collier's Weekly, that attractive publication backed by a close relative of Standard Oil. It would be preposterous to presume that a great capitalist weekly. promoted by millionaires, is going to dan gerously expose the inside of American newspapers .- Pittsburgh (Pa.) Justice,

One of the most significant figures of contemporaneous American journalism is the editorial page of Collier's Weekly, an institution that has perhaps wielded a wider influence than any other on jour-nalistic features of the present decade. —Superior (Wis.) Telegram.

COLLUCES, the yellowest of the yellow magazines, the one that would make any yellow metropolitan daily turn grees with envy.-Thermopolis (Wyo.) Record.





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Weekly letter to readers on advertising

NE of the country's big shoe manufacturers-and advertisers-recently said this about his trade-mark:

"Here's a mark you'll find on the soles of "the best shoes you can find; we put it as "a sign of quality on every shoe we make.

"So many thousands of people have worn "our shoes in the last thirty-nine years and "been so thoroughly shoe-satisfied that "this quality-mark on a shoe has come to "mean to the public's mind what the "'sterling' mark does on silver.

"This trade-mark is a shoe's best sales-"man."

It's because an advertised trade-mark means so much to the advertiser that it means so much to you-the buyer

-for you are always sure of satisfaction in buying well-advertised trade-marked goods.

> . marstto D. S. J. J Manager Advertising Department

# THE outside of the house it is in everybody's eye—

and it is the special target for the weather. Surely good paint is needed. Paint that won't chip, nor crack, nor curl. That is the kind you get when you buy



# ACME QUALITY

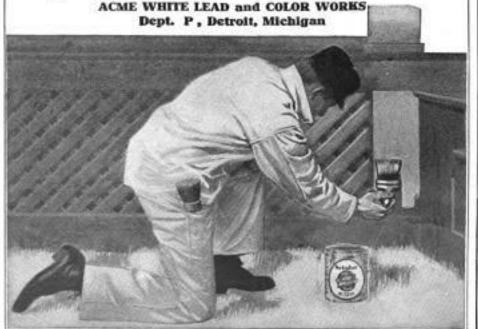
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Acme Quality House Paint is best because of its great covering power, durability and beauty. Every shade made specially to avoid chemical reaction and insure greatest durability and beauty. Absolutely uniform and of high nonfading quality. Your dealer doubtless has Acme Quality Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes. If not, write us. Send to-day for

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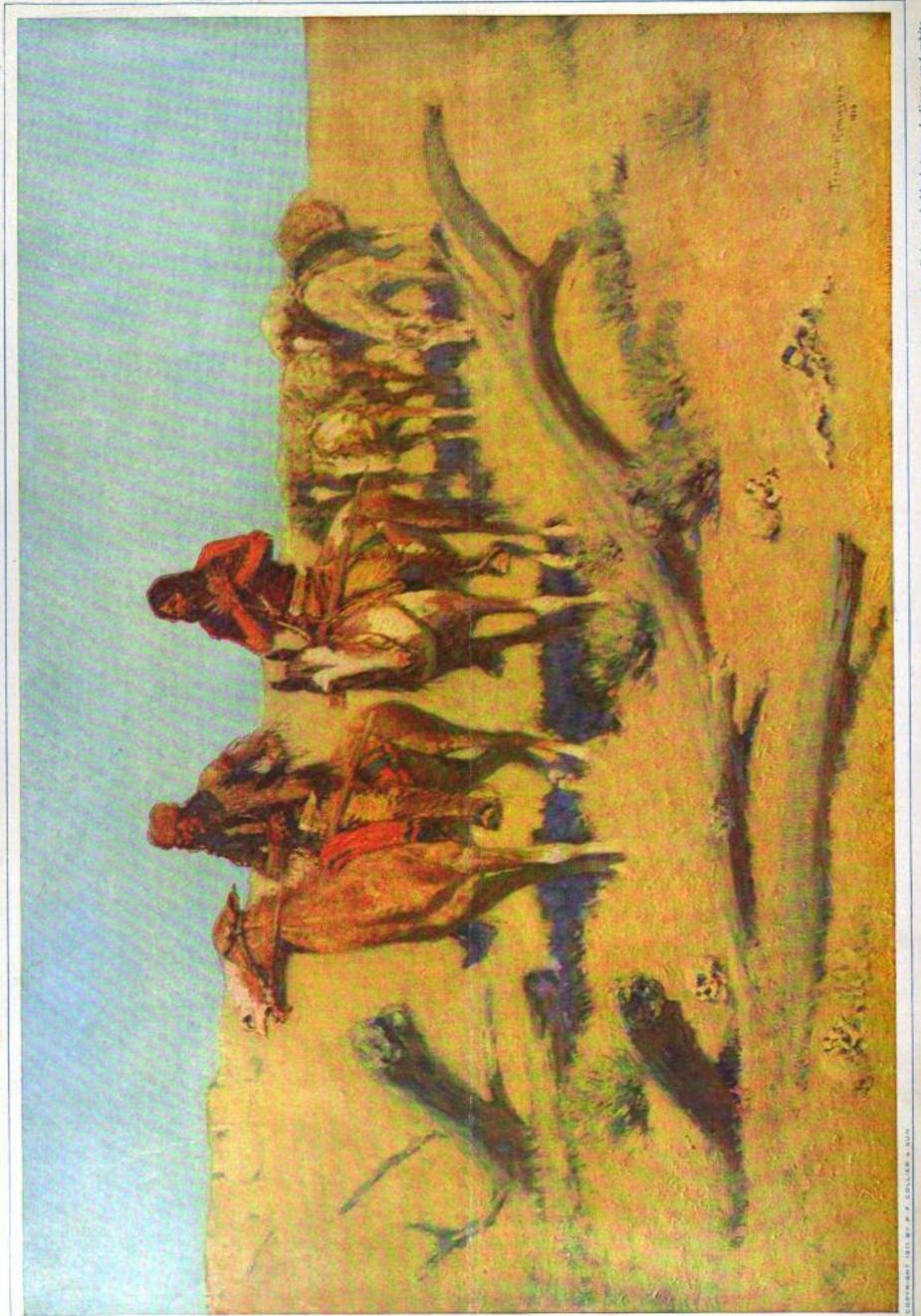
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fore COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY a three years' on the preparation of one of the least covering heading to the preparation for practice of one of the least received and next recommending of the protocolous. For conseque t, address Dr. G. W. Cook, Dean, Houses and Harrison Sts., Chicage, III,



"ON THE SPOT"



French half-breeds, on their way to a trading-post, have suddenly come upon the evidences of a fight, probably between Indians and white men, which had long since taken place among the cottonwood trees. The sight of the human skulls and the realization of the desperate struggle for life which had taken place there make a profound impression on the simple minds of the half-breeds. Had they been white men, they would have been merely curious, and had they been Indians they never would have slackened pace or turned to look at the gruesome sight

# The Dead Men

ED BY PREDICING REMINISTON



Vol. xlvii, No. 25

# Collier's

# The National Weekly



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P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

September 9, 1911

NE OF THE WORLD'S great cities has a resort, a Hall of Joy, which is throughd through the evenings of each year. It is here that travelers sojourn to "see life," to taste experience, which they feel their meager workaday world is powerless to Desiring to miss nothing that is human this side the grave, they turn their fect in troops to the doorway of this resort, a dance hall, vandeville stage, and saloon. Men come from far to see this thing, for the precious chance of swinging in on the rhythm of that gaiety and floating on the surge of carefully cultivated abandon. Perhaps in their own back yard or on the front porch in the home town a child is laughing at play. And it may be that not very far from their own hearth there sits some loyal woman, whose freshness of feeling and eager responsiveness of mood will outlast time. Tired musicians at thirty dollars a week make loud music on drums, pianos, and violins, The jaded girl in their midst sings, while the blear-eyed waiters pour out four-cent beer from bottles that cost the revelers a quarter of a dollar apiece. The singer, who shuffles a dance as she forces out the throaty notes, wears a cross of gold on her throat. The cross sways and catches the light as she passes a contribution wallet for ten-cent offerings from the indifferent audience. The strong arm man at the door ushers in a band of anemic boys in flaunel shirts. Unending references to the two notorious dances of the day, the Bear Dance and the Turkey-trot, are greeted with a heavy laugh. All the humor of the world is compressed into a half-dozen formulated jests, whose only point is depravity. The feeble electric fans are powerless to create air currents in the atmospheric deadness. In that sodden place the guests do not so much as touch the garment's bem of the fleet, eager spirit they are trailing. They find satiety when vibrancy and life more abundant are not far from any one of them. The road to joy has always been known by little children, and loyal women, and by men of simple heart. It is one with the tides of the spirit-with all that is ardent and upreaching, that strives continually in growth of power and reverence of humble service. Lovers have known it, and the mothers of men, and all mortals whose impulses are richer than the rewards of fate, and every eager heart which gives more than it demands.

Happiness

# Glavis

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA has done many bold, progressive, and intelligent things in the last few years. In making Louis R. Glavis secretary of her new Conservation Commission California indieates to the world where she stands.

# Collier's and Alaska

UMEROUS HOWLS have been put up because we have said nothing lately about Controller Bay. Collier's does not always think it necessary to discuss a topic interminably because others are discussing it. We treated the matter fully long ago. There will be no legislation before December. We are keenly interested in some excellent measures introduced; in Sceretary Fisher's trip to Alaska; and in outside suggestions. If we mistake not, we first urged a Government railway in the Territory. We shall take a hand in the matter next winter; earlier if we happen to feel like it, but not otherwise. When we do speak, our views will be uncolored by concern for the fortunes of any statesman or group of statesmen, be they Democratic or Republican, Administration or anti-Administration. Insurgent or Standpat.

# To Those Concerned

COME READERS ALSO OBJECT to the limited amount of talk we have emitted about the tariff bills. We talked fully when there was some hope of influencing the result. We shall talk fully again and often. Kicking readers are an editor's chief joy. Our opinious have certainly been stated with distinctness. In vetoing a wool bill prepared with singular impartiality and care, by the body which alone can pass a tariff law, the President has put himself in an undesirable position. There were legitimate arguments about the Farmers' Free List, which might have proved difficult in practise, although perhaps not more difficult than the Payne-Abbrich bill, which Mr. TAFT praised so much. There were legitimate arguments about the Cotton Bill and its amendments, as it was drawn in a hurry, when the President's veto was certain, in order to outline the intentions of the Democratic party. The Wool Bill is a different story. That is what the President must defend,

and with all his talk about his Board he will find it hard. Congress had information from the Board, and it had the vast amount of facts accumulated by DOLLIVER through a period of years, at a cost of labor which perhaps beloed him toward his death.

### The Machine and Bass

WHEN A WORM, in the form of political preferment, is daughed before an editor, and said editor bites, he usually fails to get the worm, but does get caught in an undesirable predicament. Journalism should be a power for white light. It should be free. New Hampshire continues to be amusing with the gyrations of its newspapers and their efforts to get quid pro quo out of Governor Bass. The Manchester "Union" conveyed to him unmistakably the belief that it would be well for the chief executive and the newspaper to work together, and that it wished Fowler to be License Commissioner. The Governor refused the deal, and the "Union" then jumped on him energetically. The Manchester "Mirror" had a candidate for Adjutant-General, with a similar result. The Governor's appointments have been such as to fill the Old Guard with terror. He is threatening with starvation the class which has always lived at the public trough. Seeking for a ground on which to attack him, they decided on the public roads. It makes no difference to them that the Legislature and not the Governor determines the road policy of the State. Their criticisms really fall on the policy of the Republican administration over many years, but they assume that, with nearly all the newspapers to help, they can make a monkey of the populace on a mere question of fact. They can howl loudly and trust to general ignorance. That a Government expert has been to New Hampshire studying the road matter with the Governor night and day is known to comparatively few. The Old Guard is desperately hungry, is organizing for a crusade against the Governor. and is able to get the help of almost every daily in the State by an economical distribution of pie. Phlisbury, as we have said before. will never get the slice on which his heart is set.

# " Mona Lisa"

THY DOES THE PICTURE which disappeared from the Louvre arouse more interest than would be caused by disaster to any other single painting in the world, with the possible exception of the Sistine Madonna? Greater than either of them, no doubt, are several paintings in Madrid; but what makes the Leonardo portrait, like the Raphael Madonna, take such a large part in the general human heart is that it combines great painting with ideas of permanent and widespread attractiveness to the human race. Leonardo himself, who wrote so much that had beauty and depth, declared: "A good painter has two chief objects to paint-man, and the intention of his own soul. The former is easy; the second is bard." Hard as it was, Leonardo succeeded. He put upon canvas external objects, but external objects which mirrored Leonardo's own restless, discursive, and profoundly original intellect. The analogy between LEONARDO and GOETHE was pointed out by Michelet, who spoke of the Italian genius as the brother of Faust. Seldom was Ruskin more stupid than when he charged Leonardo with having remained to the end of his days "the slave of an archaic smile." The world feels in that smile, and in the background of the picture, the universe as Goethe confronted it, and as it was confronted by the mighty skepticism of Hamlet and Prospero and Macbeth. The mind of Leonardo dwelt apart, but turned its cariosity on almost every aspect of life. He was punished for dissecting the human body, at a time when dissection was sacrilegious. He left a statement, in advance of his day, that the sun did not move around the earth. He knew, before the time of Harvey, that the blood moved. His attention was altogether on this world, and of it he said: "A life is long if it be well spent." Justly famous is his letter to the Duke of Milan, in which under nine different headings he states his qualifications for practical value in a warlike country, and then, as his tenth recommendation, adds:

"In time of peace I believe I can equal any one in architecture and in constructing buildings, public and private, and in conducting water from one place to another.

•I can execute sculpture, whether in marble, bronze, or terra cotta, In painting I can do as much as any other, be he who he may."

Little wonder that the imagination of the world has been captivated by the "Gioconda," for in her face is reflected one of the most penetrating intelligences that have appeared upon the earth.

### What's the Answer?

AWAY BACK at the beginning of June this Weekly gave its opinion of Dr. Carr of Peruna fame and of the paper which he is now running. We had mentioned Dr. Carr also in the more remote past, and recalled him this time as one of the moving spirits in the League for Medical Freedom. Over two months passed, when suddenly and at the same moment we received a deluge of letters telling us what a great man Dr. Carr is and how useful his medical journal is to suffering humanity. There was the usual infusion of talk about the medical trust and its ownership of Coller's. Samples of these letters are printed this week in "Brickbats and Bouquets." Most of them are inferior in punctuation, spelling, and command of the English language. Why did they all come at once; and why are they nearly all what is commonly, even if inaccurately, called illiterate! The answer is so easy that most of our readers will be able to guess it without much labor.

### Marksmanship

THE BATTLESHIP Michigan won the battle-efficiency pennant, which means that she is the most efficient vessel in the United States Navy. During the last battle practise this all-big-gun battleship hit a moving target 60 feet by 30 twenty-two times with her 12-inch guns at a distance of 10,000 yards, the ship steaming at 15 knots in a moderately rough sea, the rate of fire being two shots per minute per gun. Altogether forty-eight shells were fired, making the percentage of hits forty-five, the highest record made in the American navy and, as far as can be ascertained, a world's record. The rules of battleship practise include this: "The measure of the battle efficiency of any vessel is her ability to deliver the greatest number of hits in the shortest possible time after the enemy is sighted and with the least expenditure of ammunition." As recently as at the battle of Santiago the American fleet fired over 9,000 projectiles with only 123 hitting the Spaniards, and with none of the heavier ones finding their mark at all. The navy has now appealed to the sporting instincts of the bluejacket, and target practise has been made into a game of competition: it was a drill of drudgery. In the human machinery, which Admiral Erben christened "the man behind the gun," all hands are responsible for success. The squadron commanders must handle their divisions in such manner that when on the battle range the guns of their ships can bear on the targets in the shortest possible time, and each captain bears great responsibility. As the score of each individual vessel raises the professional standing of its gunnery officer (the man responsible for the efficiency of the ship's artillery), so it does with those in charge of turrets or divisions. It is all up to the individual-as a eog in the machinery. There are money prizes for the best gun pointers and winning crews, besides the right to wear the navy E, which embroidered on a bluejacket's sleeve means excellence.

# The Future of the South

CENTREVILLE, TENNESSEE, lies in a country with a radius of thirty miles in which there is not a town with a population above fifteen hundred. In this area are thousands of acres of river-bottom land; many thousand acres of ridge land which can be bought for from ten to twenty-five dollars an acre and which will produce tobacco and fruit in abundance; excellent cattle ranges with few cattle to consume the foliage; iron ore and phosphate rock deposits that have been barely scratched; unused water-power; and no shipping facilities except a branch-line railroad sixty miles long. Thus again is illustrated one of our dominant ideas—that the enormous resources of the South have only begun to be developed.

# Prisons

BE RUEF, formerly boss of San Francisco, and now serving a term in prison, is an educated and intelligent man, and a letter from him about conditions and results of punishment deserves the publication given to it by the California Prison Commission. It can be obtained from them at 110 Silver Street, San Francisco. Mr. Ruef will carry with him general agreement when he revolts against a social arrangement which means that one person in about every sixty families is a branded criminal. As each criminal is related by ties of blood and of close acquaintance with at least five families in the State, the number of persons directly affected is enormous. These unfortunates come out, as a rule, mere "ghosts of their former selves, doomed and almost hopeless sepulchers of mind and soul." Mr. RUEF thinks that he has a plan which will result in lowering the population of prisons, insane asylums, orphan asylums, and reformatories, and incidentally, of course, reducing taxation. He thinks that the change in the uniform away from the disgraceful stripes to the more inconspicuous blue or gray is well enough as far as it goes, but of slight importance, as the same associations will be formed around the proposed suits; it is not the clothes which are to be reformed so much as the man. The number of constitutional criminals is, in Mr. Ruep's opinion, not more than a very small percent. The rest are brought to prison by drink, misfortune, hunger, unusual temptation, or improper surroundings. Any one who knows how the outside world treats a discharged prisoner in search of work will realize how difficult it is for him to reform. If he is honest about his past, he can get no work. If he conceals it, the truth leaks out and he is thrown out of employment. Mr. Ruef's plan is a voluntary association among the prisoners themselves, to be affiliated with a prison commission or some similar outside society, whose object shall be to aid discharged prisoners to tide over the period of non-employment, even if it be necessary to establish industrial or agricultural enterprises; and within the walls, by special attention and instruction, to prepare the men for the work they are later to do outside. As the men are to contribute to this enterprise themselves, the psychological influences of charity are taken away from it. Mr. RUEF has given much thought to his scheme. It seems to us to deserve at least a trial.

### Lords of Creation

THE MAYORESS OF HUNNEWELL denies any acquaintance with a recent interview in which she was quoted as saying: "I'd be satisfied if I were ousted. I am tired of this disheartening fight. Polities, even in a small town, is not a woman's game." Some of this she might have said with just provocation, none the less, and yet not hust the cause of equal saffrage. In Hunnewell the argument in favor of suffrage has ceased to be what Mrs. Wilson might accomplish if she were given a square deal, and has become the glaringly contemptible pettiness of the four councilmen. Suffrage well may argue that giggling school-girls of twelve scarcely could fail to achieve more distinction than this quartette of stubborn sulkers in Hunnewell. A disgruntled loser always is a sad sight to behold; four in one room harassing a sincere and energetic woman is a spectacle almost too pathetic for description. The more vigorous the method Governor Stubbs takes in ousting these gentlemen the more loudly the sensible public will approve.

### The Food Business

ONE MAN WHO LIVED in the American desert remarked recently that modern methods of preserving food were the only thing that enabled him to live there without danger of seurvy and other results of a too restricted diet. His remark was perfectly true, and the human value of preserved and manufactured food products extends far beyond the desert into the millions of ordinary homes with only limited kitchen facilities. Let all the food manufacturers take as enlightened a view of the future as is now taken by many of them and their business will increase constantly and rapidly in value and in size.

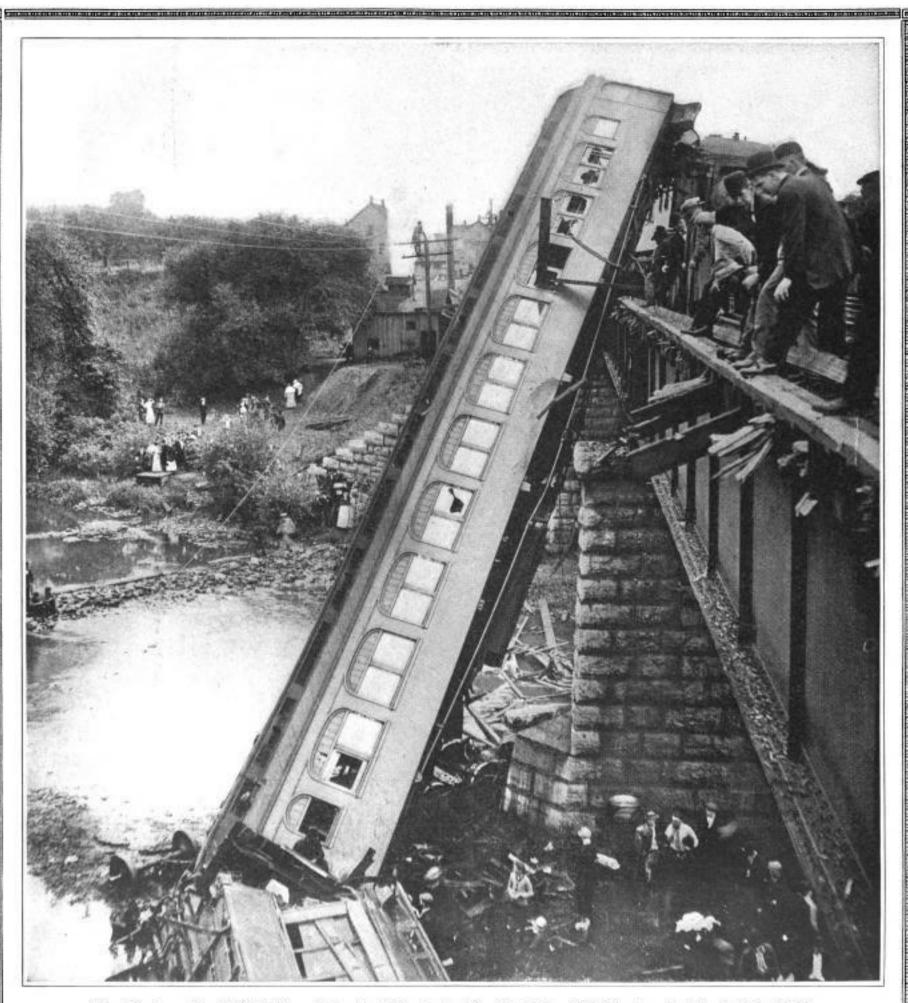
### Minnesota Land

ONCE MORE LET US IMPRESS upon the people of Minnesota the fact that their public lands are not going into the hands of farmers. There was slipped through the last Legislature a law removing all requirements from buyers, making of the State a speculators' paradise. The pulp interests and timber companies, the Steel Trust, and some officials drawing salaries from the people are acquiring, and will further acquire, vast tracts of land for an advance in price. This will saddle the burden of speculative value on the settler, in addition to the burden of the cost of clearing the land, and will of itself discourage settlement. The object of the State's policy is naturally to put the land in the hands of the settler as cheaply as possible, and thus encourage the development of its resources and the individual ownership of the land. The present State Highway Commission is doing commendable work; but in the past the people of Minnesota have spent vast sums of money for roads without an actual present value of more than ten per cent of the amount invested. Recent laws have bettered road conditions. Those who have demanded that Minnesota apply modern methods of community settlement, of pushing the roads in before the settler, of helping him if need be, have been howled down as fanaties. The settler who has gone on to State lands, far from railroads and schools, without roads or neighbors, on the promise of conditions shortly being bettered, has been sorely disappointed. There has been no intelligent vision in the methods of the State officials. Minnesota is the gateway to the great Northwest. It is an agricultural empire. It is only a question of brief time when its prairies will fill with sturdy citizenship, as sturdy as that of its present towns and cities. It is up to the State now to keep an eye on the men whom it has entrusted with the protection of its public lands. If this is not done, the advancing settler will pass across Minnesota's borders into more inviting fields.

# Afterthoughts

THE TORIES IMAGINED the end of the world had come when the Lloyd-George budget was passed, and a little while after they had accepted it they were again stirred up to the point of despair over the veto bill. Already there are certain signs of change even on that subject. For instance, the Tory attitude toward the King in the victory of the Commons is beginning to be decidedly altered. when the controversy about the veto bill was at its height nearly all of the intelligent opinion among the Tories was expressed on one side. There was, however, at least one exception. Folks hereabout do not know much about the Duke of Marlborough as a statesman, and it was therefore a bit of a surprise to see over his signature one of the most sensible printed views on the House of Lords affair. He voted against the veto bill. He believed, however, that for Mr. ASQUITH to flood the House with new peers would do no harm, but might do good, by making the House of Lords more representative. "There is no desire to abolish the hereditary peerage. There is a strong desire to change its present partizan character." In other words, Marlborough, a Tory, pointed out that the perpetual Toryism of the so-called Upper House was a menace to the Tory party itself; which was a distinctly more enlightened view than most Tory peers, even those with much higher reputations. the time took of Mr. Asquirm's move.

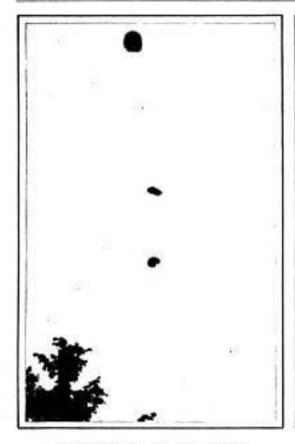
# A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The Wreck on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Manchester, New York, in which Twenty-nine People Were Killed

On August 25 'wo cars of the train plunged off a trestle and dropped to the bed of Canandaigua Outlet, forty-five feet below, a third rolled down the embankment beyond the bridge, while the eleven remaining cars stayed on the road-bed. A remarkable feature of the wreck is the fact that the two cars which fell to the river-bed were in almost the middle of the train. A large portion of the dead were women, but the list included many veterans returning from a Grand Army encampment in Rochester

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

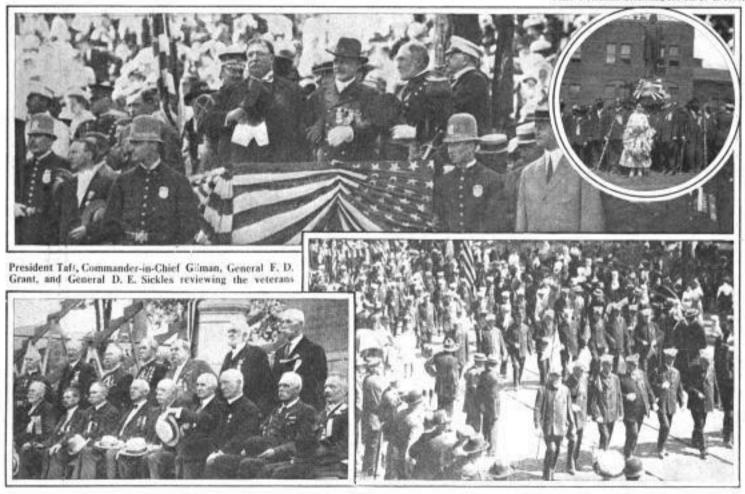


A Drop of Six Hundred Feet to Death

South America in Dreadnought Race-The Launching of the Argentine Battleship Rividavia at Quincy, Massachusetts

Frank D. Crawford fell to his death in Goldthwait Park, Marion, Indiana, on August 21. He lost his grip on the trapeze when his sudden descent was checked by the opening of the second parachute

The growth of the new Brazilian fleet has forced Argentina to expand her navy. Two dreadnoughts, the Rividavia and the Moreno, are now being built in America. The navy of the Argentine Republic is the most efficient of the South American navies, and it is unique in being the only one which does not employ foreign officers or men. Argentine engineer officers have recently served in the American fleet, making a decided impression by their skill and efficiency Colored veterass decorating the statue of Frederick Douglas

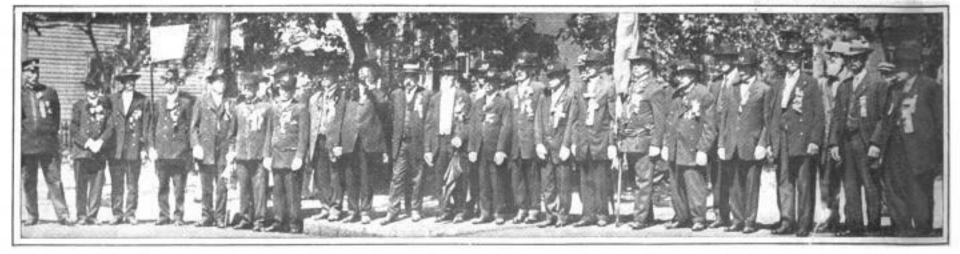


A group of veterans who were survivors of Andersonville Prison .

The parade of the Grand Army veterans in Rochester, New York



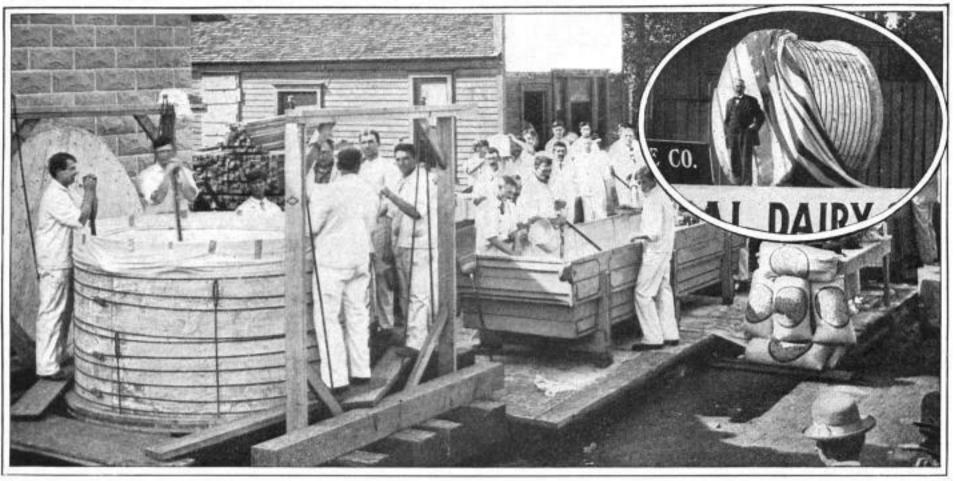
A Statue to Edwin M. Stanton
On September 7 the above statue
was unveiled during a Home-coming Week celebration at Steubenville, Ohio, Stanton's birthplace.
The statue, which is of bronze,
stands in front of the Court House.
It is the work of Alexander Doy's



Veterans of Myron Adams Post Number 84 of the Grand Army of the Republic at roll-call before the parade in Rochester

# A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS





The World's Largest Cheese, Made for Exhibition at the National Dairy Show in Chicago, October 26 to November 4

The largest cheese ever made was completed at Appleton, Wisconsin, August 15, by Nicholas Simon, a noted American cheese expert, assisted by Dairy and Food Commissioners John D. Cannon of Wisconsin and A. W. Parkins of Minnesota, and forty expert cheesemakers. It weighed 12,361 pounds, and contained exactly 12,000 pounds of curd, 330 pounds of salt, and 31 pounds of tennet, but not an ounce of coloring. It cost between \$5,500 and \$6,000 to build the cheese, and as the risk is so great it is probable no one will ever again take the chance of making one so large. To successfully manufacture this gigantic cheese it was necessary for the 1,200 model dairies to do the milking of \$,000 registered Holstein and Guernsey cows at the same hour; the milk had to be cooled to the same temperature; and the thirty-two sanitary cheese factories which manufactured the curd had to follow the same process to make the curd uniform. Every tool or implement which came into contact with the curd was sterilized. It required 144.100 pounds (72 tons) or 18,000 gallons of milk to produce the 12,000 pounds of curd, which was delivered in cans, each containing 125 to 130 pounds of curd

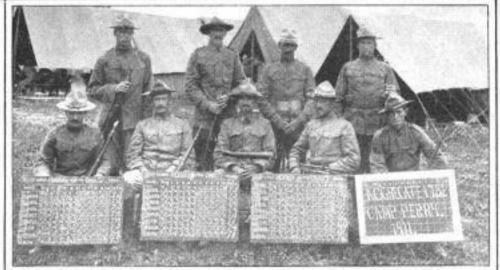


Sergeant C. M. King of Iowa, all-round champion rifle shot of the United States

# Shooting at Camp Perry, O.

In the shooting for the Herrick trophy at Camp Perry, the Ohio team finished the match with a score of 1,732, or 102 points above the next competitor, the United States Navy team. The record exceeded by 20 points the International Palma trophy score of 1907 and broke all known records for 15shot scores on 800, 900, and 1,000 yard ranges with any rifle, with any sights and any ammunition. There were thirty-three entries in the match, and three of the winning Ohio men were on the American team which shot for the Palma trophy at Ottawa, Canada, in 1907. The President's match was won by Colonel C. A. Lloyd of the United States Marine Corps, who is shown in the above circle on the right. In the other circle is Sergeant A. N. Dow of Florida, the slowfire champion of the United States. On August 28 forty-two teams selected from the regular services and the States and Territories began shooting in competition for the national team match for the Congressional trophy, the Hilton trophy, and the Soldier of Marathon Sept 9



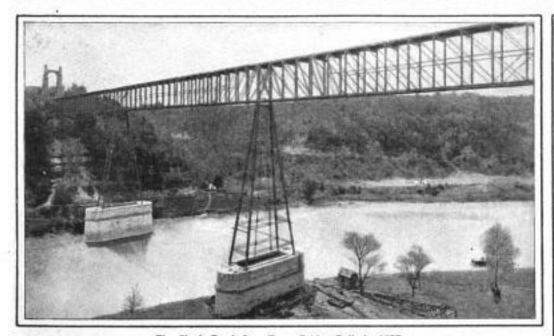


The Ohio team, which won the Herrick trophy match



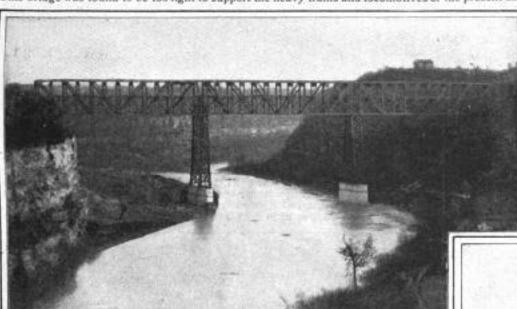
The type of target used in the competition

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The Single-Track Iron Truss Bridge Built in 1877

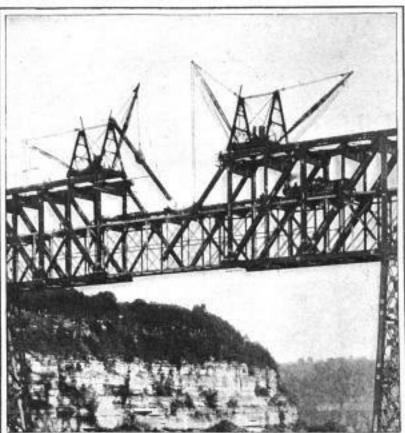
This bridge was found to be too light to support the heavy trains and locomotives of the present day



The recently completed bridge built around the old bridge of 1877

# A Successful County Fair to Which Admission is Free

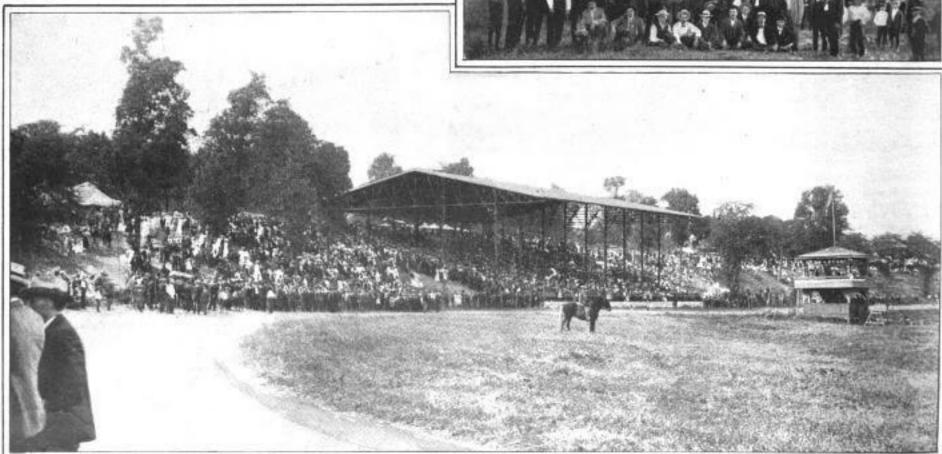
After several disastrous attempts to conduct a county fair on the old lines, the little city of Connersville, Indiana, was offered a large park, provided no gate fee should ever be charged. The city council appropriated for a track around which nature had built an amphitheater. The revenue collected from the ven lers was devoted to expenses. It has never had a cent of deficit in its financial reports



Building the New Bridge Without Interruption of Train Schedules

In building the new bridge over the Kentucky River, about 112 miles south of Cincinnati, a difficult engineering problem arose. It was necessary to build a new bridge to accommodate the heavy trains of the present day; but no part of the new structure could be supported on the old spans or towers, yet they must occupy the same positions, be completely erected without disturbing the old bridge, and be ready for service without interrupting the train service. The new spans and towers, although no longer than the old ones, were broader and deeper, so as to entirely enclose the old structure. The new spans carry the railroad trains on top, but are so much deeper that there is room under the new tracks for the trains to run on the old spans





A \$7,000 Grand Stand Was Built by the Citizens, and a Large Space Was Provided for Free Bleachers

The fair is now an assured success from every point of view, and it is visited annually by more than twice the entire population of the county

# The Looting of Red Morocco

A Review of the Conditions that are Threatening to Disrupt the Peace of Europe

# By VANCE THOMPSON

NCE a week in Paris there came to my house a tall man, turbaned, bearded, dressed in wonderful robes of mauve, of old rose, of white. This was Ben Gabrit, the subtlest diplomatist of the Islamic world. What he came for was to play bridge; but there were times—as he sat eating sweetmeats and drinking sugared tea-when he talked of other things. His gray eyes half-veiled, he talked very softly, without emphasis, but not without significance.

For years all the negotiations of France with the tragic court of Fez and the warring rebels passed through the hands of this Algerian prince. Moreccan ambassadors, dark, mute, dignified, came and went, but he remained. Came El Mokri and many another. One of them I had word with a few days before his recall. He was a mahogany figure of a man, draped in white linen, with the glowering black eyes of the Moor. Ten days later he was sitting in the sun against a whitewashed wall seeing

nothing, for the Sultan had gouged his eyes out to punish him for lack of perspicacity.

Of Morocco I know something-Many things, perhaps, of quiet importance; but my business here is to make plain the Morocean situationto show, as succinetly as may be, why France and Germany have come al-most to blows over this land of red loot. All sorts of dark world politics were at work before the German cruisers dropped anchor in the unregarded bay of Agadir. And the battle is not merely for the crumbling empire which lies rotting on the Mediterranean-rich in copper mines, in rivers, in arable lands though it be-mondial ambition goes further afield.

# The Little Man in Black

GNOME-LIKE man in an ill-fit-A GNOME-LINE man in all little ting frock-coat—a quaint little face with huge mustache, with eyeglasses wobbling on a stubby nose—this was Deleasse, the tiny French statesman who had ambition. Always be dreamed of doing things. When he was Minister of Foreign Affairs he began to do them. First of all, he made the Franco-English treaty, of which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour spoke so feelingly the other day. By that treaty France bartered away her rights in Egypt; in return she was promised a free hand in Morocco.

As England had no rights in Morocco she did not greatly lose by the exchange; but British diplomacy was not quite content. Having given France

a right of way in Morocco, England set about erecting a barrier across that right of way. It was diplomacy of a high order. A large "sphere of influence" was granted to Spain. France was forced to abandon Tangier (now an open port) and Tetuan; moreover, Centa and the Moroccan coast, from Melilla to the right bank of the Sebou, were made neutral. This is all Delcassé gained by his famous treaty, which bartered away French rights in Egypt—the half-right to "pacific penetration," inevitable quarrels, a costly protectorate, a colonial war.

That was his beginning as a diplomatist of international significance.

# The Kaiser Takes a Hand in the Game

CAME other half-measures—the vague international agreement of Algeeiras. Two men saw more clearly into the embroglio than any others. One was the Sultan Mulai-Abd-cl-Aziz. When the treaty bearing the signatures of Lord Lansdowne and M. Deleasse was shown him, he covered his head and said: "Then I have no longer an empire." That was true. Another saw the real import of the Morocean arrangement; he was Wilhelm II. And what he saw was that the blow was aimed at the Weltpolitik of Germany. He did not cover his head in despair: he renched his mailed hand across the German frontier and plucked from power that gnome-like, eyeglassed man in black-deftly and firmly as one plucks a black spider from his web.

So for a while Deleasse vanished from the e ene. Pence settled upon Europe; only in the crumling empire by the sea there was bloodshed. Rival gultans fought each other; one Mulai against anot er Mulai, brother against brother. There were unkind rumors that Germany was blowing up the fire. Anyway France in due time had her colonial war-a war in which there was neither honor, glory, nor loot,

Thereupon the Black Dwarf of French politics came back to power, this time as Marine Minister of the Republic; and England, feeling once more sure of her ally, "put her foot down." It was the foot of Asquith and it was the foot of Balfour and it was the hoof of Lloyd-George; and it meant-

"To the last man, to the last ship, to the last shilling England will stand by France against any blackmailing aggression by Germany in Morocco.

A hard saying.

What Germany wants and what she is willing to take are the two important things to be considered.

Ever since the German Empire became a world power it has sought for colonies. (As yet it has

taken neither the Philippines, the Transvaal, nor ATLANTICA OCEAN

Agadir, and its geographical relation to other points in Africa and Europe

Manchuria.) Modestly it has demanded a chance "to develop naturally." Notably in its modest way it asks for a little place in the sun-Platz an der Sonne



The Race for the Morocco Prize Lloyd-George: "Stop! Don't let the German run, he might win!"

From "Simplicistions," Munich

-a piece of that Orient in which France and England do so profitably bask. Morocco is desirable. mines of copper and of iron it is very rich, and just those metals are needed in industrial Germany. Agriculturally it is very fertile, and this is of equal importance. Annually Germany loses by emigration nearly a quarter of ". The little man in black" a million of her most in-



M. Delcasse

dustrious citizens; last year, I believe, 180,000 sailed from German ports alone. All these wealth-producers -now exiled, in the way of becoming denationalized might be saved to her could she make of Morocco the center of a vast scheme of colonization. That would be a little place in the sun.

It would be pleasant to think that German ambition went no furtherthat Diogenes had merely asked Alexander to let a little sunlight fall upon him as he squats in the Moroccan tub. Unfortunately, whether she will or not, Germany has to play a part in the Weltpolitik; and the question of El Moghereb is merely an episode, if not a pretext.

Bismarck said disdainfully that all the Oriental questions were not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier. Now from the time of Bismarck to that of Kiderlin-Wächter and Delcassé the world has made as much "progress" as it did from the day of Pericles to that of Bismarck. The same question over which Athens and Sparta quarreled in little Greece was fought out in Bismarck's time between the Ural Mountains and the Pyrenees; to-day its solution is to be thrushed out on the map of the world. And the stake for Germany is its existence as a world power.

# Germany's Needs

So RAPID has been the industrial growth of that country that it must find new outlets by land and sea. Such opportunities grow less and less, as the Great Powers—especially England, with France as a cat's-paw—reach out and grab the yet ungrabbed. Where England stood fifty years ago, Germany stands to-day—only with greater, if not insurmountable, difficulties to overcome. So the Kaiser has tried to create an equivalent of the Indian Empire in faraway China; he has tried to make of

Mesopotamia another Egypt. Patiently he has worked-more benignly, too, than the English and French conquerors—but without evident success. Far more successful have been his efforts to win the friendship of the Mussulman world. To-day it is to him that Islam looks—the hundred million faithful-Turks, Syrians, Arabs of Egypt and other lands. If Morocco falls into the hands of the eternal enemies of Islam—the French—German prestige. and with that all hope of German colonization, will fall forever. If this Kaiser can not protect little Morocco, how can he protect the immense Califate? And the great scheme crumbles to dust.

Morocco is merely the snare held by France (at the behest of England) to trip up the German giant as he stumbles toward the Orient-toward his "place in the sun."

# Financial and Humanitarian Issues

THE other day Germany, always modest, said: "In order to avert war I'll withdraw my gunboats from Agadir and give up all claims on Morocco, in return for certain compensation." When it became known what Germany wanted, peace was farther off

The Kaiser demanded two hundred miles of coast and the hinterland of French Congo; he demanded a sphere of influence—commercial influence—in Morocco with rights of territorial occupation, such as were granted to Spain; and be demanded the right of preemption now held by France over Belgian Congo. The alternative, it would seem, is for Germany to hold Agadir, which is called in England "blackmailing aggression." Possibly. But it should

be borne in mind that no other nation has attempted to recreate the port of Agadir and open up the Sus Valley and the south of Morocco.

In these diplomatic skirmishes no one has consulted the dark Sultan of Morocco. El Moghereb, his empire of the setting sun, is clearly doomed. Once it was the home of a great civilization; it had its historians, its astronomers, its mathematicians, its poets, beautiful architecture, flourishing commerce, and profitable agriculture. Even to-day it counts a population of five million Arabs, the bravest and most laborious inhabitants of North Africa. It has rotted—like the fish in the Russian proverb —at the head. Decomposition set in first at the throne. Through hundreds of years the Sheriffian power has rotted down from Mulai to Mulai. To-day it is done. Moroeco is doomed and the great nations do not even ask the Sultan with what sauce he wants to be eaten-French, German, English, or Spanish.

# A Definition of Pacific Penetration

IN PARIS many reasons are given why a French army should "operate" in Morocco by way of aiding the "pacific penetration" of that land. Here it may be well to state just what this pleasant-sounding thing is. Pacific penetration is an admirable mode of action, far simpler and less dangerous than burglary. It consists in laying hands on the resources of a country-for example, you secure the mining resources by getting concessions, the financial resources by guaranteeing the taxes, customs, and other sources of income. Two instruments are

The first is a bank to make loans; the second is a promoter to plan railways, bridges, docks, and canals. When the inevitable bankruptcy comes the country has been pacifically penetrated, and it only remains for the army to step in and enforce a bankrupt sale, whereby the penetrators do not lose.

So France is operating in Morocco. We know the



Agadir:

"Uncle John Bull, please don't let that bad boy play with us!" From "Simplicissimus," Munich

political interests at stake and, in a way, the economic interests. Then there are the financial intrigues of the great banks-without taking into account "the honor of the flag and the glory of France." There is, too, a sentimental reason which is not without great influence upon French pub lic opinion. I refer to the wretched condition of the Moroccan Jews and the struggle for their emancipation. This movement is largely financed by the Rothschilds, and has the collaboration of Etienne, a former Minister of War. It is known that one of the first acts of France, when Morocco has become a protectorate, will be to make the two hundred thousand Jews full-fledged French citizens. In doing so the Government will merely duplicate its action in Algiers. Stories of the persecution and oppression of the Moroccan Jews have angered the humanitarians of all western Europe. The stories are true.

### Jewish Persecution as a Factor

THE Mussulman persecution of the Jew is A age-old and inveterate. (In Agadir the ta: on mules is one Moorish dollar—on Jews two dollars. In the north of Morocco when a Jew passes a mosque, a palace, or even a simple Mussulman house he must walk on bare feet with uncovered head; one day the Rhogi's men, to make merry, scattered broken glass bottles on the road, and laughed as the Jews hobbled, bloody-footed, by.)

The influence of the great Jewish societies and of the humanitarian groups is not to be lightly rated in estimating what things are to happen in Morocco.

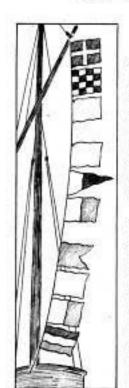
Already the great financiers are whispering together. When finance talks in a whisper, history begins to get interesting.

The threads of European politics are in the hands of the money lords—la haute banque—call it what you will.

Meanwhile they talk of war. Even England talks; "To our last ship, to our last shilling, to our last man," and other unwise words. France has mustered all her regiments to full strength. Her twenty army corps stand ready. The marvelous French artillery is an point. Overhead spin those new untried engines of war, the seroplanes. After all, when diplomacy and finance have done their best

# The Maine-Remembered

She Escapes Being Used as a Bill-Board and Being Sold to Souvenir Hunters



GAIN observe the tremendous importance of

The postman whistles. A prospectus from a stock-selling salvage company to be delivered to an obscure citizen in Arling-ton, New Jersey. . . Yet the delivery of that trifle of a booklet was the beginning of a nationwide campaign and aroused the powerful public sentiment that to-day is being answered by raising the battleship Maine.

In the harbor of Havana for seven years the wreck of the Maine had been lying in the mud almost forgotten. On Memorial Days American sailors usually hung a wreath on one of the masts that rose above the water-line, for the bodies of 63 of the 241 seamen who were killed by the explosion which hastened a war were still entombed there. In the way of honors to the wreek and the martyred crew, however, that was all.

A salvage company was preparing to remember the Maine in a fashion not so sentimental. Whatever rights Cuba had in the wreck of this \$5,000,000 vessel had been purchased by the enterprising backers of the stock-vending salvage company for the astoundingly small sum of \$5,000. A coffer-dam, resembling a gigantic bottomless tub or barrel, was to he built around the wreck, the water pumped out, and then, as soon as the coffer-dam was dry, visiters would be admitted for a fee.

# The Insinuating Booklet

LET all such sentiment as that celebrated by Oliver Wendell Holmes in his ode to "Old Ironsides" flee to retirement!

Here is the prospectus which makes the plans plansible—the identical important trifle of a booklet which fell into the hands of an obscure citizen in a suburb of Newark, New Jersey. It has a creamcolored cover with a deckeled edge; a half-truth blazoned in red letters on its front cover; a discredited letter for its closing argument. Like ten

# By SOPHIE IRENE LOEB

thousand other pamphlets meant to loose the pursestrings of the Average Man! And the familiar chorus:

"A remittance of \$1 will receive the same prompt attention as that of thousands,

# Ingenuous Financing

TO-DAY this booklet rends like satire: "It will take from forty to sixty days to complete the cofferdam and to pump it out. [By an odd oversight the appalling cost of a coffer-dam and the fact that the expense during this period might be as high as \$1,000 a day or more is not mentioned.] . . will then be possible to admit visitors day and night. The climate of Havana is that of perpetual summer, and the tourist season lasts eight months. . . . The



Front cover of the pamphlet which stirred Mr. King

American resident and tourist contingent, together with a million or more of Cubans and Spaniards of Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and other cities of the island. represent an income of several thousand dollars in admission fees and more than the cost of the coffer-dam itself. . . . Photographers offer large sums for exclusive rights to take views of the wreck



Concluded on page 31)

Alfred King

from time to time as the water is being pumped out. . . . Advertising concerns offer lucrative prices for space on the walls of the coffer-dam, inside and out. An offer from one of the most successful show enterprises in the world to take charge of the exhibition feature of the wreck in this country is pending. . . If the ship is floated on her own or a false bottom and exhibited in the principal ports of the United States the income from that source, it will be conceded, will be enormous. . . . Yet in the remote event that it is utterly impossible to float the wreck it will still be a paying investment, for after exhibiting the wreck at Havana it will be taken apart piece by piece, all articles and machinery of brass, bronze, and copper being carefully preserved to be manufactured into mementoes with the certificates of American and Cuban officials as to genuineness, . . . The cannons sold to municipalities, wealthy private collectors, mucums, etc., will also bring fancy prices."

# Going the Limit

COULD Dean Swift himself write a better satire on ruthless commercialism?

Yet there is one more gem. Apparently, up to this point, the salvage company is unconscious that even in an age of commerce the American people possibly might cherish a tender sentiment for the Maine. But now we read that the company appreciates this:

 The mass of brass and copper and finer materials. on account of the sentimental value attached to articles manufactured from same, will bring a vast amount of money."

I said that on the cover a half-truth was printed. The was: "Incorporated in the District of Columbin to remove the Maine from Havana Harbor, by (Continued on page 18)

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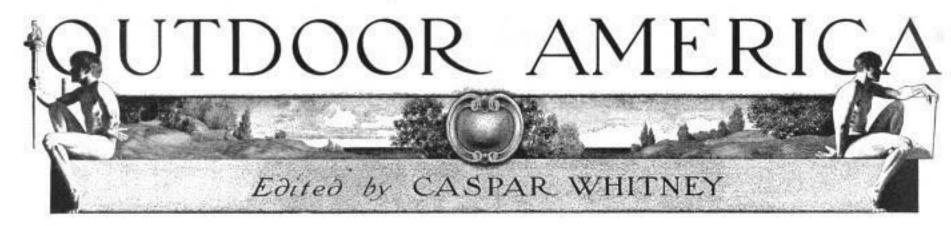
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# The Home-Made Country Club

The Best Expression of the Club is Not the Formal Expensive Institution of Some Communities but the Modest Affair of Small Dues and General Good Nature and Hospitality, Which Not Only Makes for Even Tempers and Clean Bodies and Minds, but Also Helps to Easy Housekeeping

HERE is a small town of my acquaintance in central Illinois that a country club would be the making of, socially and morally. The town has 6,000 inhabitants, eight churches, and a splendid lot of voting people, going wild. After school the boys loaf about in front of the barber-shops, in the rear rooms of one of which they pass their evenings playing pool. The girls roam the streets, meeting all the trains and flirting with the traveling men. Many of the fathers of these youngsters are college men, and their blindness, while explicable only on the ground that they are askeep, is that of thousands of other fathers in hundreds of other such towns. This place is situated twelve miles from a large city and is full of splendid people, all well to do. If they only knew it they could take an old farm, transform it into a modern country club with golf links, tennis-court, and gymnasium, build a small club-house,

# By ELEANOR LAWSON

to new ideas and a club was organized that afternoon. Good fortune came to them in the form of a vacant lot, on one corner of which was an old adobe house, under a big cottonwood tree, that served their modest needs of a club-house. Energy and a right good-will soon converted this barren lot into two splendid tenniscourts, all fenced, marked off, and ready for use by very proud and happy young people.

proud and happy young people.

It was not much of a country club—then. But this is what it did for the young girls and boys of the town: It took from the boys their enthusiasm to become known for their real grown-up-man devilishness. As for the girls, it caught them just at the period when they were becoming curious as to their powers to fascinate the

of a few private tennis-courts and the enthusiasm aroused in the game by the younger set. This club is especially valuable as an illustration, because of its remoteness from other cities and their influence.

A practical feature of this illustration is one that the women of the smaller cities where servants are rare will appreciate. The women, instead of spending all of the afternoon in the house, and an hour or so of that preparing dinner, had several afternoons a week of healthy recreation in the open air, followed by the inexpensive dinner at the club. This break in the household grind gave them a chance to gain in social poise, broaden in point of view, drop the tense, worried ways that make dissatisfied husbands and peevish children, and to retain the charm, cultivate the strength, and sweetness needed for the duties of motherbood and wifehood; and it gave the husbands the social relaxation that meant the difference between the business-fagged grouch and the genial man, expanding in the warm-heartedness which only earth and sky and air can give.

As for the home atmosphere of these people, how do you think it gained! The entertaining problem was wiped out. The hostess, instead of following the old way of spending a day cleaning and cooking previous to giving a luncheon or dinner, having nothing left of herself to give her friends when they came, whisked her guests off to the club: she ready really to entertain, and they feeling much more the object of a function than if they had been received in the private house. Often entertainments were pooled, making it possible to do things on a much more attractive scale than individuals could manage alone, and thus the social ball was kept rolling with delight instead of with the difficulty that makes it a begrudged necessity. The gaiety of the town increased incalculably, and a breadth was given to its social intercourse that had not before existed. Last but not least, the clique, the average town's universal curse, died a natural death, for the effort necessary to create the club made it an absurd impossibility.

In the face of proven advantages like these there can be but one decision—get the country club.

be but one decision—get the country club. Why don't you start it!—you, the active member of

society, who starts things in your town.

Arouse an interest among a few of the fathers. It will not be easy, because they have probably never thought of such a thing, and are already degenerating into the inelasticity of thought from which the country club is to



The club at Beverly Hill, Illinois, which began with thirty members and annual dues of \$10. It is owned and was built on the helpful Holding Company plan

put in a cook, waiter, and butler, invite membership from the near-by city—and the old order of things would pass away. The young women would be able to meet the right sort of young men on a wholesome, social basis, and this town's future history would not repeat the heart-breaking and home-breaking scandals of its past dozen years. As for the keys, it would not only give them a proper environment, but would open opportunities in a business way through meeting men of affairs from the city.

This broad land of ours is dotted from shore to shore and from Canada to the Gulf with just such towns, with the same limitations, pitfalls, and possibilities towns which know nothing about the country club, of what a practical institution it is, or what a podsend it has proved to the family and the home.

And here are some eloquent examples that have come

under my own eye:

The first is that of a large mining camp in southern Nevada, such as exist by the hundreds in the West, where the man's center of interest for leisure hours is the dance hall and the gambling house; the women have no center for sociability. This camp adopted the country-club idea with great success, though one could not possibly conceive a more unlikely place for its cultivation.

The young men and women formed themselves into a rounds club, built four courts fenced with high wire metting, a small shed opening on to the courts, with available space for tea-table, and pegs for shoes, caps, mets, and rackets.

Every one was there at four o'clock who could get there; and as the outdoors became more and more the scene of social happenings there was less servitude to dress, dyspepsia, and bridge, so conducive to nervous excitement and undesired weight; husbands and wives played together instead of having their enjoyments apart, and a veritable new life, an outdoor life, changed the recreation habit of that camp.

The scene is again in the West, a town of 1,200 in-

The scene is again in the Wes habitants in southern California.

Two or three enthusiastic boys and girls called a meeting of their friends for the purpose of forming a tennis club. The idea was new, but youngsters are open Sept. 9 Hyde Park Blues

A small tennis club on the edge of Washington Park, Chicago, Illinois

male sex, and their talk reased to be so much about what he said as about the play. The association of boys and girls grew frank and healthy, and friendship without sex considerations—than which there can be no more whole some influence in a man's or woman's life—

became possible.

A picture comes to my mind of a girl and three boys who used to sit on a bench in front of that little adobe makeshift to change from street boots to tennis shoes, always doing it to an accompaniment of gay, unconscious chatter. One day a girl whose caluration in life had been along different lines appeared. She was not accustomed to meeting boys on this equal, wholesome basis, so was quite shocked, and said so. After that there was a selfconsciousness in the air, and the girl changed her shoes before or after the boys.

There is a city of 60,000 inhabitants in Utah which has a charming country club, a splendid example of this growth from humble beginnings. It is the outcome



A country club in a mining camp in Nevada

save them. Get hold of some land, as close to the town as possible, and go ahead on any of the lines indicated in the examples already given. If you put forth the necessary energy to make the club a good one there is no question as to results in this day of the trolley and automobile. In five years you will not know your young people or your town. Your club will be the objective point for all the country around on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. That is the way it will start, and the next thing you will be entting up grandfather's apple orchard into town lots for the city people who will have become acquainted with the advantages and charm of your home place through the club.





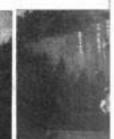




turies ago. The peace of

the dead was over the

excited life.











town. Another instant and the picture melted behind. The bustle of a junction station succeeded—the rush of

Then once more we plunged into the white world of

snow, till, as the sun sank low in the west, the window

Nature's Moving Pictures Made by Variety, Charm, and Stimulation

By WALTER P

HE little boy kneeling on the seat of a car and looking out of the window, while the soles of his boots point at the other passengers or muddy the gown of the lady next to him, is a symbol of that curiosity which has conquered the universe for man, and of that mysterious pictorial sense which has discovered the universe to be beautiful. Because a window frames a view, because it isolates some section of the land-cape, inviting detailed attention, windows serve quite as much to let the eye and the fancy out as to let the air and sunshine in. When the window is a car window, it isolates each moment a different bit of the pleasant world, it frames a constantly changing panorama of scenery. flows past, with ever new surprises, yet framed always pictorially. Whether for the little boy, excited by the adventure of travel and the wonders of fresh towns and countryside, or for the man whose interest in "this goodly frame, the earth," has not been dulled nor his primitive curiosity satiated, a railroad journey is a trip through

sleep in my native North, and suddenly waked up into a picture-book world, long dreamed of and desired. To this day I go South by the night train in cotton time, to wake up for that picture, and always I greet it with a thrillthe blown snow on the red fields, the negroes picking, the pines, and the cabin smoke, framed by the car window.

One of the joys of a train journey is the opportunity

it affords to pass from one season to another, almost from one world to another, in the space even of a few bours. It is sometimes difficult to view New England from a car window, because of the New England car windows. But even there the railroads are becoming radical, more generous with soap and water. Not long ago I left New York in what the calendar proclaimed was a winter day. There was no other authority.















Nature's picture gallery, square after square of landscape flowing past, stark drawings in the realistic style, where factories huddle and chimneys flare, alternating with the sun-swept distances of a Turner or the domestic hillsides. crowned with azure sky, of an Alden Weir.

I shall never forget my first glimpse of the South. It was through a car window, in cotton time. School books and "Dixie" had filled my boyish imagination with the thought of cotton growing, of darkies singing as they picked, of the romance and the charm of plantation scenes. It was dark when we left Washington, and I was put to Led at Fredericksburg, with the picture of two long, lank men in slouch bats, men different from any my Northern experience knew, standing on the platform in the light of a smoky lamp, as my last recollection before slumber came, a preliminary excitation. When I woke up it was broad day. I pulled up the shade and looked out. Cotton:

We were rolling through great fields of cotton, bursting open on its low bushes like snow blown over the red soil. Negroes in gay bandkerchiefs were moving between the rows, picking. Beyond the fields were ranks of Southern pines. The picture changed suddenly, The pines were closer. In among them stood the gray, weathered cabins of the negroes, thin smoke ascending from each straight up in the still air, faintly blue against the long needles of the pines; then more fields of cotton, stretching away. I was indescribably thrilled. It was as if I had gone to

warm, sticky rain was falling on warm, sticky pavements. There was no sign of snow. One perspired in an overcoat. For a time I looked at the advertising signs along the track, which obviated the necessity of buying a magazine. Between theatrical posters, corset proclamations, and the allurement of suspenders, peeped muddy roads, squalid bouses, dump-heaps, and factories—the spawn of the city. The sticky rain fell dismally. I retired finally into my newspaper. I was not up that morning to the Emersonian task of finding the rose of Beauty on the brow of Chaos.

Suddenly I was aroused by the exclamation of a woman in the next chair. I looked out. The rain had ceased. We were running into a wonder world of crystal ice. A few moments more and the sun came out. The advertising signs had been left behind. Woods and fields came down to the track. And every tree, every bush, every blade of grass, every fence and wall and wire was covered with ice flashing its prismatic colors. The little virgin birches were brazenly bowed with diamonds. Every shift of the scene brought a new and more dazzling splendor into the frame of the car window.

Presently white flashed into the frame. We were out of the world of frozen rain into the world of winter snow. As we rolled along the high embankment over the Deer-field meadows the window held an exquisite view of that incomparable of villages. Its one street lay clearly marked on the dazzling carpet of the intervale. The great cluss.

which in summer completely hide the dwellings beneath, were bare now, and each old house, square and solid, was beavily thatched with snow. The red brick museum gave the one touch of warm color. was not even a sleigh in sight as this picture persisted a moment in the frame. The meadows stretched away white and bare and silent as when the Indians stole across them almost two cenframed a dark, spruce-clad mountain wearing a pink bood, the mountain cold crept whistling in through the ventilators, and at twilight we stepped out into two feet of drift, to be informed that the thermometer was three degrees above zero.

"It's warmin' up considerable," said the stage driver. casually. "It was twenty six below this mornin."

The day's ride in a train, with its landscape pictures

flowing past, may be a lesson in geography to the little boy, or an essay on Nature and society to the man. You wake up, perhaps, in a dim world that rolls away in high hills. Farms have pushed their clearings up amid the timber, or hamlets cluster in a valley. The lights of early morning twinkle in the houses. Some farmer is dressing by lamplight. Perhaps you dressed by lamplight to catch the train. Perhaps you only recall, as you lie in your berth and rub your eyes awake, those far-off days when you often saw the sun rise, days when life was as fresh as those hills which now rise, dew-washed and clean, beyoud your car window, so high that to see the tops of them you have to crane your neck. If you are a boy, the mystery of what lies beyond those bills is heavy upon you. You think of other valleys and higher ranges, and your soul expands. Then suddenly the train swings round a bend. Perhaps you see your own locomotive, always a thrilling sight, no matter what your age; and, at any rate. the car window encases for a moment the vista down the track instead of the habitual side view. Day is coming on rapidly. It flushes that hill into which the track seems to vanish like the Pied Piper, and shows you the green cleft under high ledges where the mountain river has bitten it way through. A moment, and you are in that eleft, under the shadow of the cliffs which make almost a second night as they tower over your window with their evergreen clinging to every ledge and cranny. A few miles more, and you are through the cleft in the mountains, into a second dawn, and are rolling along above a new and wider val You are on your way to the plains. You have the sensation of bursting through the mountain range. The win dow flashes :











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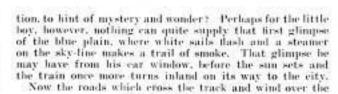


to the Imagination of Boy and Man

# ICHARD EATON

dazzling distances new-washed with the dawn.

As the track drops down to the lower levels, stretches of forest alternate with ample green glades where the eye now enjoys the restful sense of flatness; and the occasional houses as they come into the picture and melt out again seem more substantial, wider of beam. The river, too, has



eultivated hillsides are gray crushed stone. There is no longer any wild-ness. The farms suggest market gardening, the river is broader, desper, as for commerce. Suddenly, alone on a pasture knoll, looms a signboard. It flashes into the view like a bomb explosion. It proclaims a sensational theatrical performance. It shricks of cities, sophistication. It is followed. in the rapidly gathering twilight, by that peculiar squador of houses and everything else. So the satisfaction of curiosity is a curse if it leads to no wider curiosity. In a very real sense, mankind is the poorer for every new sea that is charted, every new continent mapped, every new reduction of the universe to immutable law. In its constant spur to curiosity and its persistent refusal of gratification lies one of the great charms of a railroad journey. boy it stimulates imagination like almost nothing else. For the man it invites to those pleasant speculations which still maintain, in the midst of humdrum life, a little of the primitive mysteries.

It may be the train stops at a junction, and on the cross track stands another train, bearing the name of a different road. Possibly it is a smaller train, with oldfashioned cars. It runs up that single track into the wooded country, toward towns which suggest by their very names an older and quieter order. One is almost irresistibly tempted to climb aboard the old-fashioned cars, to chat with the genial conductor who is bowing











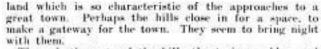
taken on a less rapid pace, settling into stretches under the elms where it flows black and quiet through pasturelands, and cows, lifting their placid faces, gaze at you as you pass, like a painting of Troyon set into the frame. savored for the instant, and as quickly removed.

But the real lowlands are not yet. Again the train rumbles into the shadow of a rocky cut, emerging into a still flatter country, still more pastoral and cultivated, where the houses are more frequent and the traces of man over the landscape more apparent. You see teams crawling on white roads. At a crossing the face of the gateman looms suddenly into the very foreground of your picture. He is waving his yellow flag. Behind him a horse dances on its hind legs, reined in by its driver. The faces of this driver and of the gateman are flashed upon the retina of your eye and persist in memory after they are put miles behind. Long afterward, you feel sure, you would know these men if you should meet them on a crowded street. As the sun climbs to the meridian and then begins to decline, your landscapes still flow past with ever-shifting charms. A shadowed crossroad runs away into the woods, calling you to follow it, calling with a voice that is almost instantly lost in the roar of the ear wheels and the forgetfulness of new sights. The world seems settling down into true lowland at last. The water pools by the track are quite still now, bolding the quiet reflections of the swamp maples or the light of the afternoon sun. You roll out of the swamp into broad meadows. where stately and graceful willows grow beside creeping waters and there is a suggestion of tide marshes in the distance. That suggestion of the sea is curiously exciting. It wakes the senses, grown sluggish, perhaps, with the fatigue of travel or dulled by the blur of Nature's moving pictures. Alert, you watch for the first glimpse of the blue ocean, as the train rushes on,

wide marsh of waving grasses, ribboned by a quicksilver hand of tide-water, with the far off bulwark of the dunes

spaces of the sky, where the free clouds race. Is not the suggestion of the sex. hidden behind a level line of barren land. more potent than the sight of the sea itself to wake the imagina-

Perhaps you never quite see the ocean itself, but only a thrown up for a horizon line, and over all the great



Through the gate of the hills the train rumbles, and emerges into the sudden glare of lamps, the rush and roar of factories, machine shops, complicated and buzzing in-dustry. Against the paling west black chimney stacks huddle like a forest of charred and naked trunks, belching toadstools of smoke upon the sky. Then tall buildings, their outlines pricked with golden lights, come into the You look down brilliantly illuminated cross streets, where street-cars crawl, motors and wagons pass and repass, hundreds of busy people throng the walks or pour in and out of the shops and houses. The train slows up. In the great terminal yard is a bewildering tangle of moving trains. Your own car suddenly passes out of the world of moving pictures into the train shed, comes to a stop, and you alight at last at your journey's end, in the heart of a city by the sea. Back there in the mountains where you woke in the morning the patient stars are hanging deeply over the fir-clad slopes and the silent valleys. Here you see no stars, only blazing lamps without end, making a second daylight in the noisy streets. Your pendulum has swung the full length of its are. And, unless you are a stranger to this city, unless your ride from the station through its squares and arteries is

a fresh spur to your curiosity, are you not a little sorry that the railroad trip is done! Are you so old that the inconveniences of travel outweigh its stimulation?

After all, curiosity is much like be love of freedom; it is the possession of the passion which counts rather than the fulfilment. Ibsen was right in valuing freedom not at all, but in valuing the love of it and the struggle for it above to all his passengers as they leave the main line for his branch, and to ride up into that different world.

There is something a little pitiful about the person who must always have "something to read on the train." The child wants nothing to read on the train, for a story-book with pictures on every page is constantly being unrolled for him beyond the car windows. Or, perhaps, as Hans Andersen wrote a "Bilderbuch ohne Bilder." Nature paints for the child in the train a storybook without stories.

Nature presents the pictures in lavish profusion and lets the child's imagination build the shifting, kaleidopossesses to build with than you or L sitting in the opposite seat, absorbed in a book! We have the accumulated experience of years, he has scarcely more than the experience of his own front yard, perhaps, and the village street. Yet he has something far more precious than experience, which we have lost. He has imagination, wonder, curiosity. There are no simple primroses in his world. That is why his face is glued to the car window-pane. Our primroses are all simple primroses. That is why our faces are fixed upon a book. Who has the better of it, the child or the man? Perhaps you answer: That depends upon the book. To this I can only reply by inviting your attention to the titles of the books sold upon trains.











# Professional Coaching\*

An Unclean as Well as a Weak Spot in American College Athletics Which Should Be Removed

OUR Yale crews in succession have been defeated on the Thames by Harvard, but Yale has lost something more important than boatraces. The splendid traditions and the wealth of loyal sentiment which inspired her graduate oarsmen to help the captain of the crew and to work together for the honor of the college were cast aside to make room for the professional coach. At a time when the prestige of Yale was at its zenith in competitive athletics, the opportunity of using her influence against the hired man in college sport was lost because of the misguided policy of anything to beat Harvard. that the professional coach has been proved a failure, Yale must either find another one or courageously confess that the system has been all wrong, that she had been properly punished for departing from her high standards of other days, and that, win or lose, her athletics shall hereafter be free from the taint which has infected many other colleges.

Less than twenty years ago. Yale football, rowing, and baseball were wholly in the hands of her own cap-tains and alumni. To pay an outsider to take the responsibility was a thing undreamt of. In rowing, the redoubtable Bob Cook was head coach. He was a business man of large interests in Philadelphia, but for many years be devoted his vacations to the Yale crew and spent two or three weeks of the season with the

oarsmen at New Haven and New London. It was a labor of love, inspired by the most genuine interest in his college. In his robust youth he had created a rowing system at Yale, hammering down opposi-tion, putting his theories to the test, establishing a school or style of American college rowing which was so essentially sound that after a long period of experiments the invincible Courtney of Cornell teaches his crews to row a stroke much like that which took used in the early nineties.

### No Figurehead

H 18 was the master mind, and working under his general direction was a stall of younger coaches, graduate oarsmen who were in harmony with his ideas. These men were also making their way in the world, but they would so arrange it among themselves that one followed the other to New Haven through the spring, for a week or two at a time. It meant self-sacrifice in many instances, but they were glad of the chance to help the undergraduate captain.

And when, at length, the crew went to its quarters at Gales Ferry on the Thames, these veterans flocked back and Bob Cook took the crew from their hands and gave it the finishing touches which added inches of distance

The captain was no mere figurehead, and his was the direct responsibility. It helped to make a man of him. And if he was whipped he had no notion of shifting the responsibility to the shoulders of the professional coach. He and his comrades of the eight blamed themselves, not the coaches or the stroke. And their indomitable determination to retrieve disaster was strengthened by the fact that carsmen and coaches were united by common ties. They were one loyal family, win or lose. It was an excellent thing for these youngsters to have the graduate coaches with them at the "quarters." Often there forgathered a dozen of these clean-built, hardworking, loyal graduates, who had gone out into the world and were making good, but they still loved Yale, they were proud of her prowess, and their very presence preached a wholesome doctrine.

These old captains of the Bob Cook school gave to

training life so much of bracing sentiment and tradition, they were such a sterling lot, and they had learned so much self-reliant manliness during their years of rowing, that their influence was immensely valuable. For my part, as an oarsman of that era, I look back to the life of the closing weeks of the long training season as the best thing in the college course. It was a privilege for an impressionable youth to be in that unselfish, splendid company which numbered such men as Al owles, John Rogers, Fred Stevenson, Josh Hartwell, Phil Allen, Percy Bolton, and the rest of them.

\* Since this article was put in type Yale has definitely returned to professional in baseball - a highly creditable course which must sooner or later be followed by all colleges that view sport as the recretition rather than the business of their undergraduates. - Epiron.

# By RALPH D. PAINE

Under the existing regime, there has been a frequent lament of lack of rowing material at Yale. In the old days the conches made the best of their material, and their crews rowed as fast as the winning Harvard eights of to-day. If you wipe out the sentiment and traditions of the sport, if it is to be sordidly commercialized on a cash basis, no wonder that the do-or-die spirit of intense loyalty and self-sacrifice is dulled. The veteran oarsmen long ago ceased to flock back to the quarters at Gales Ferry. They were not asked to stay away, but the old welcome was missing, the spirit of comradeship fled. There was nothing for them to do. Coaching the crew was the business of the man paid to do it and he desired no cooperation,

### What They Lose

THE carsmen of to-day do not know what they have lost. The other days of Yale rowing are so much dead history to them. They are satisfied with a professional coach, because they have known nothing else. Now is the time for the older and wiser Yale men to teach them comething different to lose them. them something different, to show them that they can do no finer, more helpful thing for their college than to demand the restoration of the graduate coaching system

The Cornell crew which beat Harvard and won the Intercollegiate regutta

and to stick to it through thick and thin. Many of the alumni will support this sane and wholesome policy.
It hurts them that Yale should stand for anything else than the most admirable spirit of college sport.

During the long era when Yale rowing was in the

hands of her own people, baseball was conducted along similar lines. The captain of the nine was in charge of similar lines. The captain of the nine was in charge of his men, and the graduate players returned to help him coach. Strange as it may sound in the cars of this campus generation, Yale was mighty on the diamond, and her teams won a brilliant array of championships against Harvard and Princeton. And, better than this, Yale nines played like gentlemen and sportsmen. They were living up to tradition. Alas, baseball had to be tarred with the professional brush. A league player was engaged to take charge of the nine, and since then the manners of Yale baseball have lamentably deteriorated. manners of Yale baseball have lamentably deteriorated. The alumni have perceived the change, and they have discussed it openly, often in print, but their indignant protests have been futile.

# Professional Tactics

FEW years ago a Yale varsity nine played at An-A FEW years ago a vale varsity nine played at Andover. The tactics of the collegians were so unsportsmanlike, so different from what the schoolboys of Andover had been taught, that a very influential Yale alumnus, a member of the University Corporation, went to New Haven for the purpose of a fatherly interview with the captain of the nine, boping to get at the bottom of this code of athletic misbehavior.

Until the professional coach was employed, a Yale nine played in silence and respected certain traditions on the field. The young men of recent years have been taught to keep up an incessant scolding chatter during the progress of the game, to try to rattle and mislend the opponents, to make noisy nuisances of themselves. Professional baseball enrolls many estimable men, but, on the other hand, it has been greatly marred by rowdy-

ism, and the tactics of the big leagues are a poor example for the scholars and gentlemen of a college campus to follow.

Besides this grave fault of mucker ball, the professional conch has wielded a demoralizing influence of another sort in Yale baseball. He has made of the players so many puppets, who dance when he pulls the wires. In a championship game be signals what plays are to be made, when this man is to hit, and that man is to run. They are taught to keep one eye on him and watch for his secret signals, which makes a farce of college sport. Yale is not the only offender in this. The practise is a common one, and those in charge of college athletic interests have not yet shown sufficient intelligence to banish the hired coach to the grand stand and permit the contestants to play a real game of baseball among themselves. It is said that Yale lost one of her important games of the recent season because a player misunderstood one of the signals of the professional coach, Billy Lush,

Yale football, in its present organization, is the sole survivor of the period during which graduate coaching prevailed in the important branches of sport. The graduates take charge of the eleven for love, not for hire, and Walter Camp, as chief of staff, is the court of final authority, as Bob Cook used to be in rowing. The giants of other years gladly return to New Haven

to teach the rush-line and the backs some of the things that were pounded into them, and the football tradition is clean and strong and fine.

Moreover, it has power to make elevens that are feared by every adversary. While Yale rowing and baseball have suffered conspicuous loss of prestige, her football is still of the first order, made so not only by disciplined skill and strength, but also by a fighting spirit that has become proverbial.

### Spirit Counts

I T WAS a dismal comment made of this year's Yale crew that in the Harvard race it was whipped before it was fairly started, and appeared to slog along over the four-mile course as if the building courage of Yale tradition were lacking. It has been said also of some of the Yale nines of recent years that the edge of that old spirit which had shone at its best in a fighting finish was dulled.

Phillips Andover Academy, in which Yale

influence predominates, might be expected to pattern its ideals of sport after those of the college campus. The fact is, however, that Principal Alfred E. Stearns, having thoroughly investigated the effects of professional coaching, has driven it out of the school. takes the stand that the academy is responsible to the parents of its five hundred boys for their morals and manners in and outside the classrooms. It is just as imperative that the president of a university should pay beed to the fact that a large number of his under-graduates spend most of their leisure time for several months of the year in company with and under the tute-lage of a professional who is teaching them to play musker hall mucker ball.

It is believed at Andover that the benefits of athletic competition should belong, not to a few small squads, but to the whole school. Hereafter the first eleven and the first nine are to be chosen from minor teams which will enroll all the able-bodied lads. Several hundred noisy youths will no longer perch upon the bleachers and watch a handful of their comrades exert themselves. Every boy of them will have to get into his playing togs and become a member of a team which will compete in a regular season's schedule under the vigilant scrutiny of the captains and coaches. This is genuine competition. It makes the costly equipment of the athletic fields of service to the school at large, and it combats the argument that academic sport is a highly special-ized business instead of beneficial pastime for the students at large.

Neither at Yale nor in any other college will the professional coach take the trouble to promote such innovations as this, for his sole object is to win, and he can not regard athletics as a means of the greatest good to the greatest possible number. It is much better for a college to have five hundred poor football players who will get out of an afternoon and run and tumble in crude scrimmages than to have eleven first-class players who can win a championship.



Princeton's first crew since 1884, which was second to Cornell and beat Yale a doi in lengths in the Carnegie Lake regatta, May, 1911

# First Aid to Easy Camping

The Educated Chafing-Dish and the Fireless Cooker to the Rescue of Those who Answer the Back-to-Nature Call

THE frying-pan and the coffee-pot used to make up the camp-fire's outfit. Now it requires an-other utensil—the chafing-dish. For the collegeeducated camp-fire burns alcohol instead of some absent landlord's trees, especially for breakfast. mance is not dead-not at all. It is merely being helped to survive the inevitable rainy day. That has always been one trouble with romance-it was all right in fair weather, but when the downpour came along it got as wet as the tent. That is where the chafing dish comes to the aid of the camp fire.

It is not the ordinary sideboard variety of chafing-dish, which is very good for fudge, pretty good for Sunday evening rarebit, and no good at all for real food. This is a hard-working, pays-its-board chafing-dish, with a tank to hold enough alcohol so that the cook won't have to refill the little cup under the boiler every five minutes, after first waiting for the dish to cool and the meal to spoil.

### Camp Cooking Easy

NOW camp cooking is not so different from ordinary cooking with all the frills left off. It is the A. B. C. of cooking, just the art of cooking simple things well made easy. And it needs to be, for most of the people who are studying it don't know how to boil an egg.

The first lesson is coffee and baking-powder biscuit, for coffee is the camp's greatest standby, and bread its greatest trial. The loaves brought from home soon get dry, and it takes a lot of hunger and experience to make hardtack palatable. The ordinary cracker breaks make inductor paratable. The ordinary renewer breaks make inductors and peakily, molds quickly, and if wet turns to a discouraging paste. At breakfast it is a lonesome reminder of festive cheese and sardines. So biscuits and gems and corn-cake, quick breads, have a very important part in the camping bill-of-fare. Some of the pancake and johnny-cake flours, which are ready mixed with bakingpowder, and need only the addition of diluted condensed milk, are recommended as being true labor-savers. John stirs up his butter, drops it by spoonfuls into a drip-ping pan, fills the tank of his stove with denatured alcohol, and fits over it the tin oven.

By LAURA CROZER



The new chafing-dish for camp use

This oven has a removable wire shelf, and while it does not fold up, it is in reality a tin box, in which any number of forks and spoons and lanterns and tooth-brushes can meet in the strange affinity that only camp packing knows. After the oven has become hot it bakes the biscuit in a hurry. When the biscuits are done John takes them off the stove, covering them with the oven, turns the flame low, and puts on the coffee pot. This kind of an alcohol stove has a flat surface on which a dish can be set, instead of the high frame of the ordinary chafing-When the coffee has come slowly to a boil he turns the flame entirely out, adds the cold water, and leaves it a moment on the cooling stove to settle. The leaves it a moment on the cooling stove to settle. canned evaporated milk and cream which come unsweetened give the needed touch.

But life in the peripatetic tent, which will be left behind with all its inconveniences after a week or two, is no such problem as in the permanent but primitive cabin or tent-house where a whole family may wish to spend a summer. There are always the cans. And the desiccated foods, which conceal a gallon of soup or a kettleful of turnips in the proportions of a cannon fire-cracker, are recommended for emergencies, though not for a steady diet.

All canned material should be first reoxygenated. Poured out of the can, it is allowed to stand in the open air long enough to get back some of the oxygen it lost in the canning process. Then it is thickened, or sweetened, or enriched with butter or milk to make it taste good.

### The All-Round Cooker

N SUCH a permanent camp the fireless cooker is almost a necessity, for though the alcohol stove may be obtained in the double-decker variety, which will steam fish in the parlor, while it boils potatoes in the cellar, one or even two burners are not enough. But on this one burner the food may be heated to the boiling point and then

popped into the fireless cooker, there to reach tenderness.

The fireless cooker, like the chafing-dish, has added to its accomplishments since it left the hut of the peasant. for it can now bake and roast as well as stew. In the baking variety it has two metal disks, one to go below the food container, and one above, separated from it by wire stands. When the disks are heated and adjusted, the bread, which has been put in cold, bakes just as well as in the most conservative coal stove. Meats are roasted by the same process. The halves of the new fireless cooker open separately so that the cake need not fall while the leg of lamb is being inserted.

But the camp-fire itself is by no means banished. It is simply emancipated. Released from the menial tasks

of cooking, it may devote itself with redoubled vigor to providing cheer. It may know the forked sticks with pole and kettle slung across no more, but it sends its banners of cedar sparks all the higher for that. Even a fire, to be really cheerful, should not be overworked.

# My Beginning as a Farmer

Every Woman Can Do the Same as Here Recited if She But Summon Courage to Make the Attempt

HAVE never been able to account for the overwhelming desire for country life that took pos-session of me about four years ago. I had always lived in cities, never having spent so much as two months away from them in all my life. For this reason, and because I have no immediate family and therefore would have to live alone, friends deemed farm life thoroughly impractical for me. For the previous seven years

I had been a business woman, a librarian, in New York City. The desire was strong. however, and, as my intuitions have never failed me, despite protests I hunted about for six months until I found fourteen acres in New Jersey, which I bought for \$1,075. The only buildings on the place were a small four room house and small barn, both very old, out of repair though habit-able, and exceedingly dirty. A two-acre hay-field, nineteen pear-trees, two large cherry-trees, four apple-trees, a plum-tree, and a fine old grape vine were the farm's assets, besides the good condition of the soil. It is thirty-five miles from New York City, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a quarter of a mile from the station, and convenient to several good markets within a radius of fifty miles, the nearest being a growing town of thirty thousand inhabitants, four miles away.

# Paying Up

THE first payment of \$475 was made with money earned by magazine-writing, and therefore I call the farm Pendidit. In assuming a mortgage of \$600, unon the privilege of as much of the principal as I could at each semiannual interest date, for, after the farm was found, I could not be content until I was living on it. It was necessary for me to hold my New York position until the debt was paid. Meanwhile,

vacations, holidays, and many week-ends were spent there, learning to know something of the country and how to live in it.

In two years the mortgage was paid; another year saw a thousand dollars in the bank and several stories ordered, so, resigning from library work, all my belongings were moved to the country in May, 1909, and my longing for outdoor life became a reality. For six months I had been working on plans for a small cot-tage that would cost no more than \$1,500 but would be very livable. In June, 1909, building was begun. Local contractors did the work, and exceeded the limit by only \$35. I paid them \$535 when the little house was turned over to me in September, and gave a mortgage for \$1,000, payable at \$10 a month, on the building and By MARY RANKIN CRANSTON

loan plan. I gave my note for the small new barn that cost \$185, and that contains two extra large stalls, a place for the light surrey and feed-barrels, and a loft large enough to hold over two tons of hay. I pay \$25 or more every three months, when the note is renewed for

"The first summer - with the house as I bought it"

the Indance. These buildings necessitated other expenses, such as grading and fencing. and a small chicken-house was built, all of them increasing the outlay that always makes the first year the hardest of any new venture.

The new house being nearer the neighbors, not resent my currying" I have lived here alone for the past fourteen months without the least nervousness, taking entire charge of the borse, managing the place, and working toward the ideal I have in mind.

So far, besides a dog and cat, I have only a horse, some chickens and ducks, for I wish to add to the stock gradually, learning all about one kind of animal before going on to the next. Neighbors keep a great deal of stock, so milk is within reach until I am ready to tackle the cow question myself.

The first year's accounts showed the total income to be \$511.27; the expenditures, \$478, including insurance, taxes, payments on house and barn, as well as current expenses. A little more than half—\$287.13—represents what the farm brought in. Of this sum, \$237.13 was realized from the sale of fruit, vegetables, and eggs, and

\$50 represents the rental of the original house with eight acres of land, which I have leased to a man for \$100 a year. The rest I have earned by writing and lectur-The receipts would have been augmented if labor could have been secured every time it was needed. Crops suffered and fruit was lost because of a dearth of efficient help-my greatest difficulty, as it is that of all the farmers around me. Although such labor is expensive in this locality, there are times when it is impossible to get a man and team for love or money. As I like the outside work I do much of it myself, having planted and cared for a large garden this year, and I planted half of a corn-field as well; but it takes a man's strength to plow, cultivate with a horse, hoe potatoes, and climb to the top of high fruit-trees. I do not yet wish to hire a man by the year, so must coax my neighbors into working for me.

Although the fruit has so far realized more money than anything else, this first experimental year shows me that chickens will pay better for the expense and labor of caring for them. Eggs are always in demand, they are easy to handle and the work is not beyond a woman's strength, consequently I have determined to devote Pendidit to chickens and fruit. I began with eight hens and a rooster last spring. This summer the bens hatched thirty-seven little chickens and six ducks, so there is reasonable bope of many eggs during the winter and next spring.

My first year's experience shows

neither brilliant success as a farmer nor a big bulance to my

credit, but I think it is far from a poor accounting for a city tenderfoot, even when nothing is taken into consideration but statistical facts. Though I am going on slowly, I am progressing surely. I have lived far better for less money than I ever did, and no balance in the bank could tell the satisfaction, the growing interest, the ever-deepening delight the past year has been to me.

"I took entire charge of the horse,

a good-mannered beast that did

# Esther Learns Her Lesson

A Bit of Ribbon from Her Father's Push-Cart Starts Her Along, and Eve and Uncle Sam Do the Rest

OME of you are beginning to come back from the summer resorts, to take down from doors and windows the boardings wherewith the hot streets have been made to look like rows of tombstones, and to compare notes on which resort was the biggest, the liveliest, the most populous. Here is a wager that you have passed right by in your own city a resort bigger, livelier, more populous

than any you have visited. I mean the parks, the playgrounds, the recrea-tion places? No, I do not. They are the side attractions which every resort must have. I mean the streets. If you are skeptical as to their summer resorting possi-bilities, it is not too late in the season to be con-vinced, for this resort flourishes till the last echo of summer's song has died away. Leave the streets where people live in polite seclusion from one another, and come where they are as crowded and as lively as fish newly taken in a net. For the sake of being concrete, let us speak of New York's East Side.

differ essentially from that told by any other city, but there we find all its phases all together all the time. Fashion is the tuningfork of most summer re-

Not that the tale will

sorts. There is just one fashion in which the city summer resort differs radically from all others. In it children are a prominent feature. Prominent feature? To say that is like being asked by the man with the black pudding on his nose whether you noticed it. Only the push-carts are half as omnipresent. These line each curb of each street, and at them are the These line each curb of each street, and at them are the children's parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents—a kind of family-tree parkway—all furiously selling to each other goods as amazing for variety and profuseness as children and carts put together. At Atlantic City you hire a wheel-chair and are pushed in it, parting with a goodly sum therefor. On the East Side you hire a push-cart, load it up with salables, and push it to the curb's most desirable vacancy. Station grandma at one end with a tub of pickled peppers, wife at the other with dill pickles, set the baby on the extra supplies, let aunty hold down the steps of the building you are nearest with an assorted lot of mill

nearest with an assorted lot of mill ends, put sister at a four-foot high freezer, let brother be your little helper while you lift your voice with the thousand others to persuade the slowly moving mass of people to come to your particular eart to match their hair in puffs, buy a fish, a gramophone, an oil painting, a canary bird, co-sets, savings-banks, frying-pan, a Virgin Mary, or Moses in the bulrushes— or whatever your particular line may be-and the summer resort is fait accompli. The whole family is out of doors, and the millionaires' unrealized ideal of combining resort and business base has been attained.

On almost any block there are, in addition to the regular shops, about four stationary eigar and candy stands. To these, on a clear day, add twenty push-carts; half a dozen huge freezers dispensing like mad to crowding patrons penny glasses of sirupy, pinky, iced

water (lemonade); two or three "hot corn" boilers on wheels adding an extra blister to the sun's heat. their appetizing odor the only ornament to the street's array of smells: a high, cool, sliced-watermelon stand at each corner laden with irre-sistible paper-thin slices of pink and green crispness; half a dozen miscellaneous commercial craft, and you have the buckground. Against it throng people old and people young, of every nationality, of every grade of ugliness and beauty and picturesqueness and squalor, real

people and nature's grotesques, her pets and her aversions. Over and through it all the children play-if wedging and shoving through mere elbow room can be called playing—under the push-carts in the ankle-deep refuse, down the cellar-ways, out on the fire-escapes. hanging on railings, or squeezing between the feet of the crowd like a school of minnows slipping through your

At a resort even children's clothes attract attention. Among the babies at a famous seashore place I remember most distinctly a tot who used to dig in the sand in a symphony of sky-blue chiffon, silk, ostrich tips, and kid bootees. She was not one whit more amazingly clad than the babes of street resorts. Look at the photographs. Did you ever see anything more like the famous By LOUISE EBERLE

Yellow Kid than the boy with the hoop, his brother's un-strung blouse, trying to get along with sister's skirt and a left shoe, buttoned on the right foot? Fichu effects and short coats are the latest, and the chubby boy with

the too long trousers is certainly "in it." A youngster grasping with one hand the iron bed placed for sale on that great counter of cities crowded sections, the side walk, suggests a mascu-line and very dirty Sa-lome, and the unique use of safety-pins by the younger of the two sis-ters with the handbag certainly gives the effect of the last cry in barem trouser-skirts.

Who are these chil-dren? They are young American citizens, notes in the great national hymn, figures in the sum total of the Americanism we are now making for our children—in fact, comakers with our chil-dren of their generation's sum of good or ill.

Now, we all know Uncle Sam's reputation as a juggler—how he takes the scum of Europe and turns it into milk on which the future cream of America will rise. This tale concerns

one of the lighter, more whimsical phases of the track, such as is suitable for showing while the weather is still

Look at any doorway in the long, dingy wall of brick houses, calculate from the front outlook what the back must be, and try to figure the future of the children of the pictures brought up in such surroundings by those old folks of the push-carts, still in the pensant and ghetto shawls they brought from Europe. While you are arriving at your conclusion the door opens and a damsel steps out whose costume immediately makes yours look like me:e clothes. You recognize waxy perfection in the fit of the skirt, next season's bargaincounter pet in the coat; the willow plumes must at least have come from the wings of the great roc; beside the coiffure your bair looks like plain Jane; and the silk hose and last thrill in pumps kill your remaining vestige



Cleaner than usual, but such is only half the lesson Uncle Sam has to teach

Uncle Sam says: "Here you see in one hand this small animal with matted hair, grotesque garb, and a dopy look in its eyes that prophesies anything but a desirable adulthood. Observe that my sleeves are rolled up and empty. Now I breathe my free spirit upon her, and, presto! here we have a woman thing that will become industrious and thrifty and add to the beauty and joy

of my cities, instead of to their sadness and squalor, because she has a right to express herself in as complete femininity as her sister, the lady. And I don't have to use a spell with the boy, for that he will follow the girl goes without saving." without saying.

Here are a few details of the trick:

When she reached the age of six, Uncle Sam's compulsory, though not less kindly, invitation to enter his schools took her for a few hours a day from the old folks and the carts. The learning was unconscious, but, according to her receptivity. it was done unto her, a seed at a time.

By and by on the play-grounds—those regretta-bly few breeding places of good citizens which are doing their best to repeat the miracle of feeding five thousand with supplies for ten - she got into closer association with the girls who had learned the lesson before

her, and saw that the more desirable an appearance one makes the more desirable a basis one is on with the world in general.

So Eather got, enough ribbon off father's push-cart to make windmill bows for her hair, and then discovered that the bows lost their chic effect unless the hair was well combed and clean.

That was the way of it. That was the lesson that did

not slip away after the school term with the syntax and the fractions. That was what she took with her when she went to employment in the stores, where she realized to the full that she had a right to whatever of beauty, attractiveness, or pleasure in her femininity she could honestly bring into her life without any reminders to "keep her place."

So her life work, freed from the social decree held over her forebears, that they could make cake but not eat it, lost that indifference to phy-

sical conditions that results in types like the children in the pictures.

Of course, when Esther bought the evening paper she still found on the woman's page a preachment on how much nicer it is for girls who have to earn their own living not to look as attractive as the women they wait on in shops, or their employers' daughters. But she skipped that, happily, and studied how to reproduce cheaply the Paris mode in the next column. Now she is going to marry the clerk at fifteen dollars a week who is really the Yellow Kid of the pictures grown up, and who would have been a collarless, unkempt push-cart man but for that same magic of Uncle Sam's that sets people free to grow up to whatever scale they choose. When they have a home of their own, their children will start above the level of the push-carts, and maybe a generation

more will learn that a trim picture needs a trim background, and will make it so. That is the story of the trick whereby Uncle Sam turns the child of the push-carts into the young lady who waits upon you in the shops.

Don't you believe it? can prove it to you. Turn from the side street where you saw Esther into Grand or Delancey Street. Look into the windows of the numberless dry-goods shops there. There is nothing half so gay on Fifth Avenue.

attractive womanbood.

And style! The dernier cri de Paris is shouted aloud. Hobbles? Hide your-eye bonnets? Tut! A humble street vender offered me a handbag decorated with an aeroplane. "The latest," he said: "you got to have

Who are the patrons of these shops? Not the shapeless old women of the earts who tilled Europe's fields and toiled in its ghettos till femininity was forgotten. Not the newly immigrated young matrons who are started in the same path as their elders. The patrons are the Americanized—the children of the push-carts who, via school, play-

ground, store, and office, are arriving at a free and



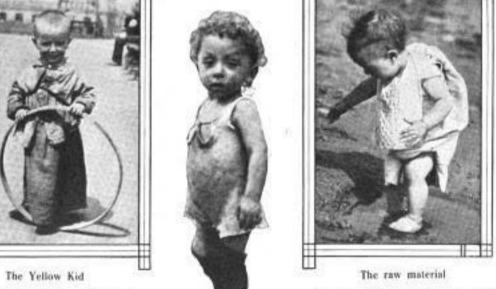
Esther and her sister before Uncle

Sam does his grand transformation

of superior pity and replace it with wonder. And she wears it all so utterly with the air that goes with fashionable garb that you do not for some time realize that it is all done with the cheapest of cheap materials.

Who is the girl? She is one of the children of the

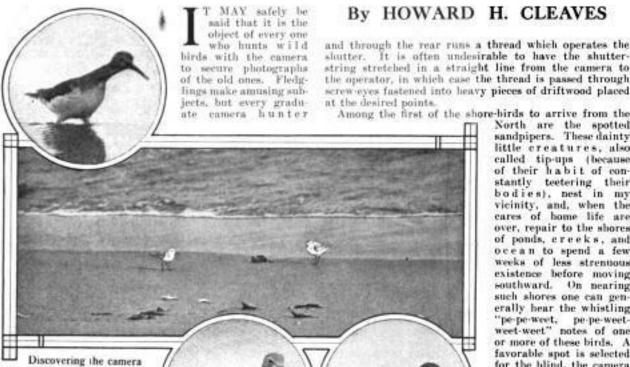
pictures grown up. She is one of those that by all wouldbe inviolate laws of heredity, environment, and social order should by now be wedding the push-cart man, and sitting in her shawl among the refuse her children will play in. She is not a miracle, but one of the juggler's ensiest tricks. What he did to change the least lesirable child on Essex Street into this groomed creature was elemental in its simplicity. He simply set Eve free to be eternally feminine.



Newly arrived

# Prize Shooting for Camera

The Sandpiper is One of the Most Elusive of Bird Subjects Because of its Restless Ways



Spotless when young

The hunting sanderlings

strives to picture the alert and wary adult creatures of the woods and fields in their natuhaunts. best be accomplished during the nesting season, when the eggs or young act as a magnetic center.

to which one or both of the parent birds are drawn. Or it may be done during the winter months, when the birds' natural food is either lacking or hidden under the d ifts, and our feathered friends partake readily of supplies put at their disposal by kind-hearted folk. But in each of the above instances there is a point of attrac-tion. During that part of the year, then, between the nesting season and the winter months, it would seem that the bird photographer must search in vain for a possible trophy. But, fortunately, he can look to the shore-birds. All through the months of August and September they swarm in from the North and tarry with us a few hours or days until moved onward by the impulse to con-tinue the long journey toward the South. Although these birds are a restless, shifting lot, their

habits are such that it is possible, though difficult, to photograph them when they come to our shores. They feed along the beaches and sometimes rest on sand-bars, or wade and bathe in the shallow water along the edges of some quiet inlet or lagoon. But even though this slight sense of restriction does characterize their daily wanderings, the limitation is not great enough to remove many of the obstacles which beset the photographer. In almost every case the camera has to be concealed at some point near the water line and operated from a distance by means of a thread.

# Concealment Necessary

THE blind or concealment I use for my camera is an old soap-box covered with rough bark, and, with a border of weeds and grasses arranged about its base, it makes such an admirable fake stump that on several occasions spotted sandpipers have actually come up and caught insects that were on it. The lens of the camera looks out through a hole in the front of the stump, By HOWARD H. CLEAVES

and through the rear runs a thread which operates the It is often undesirable to have the shutterstring stretched in a straight line from the camera to the operator, in which case the thread is passed through screw-eyes fastened into heavy pieces of driftwood placed

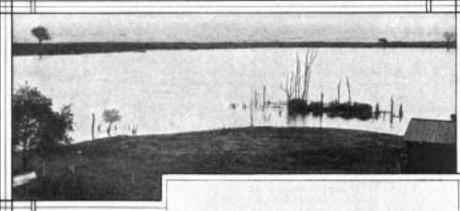
North are the spotted sandpipers. These dainty little creatures, also called tip-ups (because of their habit of con-stantly teetering their bodies), nest in my vicinity, and, when the cares of bome life are over, repair to the shores of ponds, creeks, and ocean to spend a few weeks of less strenuous existence before moving southward. On nearing such shores one can generally hear the whistling "pe-pe-weet, pe-pe-weet-weet-weet" notes of one or more of these birds. A favorable spot is selected for the blind, the camera focused on the point to

out from the shore about two feet, so that the bird would be obliged to wade around it; but to prevent his wading too far out, a ditch was dug in the muddy bottom six or eight inches from the end of the stick, thus forming a submerged passageway through which the sand-piper must go. The camera was then focused on the surface of the water just in front of the artificial

Not all the good chances come in mid-summer, however; two of the choicest shore-bird treats of my entire year came in October. On the tenth a pectoral sandpiper stood preening himself on the shore of the pond as if content to spend the balance of his life there. He was a rather quiet individual, and so little perturbed by my presence that the camera was held in the hand when the exposures were made.

### Careful Stalking

TWO days later, far up the outside shore where the ocean waves rush up the sandy beach, two sanderlings were busy feeding. As the foam-spotted water rapidly receded down the steep incline of the beach, rolling shells of various kinds in its wake, the two plump little surf birds, always keeping close together, darted quickly here and there snapping up sand-fleas. They were so absorbed in their pursuit of food that, by careful stalking, I succeeded in photographing them from a distance of only a few yards. Indeed, their every plumage mark, their bright, beadlike eyes, and their three little toes could be studied very easily with the unaided eye. The sanderling may be identified by the absence of the hind toe; but in spite of the fact that their toes number only three on each foot they are agile and sure-footed.



Ponds just inside the ocean favorite resorts

During August, when the migration is thickest, it is surprising to note the number of decrepit and disabled birds. These seem to carry on a less cheerful existence than their fellows. Those I noted spent much time standing about quietly in shallow water, and bathed frequently, as if to wash away their maladies.

The popular perch

which a sandpiper is ex-

pected to come, and everything is in readi-ness. If the bird arrives

at the desired point, the

thread is pulled and some result assured; but not infrequently he will fly

before nearing the cam-

era, and it is necessary

to retire until another

bird arrives, when opera-

tions start anew.

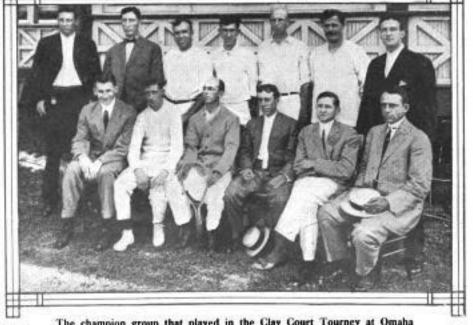
The most wary creatures that visited my pond were two solitary sandpipers. At short intervals they sprang into the air, made short flights, alighting again a few yards away, then ran nervously along the shore, waded out belly deep, and again flew away, perhaps to be gone for many minutes. They kept me thinking each moment the last of their appearance, and finally one did wheel away over a hill crest, leaving his companion all the more nervous and wary—an unwilling subject for the photographer. This bird seemed to suspect the old grass grown stump, and invariably, in passing it, be waded out as far as his long legs would permit, returning to more shallow water a yard or two beyond. To secure his photograph I resorted to strategy. A small limb was placed on the beach with one end extending



The stump-blind which I used

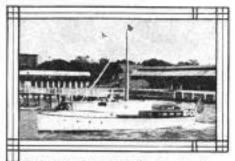
# National Clay Court Tennis

BACK row (left to right)—Jack Cannon, of Kansas City, Kansas State champion, Missouri University and former Missouri Valley and Central States champion; Mitchell, South Da singles and doubles, South Dakota and doubles Tri-State champion; John Barton. of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, doubles champion South Dakots and Tri-State; Walter T. Hayes, of Chicago, Illinois, State singles and National Clay Court doubles champion, former Mid-West champion; J. H. Winston, of Norfolk, Vi ginia, Missouri Valley singles and doubles, Virginia singles and doubles champion; F. G. Anderson, of Reading, Pennsylvania, National Clay Court doubles; H. J. Rendall, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, former singles champion of Delaware and Pennsylvania. Front row (left to right)- Percy Siverd, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, State 'champion singles; Fred Bradley, of Des Moines, Iowa, State champion; Hugh G. Whitehead, of Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia and



The champion group that played in the Clay Court Tourney at Omaha

Missouri Valley doubles champion; Paul McQuiston, of New Orleans, Louisiana, Gulf States singles and doubles, former Mexico champion; Joe Armstrong, of St. Paul, Minnesota, State and Minnesota University and Tri-State singles champton; Harvey McQuiston of Val Vleck, Texas, Gulf States doubles and Arkansas and Texas champion. Walter T. Hayes of Chicago, Illinois, won the singles championship, beating Percy Siverd of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Messrs. Hugh G. Whitehead and J. H. Winston of Virginia secured the doubles championship, defeating Paul and Harvey McQuiston of New Orleans; Jack Webster of Omaha won the consolation singles, and Messrs. Clarke Powell and M. Colpetzer the consolation doubles. The tournament was held on the courts of the Omaha Field Club, and was quite the most brilliant in play and attendance in the history of the game. It proved, beyond a doubt, the popularity of the Clay Court, and the wisdom in giving it a recognized championship tournament annually



S. Cochrane's 25 H.-P. Gasoline Eronel

Sailed by amateurs from New York to Halifax, finishing second to Caroline, a boat twice her size, with professional pilot

### It Is to Rejoice

HE athletic college year opens amid great rejoicing over the most definite advance any term has yet made toward disentangling undergraduate sport from its commercial and professionalizing associations and bringing it nearer the play of young gentlemen and the ideal of sportsmen.

Yale's abolition of professional coaching for her crews, and her promise of doing the same for baseball, is a revolution of first and utmost importance in university history and places her at once at the head of the crusade for sane, healthful, non-professionalized sport at our colleges. In addition to which, Captain Howe, than whom Yale has had no leader more promising, has demonstrated himself a sportsman as well as a player by refusing to follow the custom of having football candidates assemble at some seaside or mountain resort several weeks before the opening of college for practice.

ing of college for practise.

And there are others, thanks be to the assertion at last of the innate American fair play spirit. Pennsylvania has declared against her habitual period of preliminary practise out of the city, and has also a move on foot, fathered by her courageous and foresighted paper, "Old Penn," to fol-low Yale's lead and abolish the professional coach. Michigan will have no summer practise-I am told by her athletic chairman she took none last year, contrary to the report to that effect sent me from sources regarded as trustworthy, and I take the opportunity for correcting and congratulating. Ursinus proved her regard of honorable contest as higher than mere desire to win by expelling three of her best ball players for professionalism and so wrecking her nine. Georgetown has officially forbidden cheering to rattle opponents,

Whether Harvard will again permit her coach to adopt professional methods or insist that he follow the sportsmanly lead of the others remains to be shown.

We shall be pleased to see the Amateur Athletic Union add to the cheer of the autumnal season by doing something on the touring athlete and personal expense questions except to tear off a yard or so of high-flown talk every now and again. To revoke unhonored rules is better than to exhibit dishonored officials.

# False Gods

AND so Yale finally comes back to graduate coaching for her crews!

There is an eloquent story hidden in that proclamation-of a college generation of futile, unintelligent shadow dancing; of a long, barren search for the brazen gods which, in the fancy of the everything-towin obsessed, answer prayers for victory; of the sophism that "the man who makes a business of teaching athletes must in the long run be a more competent instructor than the best amateur." All of which is a polite way of saying that in the complex history of college sport nothing so stupid is recorded as Yale's boating career of the last decade. Not because Harvard beat her, but for the reason that she deliberately abandoned an established, hightoned, and successful organism, patterned after the best school of rowing in the world and developed along the lines of genuine amateur sport, for a nondescript system and the strange nomenclature, as annually prognosticated by the press, of "Kennedy's Boys" instead of Yale's crew inst as Harvard no longer has a varsity, but an eight of "Wray's Pets."

# The Imperishable Element

It is of no material consequence that Yale has lost to Harvard; it is of wide import that she should lose the spirit, the comradeship, the tradition, which are the best products of college sport—the only athletic fruit worth the picking as imperislable, and utterly impossible to grow in professional soil however expertly and industriously cultivated. The group of old oarsmen that used to return with every spring, bringing the enthusiasm, the



sentiment, the dignity of a system and a splendid type of forceful, high-minded men, has given way to ex-scullers hired to make winning crews. The inspiration of the graduate who is making his creditable way in the world and returns to give aid for the bonor and the glory of his alma mater is replaced by the dull routine instruction of a member of the pro-fessional class, which, having failed to prosper as a class, has now fallen back on coaching for a livelihood, and must keep an eye ever on the job. Can opinion vary as to the nature of the respective influence exerted by these two types of men of such widely differing intrinsic worth and worldly activity? Do you not think it makes a difference in the character-building of the boy how and from whom he receives his early lessons in sport? It is not that he may be unskilfully coached by the professional; it is that he will fail of receiving the choicest heritage of undergraduate athletics—the example of unwavering loyalty and of clean fighting.

### Delayed Redemption

Y ALE has lost at New London no more because of Kennedy than Harvard has won because of Wray; there is no choice between these two professionals in the matter of skill or address. Harvard has been successful entirely because with the engagement of Wray common sense appeared to regain the upper hand in Boston and for the first time in a dozen years the coach was assured adequate time in which to implant rowing principles. It was not that Yale's stroke was a world beater-it was that chaos reigned at Harvard with vacillation from one coach to another, from one style to another, year after year, none receiving a fair chance to demonstrate its possibilities.

Perhaps engaging a professional was Harvard's only means of escape from her muddled condition, even though she did thus declare her chief interest in rowing to be the heating of Yale.

Harvard adopted professional coaching to beat Yale—Yale now returns to amateur coaching to rehabilitate the lost traditions and lessons of her once famous rowing school. Sportsmen everywhere in America hope Harvard will again follow Yale's lead—the very best she ever gave.

# The Deadly Shilling

MONCERNING the professional coach as a man-it is not his personality (referring now to the rowing coaches only) that is objectionable, but what he represents, what his presence implies, what his tutorship lacks. Except in English cricket, where time-honored, incongruous custom honorably obtains, which here would be impossible without scandal, the professional and professionalism have ruined sport the world over. There is not to-day a professional game outside of baseball which is honest and flourishing; there is not an amateur game the professional has entered covertly as a competitor which is prosperous. The strictly professional sports are dead—every last one of them—and the games of amateurs in which professionals are masquerading to some extent, like bockey, lacrosse. A. A. U. club athletics, are tottering at the top of the chutes, and will go the way of the others unless cleaned Of course this has no reference to golf, racquets, tennis, cricket, in which the professional fills an honored place as instructor, and on occasion has match play with his associates.

I have been following the fortunes of competitive sport closely for about twenty-five years, and I have yet to see an amateur game survive the jingle of the shilling. When money sense and amateur play run foul of each other, one or the other must go to the wall. They simply can not survive in company. They are incontrovertibly opposed and impossible of reconciliation.

# Work and Play

SUPERFICIAL logicians are forever dragging forward something like the following, which, by the way, is the sentiment of a man usually same and pertinent in his comment:

"The undergraduate is as much a student outside of the classroom as he is in it, and he is entitled to the same highgrade instruction, if there are to be any athletics at all. If the conch is inclined to teach his pupils those things not sanctioned by amateur sport, it is the fault of the system rather than the coach."

The sense seems to be perverted to make the argument; the undergraduate is not a student as implied—unless, of course, we place athletics on the same plane and of equal import in the career of the boys as their chosen profession or business. Disputants are fairly beside the question altogether, or confuse trainer and coach. In insisting upon the right or need of rowing, baseball, etc., to have the bestprofessional, as they contend-instruction, such as is provided in the classroom, they overlook that the classroom is fitting the boy for his career, his life's serious work, while the games are merely his relaxation. his play. That is precisely the abiding trouble with our sport—unthinking enthusiasts forever wanting to bring the same serious business into the play of life as is common to our work of life.

We send our boys to college to prepare them for their chosen vocation. Of course, if a lad is preparing to make a profession of baseball or rowing or athletics, certainly to him play becomes a serious occupation.

Of the wisdom of an experienced and entirely competent trainer to look after the physical condition of the boys, there is no question; and this is the fitting conclusion of the professional's service—he should never be in the coaching launch or on the coaching lines.

### What Gives Competence

AND now let us have a look at the statement often ventured that the professional is "more competent than the amateur to instruct."

What gives competence? What gives any man the right to presume to set himself up as a teacher of his fellows in any game? As I see it: (1) Exceptional comprehension of the fundamentals in their coordination, (2) intimate acquaintance with the theory, and (3) high skill in the practise of the art, plus, of course, ability to impart knowledge which by no means invariably attends upon expert performance, but without which none is qualified to coach, however learned he may be in theory and practise. In a word, this demands in the man superior intelligence, facility in teaching, and high skill. Not that he must be a record-maker in order to be a capable coach, but he must have graduated cum lande from a school that has been accustomed to its full share of successes as attesting its masterful combination of theory and practise-of intelligence and muscle.

We are all agreed, I fancy, that healthful activity in any game is absolutely essential to its securing a fair share of success or developing a school of coaches. If professional coaches are to be employed, there must be a professional school to maintain a supply and a standard of skill. Without such activity both supply and standard are automatically lowered.

# The Closed School

NoW, then, take a glance at the field whence are to come the men "more competent than the amateur" to instruct. Apart from the commercialized great business of baseball, there is not a professional game in all America, including Canada—no subtle annexation bias intended—that is even alive, much less flourishing sufficiently to graduate coaches; and in such games as professionals here and there enter by stealth their presence has no effect other than to breed corruption. Not only is professional sport now dead, but it has been dead for fifteen years. Rowing was almost the last to finally succumb—in a blaze of scandal.

And do you know why professional sport died? Because it degenerated into a dishonest game, where no one could be sure a verdict represented the respective merits of the contestants, and men bought and sold races in the struggle for the dollar, as always has been and always will be the case where money enters into sport. The only thing that keeps professional baseball straight now, after former fraudulent years, is because it is organized like any commercial enterprise and has too much at stake to risk methods which once obtained and usually obtain finally in games for a money prize or between men playing for money.

Professional sport died because it was



The Gasoline Auxiliary Yawl Sea Bird

She crossed the Atlantic to Gibraltar sailed by a crew of amateurs - P. B. Thurber, T. R. Goodwin, and T. F. Day

erooked, and amateur sport lives because it is "on the square." Being dead, the professional game can not, of course, develop coaches for the future; but it will be interesting to see just what such men have done to warrant the claim of their being "more competent than an amateur" to instruct.

### Amateur Ascendency

N the country where I am writing this there is no book of reference, but I believe I am within the facts in saying that in the entire list of track and field events only one record of importance—the mile run—is held by a professional, and that will not last if Jones of Cornell lives until next season. The great majority of swimming and skating records were made by amateurs. We have not now, and never have had, professionals to rank, except in rare individual cases, with the groups of small boat Corinthian skippers around Boston, New York, and on the Lakes. Barr was the eleverest professional racing sailorman American waters have ever had, but the annals of the New York Yacht Club are full of memorable names that raise the amateur skipper on high, and at least four of whom living to-day can, if they desire, qualify for the next America's Cupdefender. Amateurs have been the pioneers and the most adventuresome until business replaced sport in automobiling, motor-boating, aeroplaning; in the saddle, across country, the amateurs outclass the professionals and always have; at the trups even the subsidized ammunition performers average below that fine group which used to patronize the game before the professional robbed it of its sporting element; on the running track a few sportsmen kept the game from the speculators and dissolution until the non-existing sporting sense of the American people turned it over to the bookmakers, and later the reformer righteously gathered in the remains; on the trotting track amateurs have always been in the van-C. K. G. Billings, an amateur reinsman. only the other day drove Uhlan to a world's half-mile record in 561/4 seconds.

# Where Is It?

THUS we look in vain for superior playing to qualify the professional as more competent than the amateur to instruct. Shall we find the answer in a higher average of coaching ability? Let us see. In rowing, just one professional, Courtney, has reached real distinction in America as a coach, and three—Rice. Wray, and Kennedy—have shown coaching capabilities above the average of their class to have been tried. This is the sum total of the professional showing. By contrast, the Yale school alone can muster a full score of famous coaches—three or four of them no less distinguished than Courtney—and even systemless Harvard can produce at least four entitled to class with the professional who now presides over her boating destiny. From Cornell no comparisons are fortheroming, for at Ithaca there is neither school nor tradition apart from Courtney—just a list of winning crews.

Further, as to the professional being "more competent than the amateur to instruct"—the best eight-oared rowing form in the world (that of Oxford and Cambridge) is the product of amateur coaching; the fastest crew Yale ever put forth, and the fastest to have thus far appeared at New London, was perfected by amateur coaching; the strongest baseball nine to have represented Harvard was developed by amateur coaching.

# The Best Gift

So far as America is concerned, the professional coach has no place in college sport by right of merit, heritage, or need; he is the product of a fallacy which has possessed some of our educational institutions. For all these many reasons, therefore, Yale's renunciation of professional coaching is epoch-making and the best gift to have come to American college sport within my recollection.

# This Year the Buyer's One Cue Is "Consider"

RAPIDLY changing conditions have made and are still making this year a year of readjustment in the automobile industry.

Many changes are taking place. Combinations are forming, new men are supplanting old ones, makers great and small are revising their plans, altering their models, and rearranging their prices to meet changed conditions, and new things are numerous.

This situation had to come. Every new industry must undergo reconstruction. The hip-hurrah of the automobile

industry is departing, and from now on motor car making and selling will be more of a bona fide business than ever before.

# Your Benefit Eventually

These changes will eventually benefit car buyers. Racing teams, wasteful practices, water in the stock, and foolish financiering will be cut out, and buyers will get better cars and better values.

But don't look for that eventual-result too soon. Reconstruction takes time. Many a maker, with his ear to the ground to catch the newest keyword to success, doesn't know what will happen within the next six months. Makers are hoping for the best and trying their hardest, but they know, from recent experience, that real success is clusive.

All of this means nothing to you, Mr. Buyer, except as it has to do with the next car you purchase.

And because of the many changes now taking place, your one safe guide in buying is "Consider." Don't buy blindly.

# "May Be" vs. Proof

Consider what these changes mean. Know that not all changes are improvements. Some changes may be experiments, and experiments are often expensive and disappointing to buyers. On the contrary, new things may be just what you want. But you can never know actually until these new things have been proved; and it is a safe rule to let the other fellow do the proving.

Changes indicate a desire on the maker's part to do better than he has done in the past. Therefore, what he did in

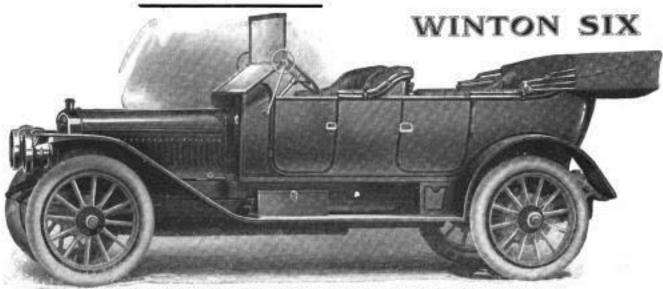
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is thoroughly right.

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# Consider These Points

industry.

Right now the market is filled with Sixes. Look them over carefully, and consider the compliment they pay to the Winton Six on these points:

1—Many makers, who opposed the Six-Cylinder, have become makers of Sixes. The Winton Six won them from opposition to acceptance. To do that, the Winton Six mast be a wonderful car.

2—Note that the prevailing power for Sixes now coming on the market is 48 H. P. When we began making Sixes there was no 48 H. P. Six on the market. Our Six has been a 48 H. P. car from the beginning. The Winton Six has proved to these makers that 48 H. P. is right.

3—In recent years 32 makers have tried to make Sixes and failed. They have ceased trying. On the other hand, the Winton Six is now in its fifth consecutive year without requiring a single radical change in design or construction. It is evident, therefore, that the difference between a successful Six and an unsuccessful Six comes from knowing how, and the continuous success of the Winton Six proves that the Winton Company does know how.

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Therefore, when you buy a Winton Six, you run no risk whatever. You are not taking a chance. Its worth has been abundantly proved. And you are getting the same make and the same model that converted the industry from four to Six Cylinders.

It will be worth your while to consider these facts. We are forced to put these facts squarely before you, for, having fought for four years to prove the superiority of the Six over all other types, we cannot stand silently by and let you imagine erroneously that anybody's Six is all right. Anybody's Six may be all right, but you must know, from the common sense of the case, that the Winton Six is all right, and that you can buy it with every assurance of satisfaction.

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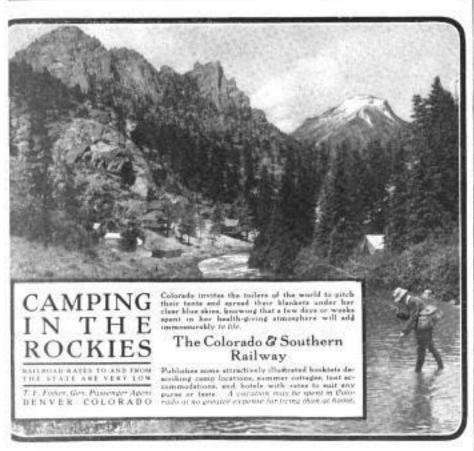
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Nancy Hill and some of the young negroes she has raised in her "asylum"

# Nancy Hill—Philanthropist

The Mississippi Negress Who Has Raised 108 Orphans

By GARRARD HARRIS

THEN the roll is called on the final day of accounting with mankind, those who have served their Master through aiding His less fortunate children will

probably occupy a high place.

And those who know old Nancy Hill of Jackson, Mississippi, firmly believe that she will sit in a reserved seat on that day.

Since 1875 this old negro woman has, absolutely unaided and in the face of defeats, obstacles, and disappointments, enough to have crushed any one but a person sustained by a divine faith, raised to manbood and womanhood 108 orphan waifs-white and black!

She has a queer, hotehpotch collection of shanties, built by herself and some of the boys she has raised, adding a room at a time as her family grew. She used scrap plank, bits of goods boxes, old corrugated iron, tin cans with the solder melted out and flattened. The rooms are crowded close together down back of the power plant at Jackson, on land owned by a railroad, and she is allowed to retain it at a purely nominal rent. Shading the bouse, or houses, are two immense weep-ing-willow trees. With her own hands she planted, in 1872, the switches from which they grew.

F there is a little waif of a negro baby anywhere. Aunt Nancy does not wait to be sent for. She goes and gets it and raises it. Years ago, when there were no orphan asylums in Jackson, she used to take white babies that were abandoned or that no one else would care for. Some of those she gave a start in life to are now grown men and women. When they would get to be four and five years old she would find good homes for them.

"I'll give 'em a start," she said, "den I finds 'em er home wid w'ite folks; hit ain' right ter raise er w'ite chile in a nigger house, but I'll sho'ly be a mother to de po' helpless lil' babies whut ain' got no mother, an' git 'em started in dis life wid er chance ter live."

"How did you happen to take up this work. Aunt Nancy?" was the inquiry made

by a visitor, "De Lord told me ter do hit," she re-

spouded simply, In 1875, one night an unknown white man came to her house bringing a little boy baby scarcely a week old. The man was crying and said that the child's mother had died, and he knew no one to take the baby to and if Nancy would take care of it for a while until he could make other arrangements, he would pay ber well. The child did not even have clothes She accepted the trust in -nor name. her pity for the infant and its father. and that was the last she ever heard of the man or his promise of payment. year or so later a deserted white buby was found on a door-step, and Aunt Nancy was the only one willing to take it. Then it was she resolved to go into the work.

"I wanted to do somethin' fer de Lord," she said, "an' I asked Him in prayer: 'Lord, Father, whut shill I do?' an' de answer come plain: 'Be a mother ter dem what has no mother, an' raise 'em in de fear of de Lord.' Den I raised up mer right hand an' said: 'Lord, I thank Thee; so be it as long as dere's bref in my body

"Dat's all; I jes' been tryin' to do mer duty an' be fai ful ter mer vow an' de trus' de Lord put in me."

"Haven't you had any belp at all, Aunt Nancy'

"Well, yes, suh; de Lord sont me a pot of gold, but I wasn't prudent wid hit. wuz down on de river bank jes' erbove whar de crematory is now. Dat wuz long torrards de een er de yaller fever er '78. I wuz down dere pickin' up some dry wood ter cook some soup fer mer busban's sister what wuz jes gittin' over de fever, w'en 1 beered er voice say jes' es plain:

"'Naney, look to your right an' you'll receive er gre't blessin'.' Hit s'prised me so I looked up; den I heered hit ergin, loud an' plain.

"Den I looked to de right, an' seed erbout fo' inches of one er dese hyar long. flat files stickin' up out er de groun' near er cypress tree. I knowed den dat file wuz put dar ter mark somp'n buried dar, an' hit meant fer me ter dig. I come on back hyar an' got de mattock, an' erbout three feet in de groun' I foun' er pot— one er dese byar five-gallon ones. It had a top on hit, all cemented, an' I busted de top off wid de mattock. Dat pot wuz jes level full of gole pieces-been dar so long

dat pot done rusted thin as paper."
"What did you do with it?" asked the visitor, looking around at the poverty-stricken surroundings.
"Well, sur, I had de notion dat a man

an' his wife wuz one, an' should trus' one ernother, so I goes an' gits Frank Hill, dat triflin' nigger I married, an' shows him de gole. Hit wuz late in de evenin', an' we 'lows we'd leave hit dat night— bit would be safe dar. "Den, w'en I wuz 'sleep, dat low-down nigger sneaks down dar wid some er his

pals-dem ruffin niggers dat be caroused eroun' wid—an' made way wid bit. asked him erbout hit next mawnin' atter

I foun' out hit wuz gone, an' he 'lows:
"'Yes, I got hit, an' I'm ergoin' ter
spen' hit an' have er good time wid hit
wid better-lookin' folks dan you is;' an'

"Hit didn't do him no good, though; he wasted hit right an' left—gamblin' an' drinkin'—an' dem ruffins got de mos' of hit from him. Frank told me dere wuz nine thousand dollars in dat pot.

"I NEVER got a dollar of hit—nary a cent—an' hit would 'a' helped me so in my work. Well, hit jes' goes ter show how de Lord will send us blessin's—an' if we don' watch out de devil or some one of his lim's will grab hit fust."

"Where is Frank?"

"Oh, he run thoo wid hit pretty shawtly, n' he's a-livin' in sin on town in a shanty wid er ole wench, an' be's all doubled up wid rheumatiz. He'll git his reward 'cordin' ter his life. I don' allow him 'roun' hyar-ner fer many

"But how do you get along. Aunt Nancy: how do you provide for all this lot of children?" There were nearly a dozen, all ages, there then,

"Well, some of 'em is about grown an' wucks. I trains de gals right, an' dey kin always git good places as cooks an' housegals; an' de boys wucks too—yard boys an' sich. Folks are always glad ter git Nancy's niggers. Dem whut's wuckin' I makes give a part of what dev gits ter keep de wuck goin' in 'membrance of whut

I done fer dem.
"Den de lil' fellers—dey picks up scrap-iron an' bones an' bottles, ter sell to de



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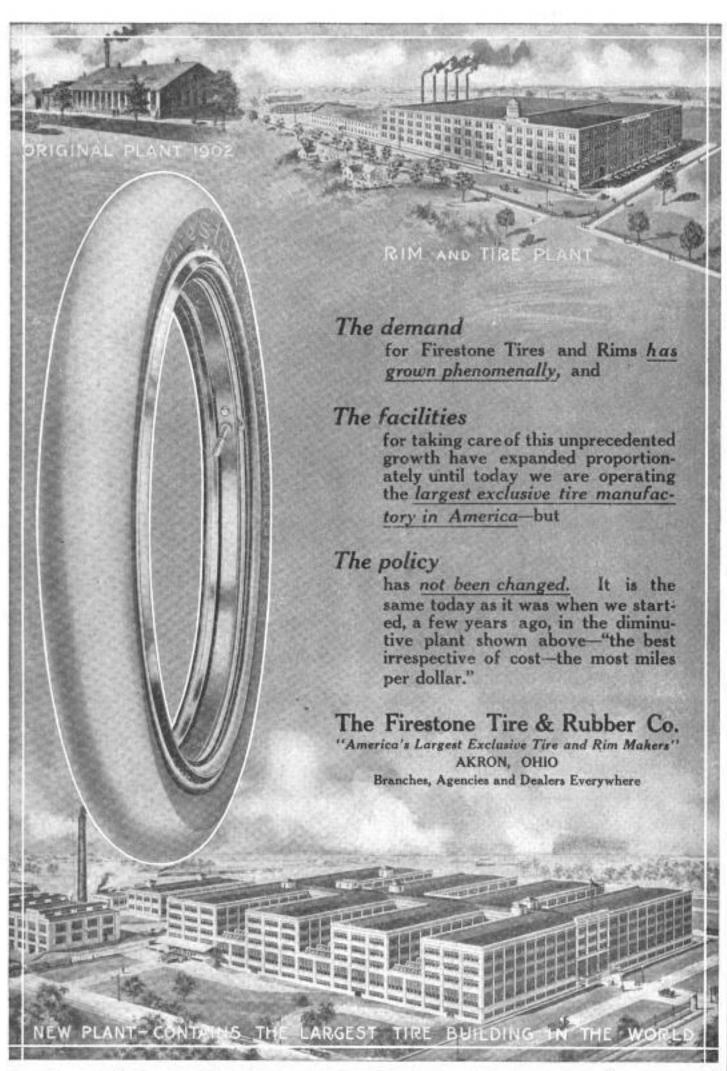
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junk-dealer. Some er de boys catches crickets an' minners ter sell to de gennelmuns w'en dey goes fishin'; an' drives cows ter paster.

USETER make good money skinnin A dead busses an cows, an sellin de hides; but dis yer crematory done broke dat up; dey burns em, hides an all. I wisht de city'd lemme skin 'em fust; er good bide's wuf free or four dollars; but de 'thorities won' do hit. Times is mighty tight, an' me gettin' ole too, an' dis misery in mer ches' whar dat bullet is—er lil' nigger boy shot me accidental two or free years ago wid er twenty-two rille, an' de bullet is dar sit." dar yit."

"Is that all the income you have?" asked the visitor in wonderment. The children

were well fed and contented.

"Well, de sto's gimme vegetables an' sich whuts jes' er bit off—I takes 'em an' lixes 'em up all right; an' den dar's de river, an' we catches lots of cattish—dat helps. Oh, yes, an' de wite folks gins me ole cloes fer dese lil' orlints."

"Do you do anything yourself?"

"Yes, suh: I's er pretty good cow an' hoss doctor: I charges for dat—hub—an' I has made er few good pickups at dat."
"Don't the negroes help you any? You are helping the race by taking these little

waifs and making good citizens of them." "Naw, suh, niggers is got no use fer me, 'cep' to push some po' lil' chile off on me

dey doan' want.

"I ain' fancy ernuff fer niggers; hit's dis yer flashy business dat catches 'em. I raises dese yer chillens ter wuck an' be hones' an' 'spectful ter dey betters, an' ter be some 'count. Now, if I raised 'em ter sit eroun' wid red dresses on an' pink ribbins in dee hair, an' do nuffin', maybe some er dese hyar nigeor preachers 'd some er dese hyar nigger preachers 'd come eround an' have er kine w'ud fer me

—but no money.

"Naw, I doan' 'spect no help, an' 'speshly
f'm mer color. I'll fight dis out twell I die, an' do de bes' I kin, an' de good Lord won' expec' no more of me dan I kin do, w'en I'm doin' mer level bes', 'cordin' to whut I is an' has, will He?"

# The Maine—Remembered

Continued from page 16:

authority of Cuba and the United States." Forgetful Cuba had taken the \$5,000 greedily enough, so the authority of Cuba was sold. As it happened, however, a quota-tion from Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, wasn't the authority of the United States.

The facts were that the War Department, two and a half years before the pamphlet was circulated, officially had depamphlet was circulated, officially had de-clared that the fate of the Mune was in the hands of the Navy Department and Congress; that the Navy Department— and this consistently through a number of years—had held that the disposition of such public property of the United States rested with Congress; while the Secretary of State, several months before the book-let was in the mails, had told no other person than Joseph de Wyckoff, secretary of the United States Battleship Maine Salvage Company, that the State Department 'did not consider itself competent" to pass on the matter of whether the ownership of the wreck had ever been relinquished. Soon thereafter John Hay suggested a convention with Cuba to settle the question, and Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, promptly replied that his department fully concurs in this suggestion as probably the most satisfactory method of con-Inding the matter.

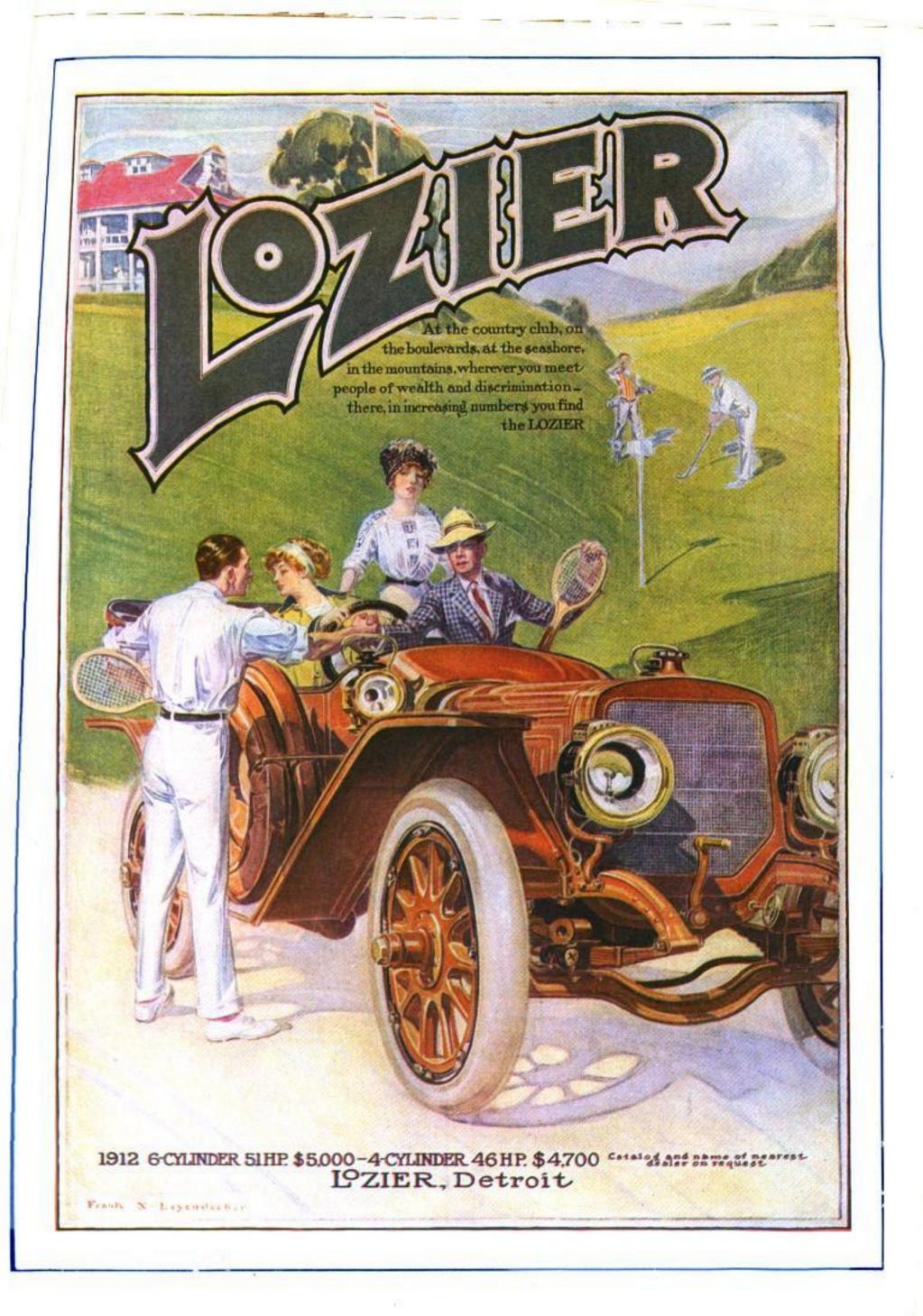
I said that a discredited letter was the booklet's closing argument. If that letter ever came from Secretary Hay, be had changed his mind afterward and plainly had said so. Yet the pamphlet announced:

HOW THE "MAINE" WAS RELINQUISHED

Under date of January 15, 1903, the Department of State of the United States, in answer to an inquiry by the Cuban tior-ernment with reference to the wreck of the "Maine," replied in the following language: "The question presented has been considered by the proper executive departments, and the conclusion has been reached that whatever authority or rights this Government may have had formerly in the iereck abore referred to may properly be considered as having lapsed in faror of the Government of Cuba.

Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuba's Minister in Washington, evidently had once received either a letter or a false impression. As late as February, 1908, he is asking the Secretary of State about a "memorandum dated January 14, 1903." And in answer the Secretary of the Navy replies, instead of the Secretary of State, after this fashion . . . "the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw, in a letter dated January 9,

(Continued on page 32)





OW big is the investment business? Figures are available, but they give no clear idea. Put it another way: How does the return of interest on bonds and dividends on stocks compare in amount to the return on the crops?

Disbursements of dividends and interest on securities held in the United States in the year 1911, from January 1 to September 1, aggregated \$1,183,500,000. Approximately another \$300,000,000 will be added to that total by January 1, 1912. For the year 1910, the value of farm products was between eight and nine billion dollars. Capital invested, therefore, brings nearly one-fifth as much return as comes from the nearly six million farms in the United States. A very large part of this great yearly return on invested capital goes back into the investment market, and so the total of securities held will go on increasing.

In Great Britain about \$900,000,000 a year goes into investments at home and abroad. This is the surplus which is available after all of the Britisher's demands on his income for living expenses are satisfied.

It is a great business -- that of investing.

### Transcontinental Railway Earnings

A VERY large proportion of the capital invested in railroads of the United States is represented by the securities of the seven transcontinental roads listed below. Earnings, gross and net, for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911 have recently become available. They show a decrease in 1911 over 1910 in gross of slightly over 2 per cent, and in net of 4.6 per cent. Gross earnings varied from Union Pacific's \$132,-620,539 to Great Northern's \$61,234,194. Net earnings, dividend rate on the common stock, and percentage of decrease (or in-crease in the case of two of the seven roads) is here given:

	1911 net	Div. re	de Dec.
A., T. & S. F	\$33,322,257	6	1 6.7
So. Pac	42,764,978	6	9.7
Union Pac	35,713,241	10	10.7
C. B. & Q	25,574,069	8	1 17.7
St. Paul.	15,445,244	7	12.8
Nor. Pac	22,320,173	7	12.6
Gt. Nor	20,538,000	* 7	5.9

It would be instructive to get the 1911 reports of these roads and figure out the percentage of surplus to dividend requirements, and then to compare the figures with those for the last ten years. Such figures are available in Poor's or Moody's Manual, or any investment banker will get them for an investor.

\*On the preferred stock. 1 Increase.

# An Astonishing Letter

"EDITOR 'THE AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY': "CIR-I have your paper of August 19,

and note the article on 'The Average Man's Money' page [about the experiences of F. D. Morris with the Genoa Orange and Fig Co.l.

'It is a regrettable fact, to be sure that any man who has ordinary common sense would allow himself to become the dupe of any concern, but it is an even greater regret that Collier's Weekly, one of the greatest of American weeklies, shou allow its columns to be used to the detri ment of a great State of the Union. Your article will not help a half-hundred peo-ple, because those who would go into the fake orange grove projects will go into something else of a similar nature, because they were not born with due caution and will eventually lose anyway, while it will injure the legitimate immigration business of Texas to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. C. S. W. "Houston, Texas,"

# Texas Orange Land

YOW, what is the truth about the "half-hundred people" who are being lured by orange-orchard promoters?

Oranges of good quality are grown in southern Texas. Very large profits were earned by the few pioneer growers, and land operators took up the subject as a means of exploiting the vast area of raw lands in the Texas coast country. The fact that orange land could be bought there for \$25 to \$50 an acre, as against several hundred dollars per acre in California's orange districts, and the further fact that oranges grown there are 2,000 miles nearer the central markets of the country, naturally attracted thousands of investors. Those who bought raw lands then have made, or will make, reasonable profits on the investment. A small percentage—perhaps 25 per cent—of those who planted or procured to be planted small orchards on such tracts of land bought outright by them, will in due time come into receipt of revenue from bearing orchards. The other 75 per cent, or more, will have nothing to show for their invest-ment except the land, because of negligent or ignorant methods employed in cultivating such orchards.

### Exploiting the Idea

Then followed the period of exploitation of made-to-order orchards, sold for a first down payment of cash and to be further paid for in monthly cash instalments. Only a very few of these have been well managed. Many give evidence of either the

grossest neglect by company managers, or of deliberate intent to defraud buyers. Unless the legitimate developers will take action to rid the field of the incompetent and the fraudulent operators, or the Post-Office Department or District Attorneys will take vigorous action to clean up the field, the final result must inevitably be widespread distrust of the Texas coast country, which deserves better. It is a legitimate field for the growing of marketable oranges and figs, by men skilled in the business and pos-sessed of sufficient capital, and it is, moreover, one of the best general farming regions as yet awaiting general development in the United States. Cotton, corn, for-age crops, grasses—these are the founda-tions upon which must rest the broad per-manent agricultural development of the

Within the humid belt of the Texas coast country are 11,000,000 acres of arable land. Upon three-fourths of it orange and fig-trees can be grown. Certain land oper-ators have seemed to think it might all be sold for such purposes, although the Cali-fornia orange crop is grown on less than 200,000 acres, and the agents of the United States Department of Agriculture have cautioned Texas orange growers—whose one commercially safe variety is the Satsuma-that it is extremely doubtful if a market can be found for more than a limited acreage of Texas oranges in competition with the larger, standard oranges of California.

The State Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries reports that 3,000,000 Satsuma orange trees have been imported from Japan, and 3,000,000 more grown in Texas nurseries during the past four years. Al-lowing 150 trees to the acre, if all had been planted in orchards, southern Texas would have 40,000 acres of orange orchards. Conservative nurserymen say that not more than 10,000 acres have been so planted, and they estimate the present stand of orange-trees in condition, with future competent management, to come into commercial bearing, at not more than 1,500 acres. Since the average cost of such or chards—including land, trees, fences, cultivation during two years, and other better-ments—has been not less than \$250 per acre, it is safe to say \$2,500,000 at least have been invested in these orchards, and that of this amount 75 per cent to-day represents a loss of all save the land value.

### Before You Invest

In view of these facts, no one should

invest in a made-to-order orange orchard in southern Texas without being satisfied: First—That the developing company owns and has a clear title to its land, so that at least it can deliver same on com-

pletion of instalment payments.

Second—That the developing company
has enough capital in hand, independent of instalment payments, should these for any reason cease in part to come regularly to hand, to complete its contract obligations

with its customers.

Third—That the development company has made provision for rain drainage of its land, for the planting of young trees budded from mature trees known to bear oranges of good marketable quality, for spraying the young trees as need may arise, for thorough, skilful cultivation dur-ing the open season, and for protecting the trees against winter cold.

The investor should also, if it is within the bounds of possibility, go personally to view the land he proposes to buy.

# Publicity for the Financial Affairs of Corporations

By ELIJAH W. SELLS

Former President of the American Association of Public Accountants

■ I venture to suggest a new field of adcertising with a firm conviction that it will arrest attention. It is, I believe, a field which has not been entered in a systematic and scientific manner-I mean the proper and adequate advertising of the financial affairs of the corporations in which the public are interested, either directly as shareholders

or indirectly through their influence upon general business conditions. However meritorious the customary advertising may be, advertising the financial affairs of corporations is of far greater public importance, especially at this time when there is so much unjust agitation against corporate affairs.

I N my experience as a public accountant I have had to do with the financial affairs not only of practically all kinds of corporations but with those of the Government, States, and municipalities,

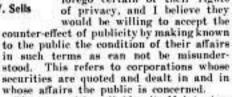
and have come in more or less intimate contact with many of the various officers and managers of all of them; and it is based upon this experience that I have formed my judgment that the managements of corporations are generally honest, and, as compared with those of public affairs, more economical and efficient; that there is far more dishonesty among politicians and office-holders than among corporation

managers. I also base upon this experience my oninion that full publicity of the affairs of corporations would be beneficial not only to the public but to the corporations themselves, as the actions and investigations brought about by the public uneasiness would be largely forestalled thereby. But to obtain these results, full publicity will be necessary, and the public will have to be satisfied that the figures contained in the publications are accurate. Certificates of reputable public accountants to be made a part of such publications will undoubtedly have an influence in attaining this end.

In order that an advertising man may intelligently canvass this class of business, he should be able not only to im-

press the managements with the desirability of such publicity, but he should have some knowledge of the form and the amount of detail which his public will require, and with anything less than which it will not be satisfied. That the affairs of a business organization are of no con-

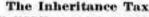
cern to any one except those responsible for its creation and continuance is sound doctrine, and may be applied to small affairs without detriment; but in this country, where corporations with large affairs have become the prey of politicians to such an extent as to seriously retard progression because their financial affairs are not generally understood, these corporations are confronted with special conditions, to meet or mitigate which they should forego certain of their rights



The proposition divides itself into two essential elements:

First—That dealing with capitalization which embraces all the fixed, liquid, floating, and current assets on the one hand, and liabilities-both funded and current -on the other. In the preparation of this information nothing should be hidden, and all essential details given.

Second-That dealing with the operations which relate to earnings or sales. Beginning with the total amount of such earnings or sales fully classified, there should be shown successively the allow-ances thereon, the direct costs, consisting of labor, material, and incidental expenses, the general expenses, the fixed charges for tares, interest, sinking-funds, and, finally, the balance, if any availalle, and its application for extensions of the business, betterments, dividends, etc., and the remainder to be carried to the reserve, surplus, and profit and loss accounts.



TEW YORK amended the inheritance tax law in force in that State on July Under the new law the principle of graded rates based on the amount of the bequest is retained, but the rates are reduced. It exempts the intangible property of non-residents, and so eliminates double taxation—a feature approved by the Inter-national Tax Association. Bequests to religious, educational, and charitable insti-tutions outside the State are made, under

the new law, exempt in the same way as similar gifts within the State. Hequests to father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, the husband of a daughter, or any adopted child ten years after adoption are taxed as follows:

Amoun	1	Rate	Tag
Up to 85,	000	.Exempt	8 00
The next	\$45,000	1%	450
The next	\$200,000.	2%	4,000
The next	8750,000.	3%	22,500
The next	\$1,000,00	0. 4%	40,000

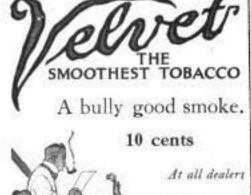
Requests to other persons are exempt up to \$1,000 only, and the rates then imposed are 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. The feature of the new law that exempts from taxation intangible property (bank deposits and se-curities of all sorts) beld in New York State by non-resident decedents brings into operation reciprocal clauses in the in-beritance tax laws of Connecticut and West Virginia (and to some extent in Kansas, Maine, and Massachusetts) relating to stocks and bonds of corporations organized in those States.

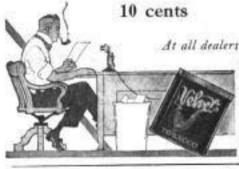
It is a just, much needed law. Any one who wants the complete text of the new law, with intelligent comments and illustrations, can get it from investment bankers of New York City.



Elijah W. Sells









# 1898-1911 John Muir & Co. Specialists In Odd Lots Of Stock

We execute orders for any number of shares. buys 100 share lots to diversify his investments and to average his costs.

Send for Circular F-"ODD LOTS"

Members New York Stock Exchange 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

# BONDS Accepted by the U.S. Government in security for

Postal Savings Bank Deposits are the only class we often, frozend at the 25 the Postal Banks per these Banks for the property of  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ . Here for FERS therefor

New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. X-1 Columbus, O.

PATENTS For Forts about Prices, Rewards, Patents Fig., and Information of Interest Interest for Inventors, and Sec.

# Looting of Red Morocco

(Concluded from page 16:

and worst-when all the nations have finally sworn out peace warrants against each other—the little soldiers will have the last word. Not yet, I think; civilization can not decently fight for the loot of red Morocco; but some day-in a yearin a decade—some day-

"The national industry of Prussia," said

Heine, "is war.

The chief point to consider is whether Prussia can carry on that business with success. There are in the active army four million and a half trained and competent soldiers. Behind them are five and a half million recruits, more or less efficient. It is, then, an army of ten million men, comprising the entire masculine population of Germany capable of bearing arms. If these ten millions were mobilized, there would remain in the Fatherland merely the old, the crippled, the ill. and boys under seventeen years of age. Of course, not all these troops could be brought into the field. In Berlin they say (with fine tact) that the war—when war comes-will be fought on French territory, and, German boasting aside, that is doubtless true. The military plan (for in a broad way there is no secreey about it) is to form an army of combat consisting of two million men—the best-trained troops in the Empire. A third million will be immobilized in the fortresses and the garrisons of the great industrial ceathe garrisons of the great industrial cea-ters in order to suppress possible Social-istic disorders. The "Generalstab" has calculated that it will cost six marks a day to keep a man in the field. In other words, that army of three million men will cost eighteen million marks a day-540 millions a month.

Where is the money to come from?

### . The Hope of Peace

N the Juliusturm of the fortress of Spandau is the remnant of the ransom paid by France in 1871, which amounts to 400 million marks. In addition, the Kaiser can make use of the 800 millions of fortress and bospital funds. Thus Germany would begin the war with 1.120 millions of marks. How long that would last, you may see for yourself: not long. The rest of the money for even one year's fight-ing would have to be raised by new war

taxes or by loans.

Here it is the hope of peace lies.

Economists do not believe that Germany could pay those heavy war taxes or borrow (in time of war) save upon ruinous terms. Paris, of course, would not lend, nor would London or St. Petersburg. The Bourse of Vienna is not important. There remains, then, only New York. And this seems clear; tiermany, in her present financial condition, can not fight unless American capital provides the sinews of war,

This is no theory of mine.

It is a statement of shrewd economists oversea; and they say also that if New York should be willing to lend money, not very much can be lent to a nation whose entire fortune is not much more than four times its existing debt. On the other hand. France is sovereignly rich, with money loaned in millions of louis d'or to the great states of the world. It is pov-erty fighting wealth: but it is also a monarchy with its drilled obedient, loyal, victorious troops fighting the untried armies of a chieftainless democrac

These things they whisper darkly in Europe these days. They sound very plausible.

## The Sword of Eisen

BCT there comes a time, money or no money, when a nation will fight. It is universally conceded that Germany does not want to fight—yet. In spite of the huge cost of her war machines, by land and sea, her finances improve, her industries grow, her commerce broadens. She can wait. Her whole diplomacy consists in trying to prevent the other great powers getting her with her back to the wall. Should they get her there she would have to fight—with a navy inadequate, without money, with uncertain credit, So she waits, bluffing the nervous French now and then, snatching a bone or two from negligent dogs. The sword of Eisen is hid in the scabbard.

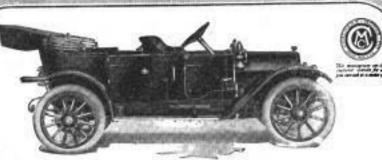
You remember what was said in Wal-

The gods sat in council, and were sad and perplexed, for on earth men were squabbling and thieving, cursing each other and robbing each other; at last the wisest of the old gods cried out: "Eisen, throw your sword into the world, that men may learn where peace is to be found."

And old Eisen burled carthward his

mighty sword.

A legend you say: quite true: but, pray, bear in mind that I is a German legend: thus shall you be not wholly unprepared R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Dept. 51, WASHINGTON, D. C. | when the sword of ... isen is drawn.



Self-starting Chalmers "Thirty-six" - \$1800

are good cars. They are good looking cars. They are guaranteed. They are medium priced. They are just high enough priced to enable us to put into them the fine materials, the high grade workmanship and the time that are necessary to make a high-grade car.

Our kind of car could not be produced by anyone and sold at a profit, for less than our prices. We make only a fair profit. We know it is lower than the average profit of manufacturers in many other lines. We are convinced that Chalmers cars offer the best value of any cars on the market today. But you, the buyer, are the final judge of that. Hence we invite you to see the 1912 Chalmers cars and compare them with others. That is the best way to find out where you can get the most motor car value for your money.

The Chalmers line for 1912 is in three chassis sizes and fourteen body types, as follows:

Chalmers "Thirty-sis," \$1800, in-cluding Chalmers self-starter; long stroke motor (4){"x5}{", developing 36-40 h. p.): four forward speed transmission; Bosch dual ignition; 36" x 4" tires; Con-tinental Demountable rims: Mercedes type honeycomb radiator; dash adjustment for carburetor and many other convenien-ces. Built as Touring car and Torpedo at \$1800; Berlin Limousine, \$3250; Cab-side Limousine, \$3000.

The Ismous Chalmers "36" is con-

The famous Chalmers "36" is con-tinued for 1912 and represents even great-er value than before, because of improve-ments and added equipment. The price,

The Chalmers "Forty" at \$2750, fully equipped, is continued, for those desiring a bigger car of unusual power. Built as Touring car, seven-passenger; Torpedo, four-passenger; Detachable Pony Tonneau.

# Will the Biggest Voice or the Best Car Win?

We were moved to make the simple statement of facts printed above, after reading the announcements of many other 1912 cars.

It occurred to us that perhaps the public was a bit weary of claims and super-latives, just a little tired perhaps with reading about "semaations," "epoch mak-ing cars," "biggest output," "greatest factory in the world," etc., etc.

Perhaps the public finds it hard, among so many "biggests" and "greatests" to settle which one really is.

# Contest of Superlatives

Here is a prediction: In the contest of superlatives now taking place in auto-mobile advertising, the man with the Biggest Voice will probably win. Un-fortunately for the public, this may not be the man with the best car. We aren't in the contest ourselves, so we speak as unprejudiced observers. It is not im-probable that in the heat of combat one of the contestants will so far forget all rules of fair play as to grab the anof superlatives now taking place in autorules of fair play as to grab the anouncer's megaphone and with it utterly drown the other Voices.

What matters it to you, Mr. Automobile Buyer—all this contest of claims and superlatives?

If you have a little time, let's talk s business sense together. Do you really care which output is biggest? Does it really make a difference to you whether one factory is an acre bigger than another?

# Why is a Car Good?

Just why is a car good, if it is good? Is it because it came from the "biggest factory in the world" or because it is one of 50,000?

No. If it's good it's because of the stuff that's in it and the way that stuff was You must have good design put there. put there. You must have good design, good materials, good workmanship, good testing and good finishing to have good automobiles. Look at the cars themselves. Study them. Shut your ears to the Big Voices while doing it. Now, you can't have right design, materials, workmanship, testing and finishing, under a certain minimum peice no matter how many cars you make.

There is a point in manufacturing beyond which further production does not represent further saving, but rather tends ward undue haste, slackness and lowering of standards.

# Don't Claim Biggest Plant

We have never claimed to have the "biggest factory." We do claim to have one of the most complete automobile factories. It is a big factory and growing bigger each year. We claim simply that it is adequate to make Chalmers cars and make them right. We make enough cars to get every advantage of buying and manu-facturing in quantities. After that our policy is "not how many, but how good." We buy enough materials of all kinds

policy is "not how many, but how good."

We buy enough materials of all kinds to get them as low priced as anybody. Furthermore we take advantage of every possible cash discount. Thus we not only get quantity prices but eash prices as well. We make enough cars to gain every advantage that comes through factory production on a big scale. In addition, we have a different—and higher—standerd of quality than the factories which take pride in the "biggest output."

# How We Test Our Cars

Many who build cheap cars in great quantities don't give them road tests. Or, if they do, the tests are short and inconclusive— and made on the customer's tires. Every Chalmers car undergoes a long test on the road—on our own testing tires.

We could tell you and we can show you at the factory—scores of other things we do to make our cars good, which the builder of cheap cars doesn't do. Not because he doesn't want to do these things or doesn't know they ought to be done-but because he can't afford it at his price.

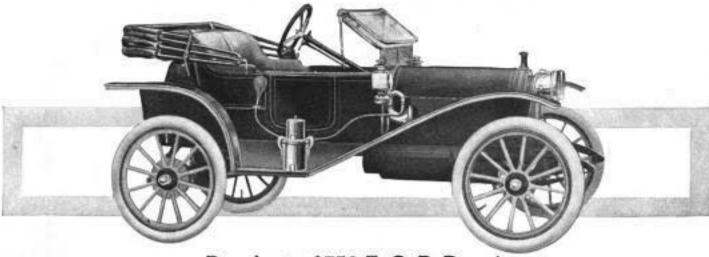
## Cars Tell Own Story

We have tried to give you in this advertisement a few simple, straightforward facts about this business of manufacturing automobiles. We want to help you solve this vexed question, "Which car to buy?" We hope this advertisement will lead you to look at the cars, to compare Chalmers cars with others. For the cars will tell their own story and the comparison will asswer all your questions. answer all your questions.

Chalmers Motor Company. Detroit. Mich.

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# Its third year—and Hupmobile The Maine—Remembered demand unabated



Runabout—\$750 F. O. B. Detroit

Equipment includes top, windshield, gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, tools and horn. All types have 20 H. P., 4 cylinder motor, sliding gear transmission, Bosch Magneto.

Runabout Fully Equipped \$750 F.O.B. Detroit



Touring Car Fully Equipped \$900 F.O.B. Detroit

Now, in its third year-amid a bewildering distraction of new models and new prices-the Hupmobile is bought as eagerly as it was in its first season.

Then it was a sensational novelty-a car unheard of at a price unheard of.

Today its place is firmly fixed. Its hold has grown stronger and stronger upon those levelheaded buyers who always ask and always get the most for their money.

Hupmobile demand has been steady and consistent through two seasons and well into its third.

Public confidence was gained at the outset, and has been held through the keeping of faith and the giving of generous value.

For weeks our factory has been under the supreme test of working day and night in order to produce cars rapidly enough to keep pace with the volume of orders.

The Hupmobile occupies this unique position because it has been true to itself and true to the people.

It has gone on being better and better until now -with more than \$100 added in improvements and almost as much more in equipment-it is as extraordinary a car as it was three seasons ago.

At this time we wish to call attention particularly to the Hupmobile Coupe-which has been aptly termed a "baby grand limousine.

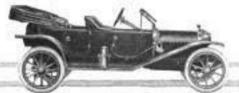
It has gone a long way toward displacing the old idea that an enclosed car is restricted to town use.

It was only recently that three residents of Elgin, Ill., toured in a Hupmobile Coupe from Chicago to Minneapolis, via Mankato, Minn.-more than 500 miles-without trouble of any sort and showing an average of 25 miles per gallon of gasoline over country roads and hills. Last November a physician of Hammond, Ind., drove his coupe home from the factory in Detroit.

# HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1230 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



Torpedo-\$850 F. O. B. Detroit. special torpedo top and wind-shoeld, and other equipment same as runabout.



Touring Car-\$900 F. O. B. Detroit, with same equipment as runabout, shock absorbers in front, 30 x 3½ inch rear tires.



Coupe-\$1100 F. O. B. Detroit. with five electric lamps outside, dome light, folding dash seat for third passenger, shock absorbers in front, 31 x 35 inch rear tires.

# Marlin Big Repeating Rifles Model 1893

The Special Smokeless Steel barrel, rifled deep on the Ballard system, creates perfect combustion, develops highest velocity and hurls the bullet with utmost accuracy and mightiest killing impact.

The mechanism is direct-acting strong, simple and perfectly adjusted. It never clogs. The protecting wall of solid steel between your head and cartridge keeps rain, sleet, snow and all foreign matter from getting into the action. The side ejection throws shells away from line of sight and allows instant repeat shots always.

Built in perfect proportion throughout, in many high power calibres, it is a quick handling, powerful, accurate gun for all big game.

Every hunter should know all the Martin characteristics. Send for our free catalog. Enclose 3 stamps for postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co. 17 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.



Malleable and Range

All doors drop, form right shelves no springs-Open and ash pan-vestilated ash pit-ash cup prevents foor from extching fire-all suppor reser-voir-removation in direct contact with fire-boils is unliens watering a life, Best rangest any price -sold by dealers in nearly every county in farty states. Write for Booklet, "Roinge Comparison."

Majestic Mfg. Co., Dept. 42, St. Louis, Mo. IT SHOULD BE IN YOUR KITCHEN

did not desire to take further action regarding wrecks in Cuban waters and 'was inclined to the opinion that any authority or rights it may have had formerly may

properly be considered as having lapsed in favor of the Government of Cuba."

Possibly the State Department once echoed the words of Mr. Shaw and later repented. But it appears more probable that the letter of authority from the "De-partment of State of the United States." as quoted by the pamphlet, was merely the opinion of the Secretary of the Treas-ury. In any event, at the date (1905) of the publication of the prospectus the quotation arrantly misrepresented the attitude of the Department of State. And nobody with authority yet had spoken to say that Cuba ever owned the wreck.

### The Obscure Citizen

THE house in Arlington, New Jersey. where the postman delivered the pamphlet is a plain, rather squarish, two-story frame, half a size larger than a cottage; the home of Alfred King, 531 Forest Street. In the immediate neigh-borhood none of the forest survives to justify the nomenclature.

And now meet Mr. King, an obscure citizen. You see a veteran of the Civil War; nearly seventy, but apparently not yet sixty; who, like his house, is plain, squarish, and of a shade smaller than medium size. He wears a military man's gray beard of the sort that associates it self with portraits of veterans as natu-rally as the thought of burnsides for physicians. He looks at you with steady blue eyes from behind gold-rimmed noseglasses, of which one lens is cracked. And the King household still clings to kerosene lights. . . Such details may seem trifling but weren't we just remarking that trifles may have great importance? An seem, at least, to be characteristic.

See, then, a dining-room table lighted with a kerosene lamp. It is headquarters for the movement which roused a public sentiment so powerful that to answer it the Government is spending money by the hundred thousands now to raise the Maine. Besides the dining-room table and the lamp and some writing materials, the office equipment consists of a little, oldfashioned, three-decker shelf nailed up in a near corner, and an encyclopedia in which Mr. King files important newspaper clippings in their alphabetical order. It was several years ago that the lids of the "Loo to Mem" volume broke from their moorings.

How much money this modestly equipped but far-reaching movement has spent is nobody's business; and Mr. King is particularly desirous that Mrs. King should not know for a while, for she—probably very wisely—has been opposed to having her husband take too active an interest in a patriotic undertaking which often demanded larger campaign contributions than the household sinking fund could safely spare.

# The Arrival of the Pamphlet

I N brief, you have it thus: an old soldier scantily furnished with surplus money, a man who in politics was an obscure citizen—and a campaigner innocent of any of the wiles of the modern pub-licity man. Put yourself in Alfred King's boots and try to imagine how he felt that day in February, the cream-colored pamphlet in his hands announcing that the work of picking the bones of the Maine should be begun by the middle of April. When an obscure citizen sets out to wake the conscience of a nation, how shall be begin?

For the reason that King was better informed about the Maine than most men, he felt the shame of the situation all the more keenly. The first President of the Cuban Republic, T. Estrada Palma, used to teach school in Pleasant Valley. New Jersey. When the G. A. R. post in Arlington dedicated a new flagpole in the little park behind the Eric station on the Fourth of Luke 208. King part with Pleasant. of July, '98, King met "Mr. Palma, a member of the Cuban Junta," And when the New Jersey school teacher became a president they still exchanged letters occasionally, as this, to Alfred King, secretary of the Arlington Flag Association, under date of June 3, 1902, a time when even the salvage companies had forgottenthe Maine:

Sin-In reply to your communication of May 22, I take pleasure in informing you that orders were duly given and executed to the effect of decorating the battleship "Haine" on Nemorial Day.

Very respectfully. THE PRESIDENT (T. Estrada Palma).

On another occasion President Palma told King that visiting foreigners in Cuba Cen Cedvertisement from The Daturday Evening Post

This page advertisement, from "The Saturday Evening Post" of last week, is reproduced here because it presents facts and figures that ought to make a strong appeal to the type of business men who read "Collier's,"

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

HEN you're searching for efficiency-opportunities, have you thought of looking

into the varnish shop?

That is where one manufacturer recently made a substantial decrease in his total cost of production by cutting down his finishing cost 20% without any sacrifice in the quality of his work.

It was the result of a change from old methods to those suggested by one of our varnish-shop efficiency

The head of another large business now boasts of a saving of 15% in his cost of finishing plus an increase of 50% in the output of his finishing department. This was also the result of a careful study of his finishing problems by a Berry Brothers' expert.

In an important industry—without exceptional op-portunities for improvement—Berry Brothers' efficiency methods have been responsible for a saving of 19% in the annual varnish purchases of 80% of all the companies engaged in the buriness.

Such results as these are possible not only because we know our business and have a somewhat different way of selling our goods, but also-

Because there are so many varnish shops that have been sorely neglected by the man who really pays the varnish bills.

You may never have realized the opportunities that are open to you for increased profit-making in your finishing department. You may consider that you don't know enough about that end of your business to warrant you in taking an interest in it. You have probably done all you could to keep varnish salesmen from getting into the front office.

But in the face of such figures as we have given, can

you continue that policy longer?

Berry Brothers' Varnishes Shellacs, Japans, Lacquers, Stains, Fillers & Dryers

FOR HOMES AND OTHER BUILDINGS Sold Through Leading Dealers and Painters Everywhere

ERRY BROTHERS' PRODUCTS not only meet the complete requirements of nearly 300 classes of manufacturers. They also include everything needed in Architectural Finishes for floors, doors and woodwork in homes and all other buildings.

TROIT

There is no varnish need we do not understand; none that we cannot meet with goods that mean great ultimate economy. As the largest varnish makers in the world, with 53 years' experience, we occupy an authoritative position that commands the business confidence of millions of users—large and small—the world over. If you want the most accurate and reliable information about varnish for any use or purpose ASK BERRY BROTHERS.

Whether you use varnish for buildings in a small way or large way, it is important that you—you personally—choose the varnish and then see the label. Your choice will always be right if you insist upon having one of the following four leading Architectural Finishes used. Be sure the can bears the Berry Brothers' Label.

LIQUIO GRANITE A

For frost doors and all other surfaces exposed to the weather. Does dust free in a short time and possesses great datability under most trying good-times.

number can supply Berry Brothers' Vamishes and will gladly get them for you if he-does not carry them in stock. You can always tell them by the well-known label on the can, used by us for so many years that it is victually our trade-mark—your protec-tion against substitution.

For sourcies wondwork exposed to severe mea-and Saished in full gloss, such as window-oils and saishes, batheroon and kitchin wondwork. Stands the action of soap and water to an ownsoul degree.

Send for free booklet, "Choosing Your Varnish Maker"—of interest to all varnish users, large or small. It will give you the best idea of the scope and importance of the varnish business you have ever had.

Boys and girls should ask their dealers how they can get the famous "Berry Wagner."

# BERRY BROTHERS, Limited

Proposition—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnari, St. Louis, San Francisco

Factories—Detroit, Mich., and Walterville, Ont.

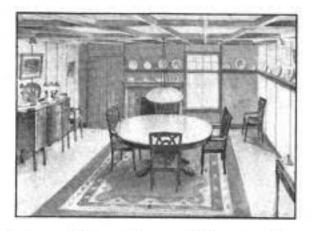
FOR ALL MANUFACTURING PURPOSES Sold by Us Direct to Those Who Buy Sufficient Quantities

THE facts and figures cited above are of special interest to executives in about 300 classes of manufacturing industries-from the making of pins to the building of locomotives—whose every requirement in varnish and allied products can be

Ask as to send to FOC PERSONALLY our of our spread representative—a variable-shop efficiency engineer fagaliar with the finishing problems of your kind of business. You will serve super traceing it this way your active campaign for greater efficiency for money-easing and money-saving, is your finishing department. Our representa-tives will not try to sell you a bill of goods—or to convince you that our variables are bust. They will simply net your compression in allowing them to make a real study of your finishing methods.







# We want to Send a Sample of Utility Wall Board to Every Man who Owns a Home

Or who contemplates building a home-or is interested in building operations of any kind-

Utility Board is a finished wall board that has rendered lath and plaster

It is made of fibre-very strong, very tough, very durable-

It is waterproofed on both sides, is impervious to moisture and when once put on it is there to stay as long as the house lasts-

Utility Wall Board comes in various lengths and widths-It is attached directly to the studding and does away entirely with the need for lath and plaster-

It is the one Wall Board with which you can safely use wall paper-At the same time the surface is especially adapted to tinting and stenciling-

You can use it in a hundred ways in making over the old house as well as in building the new-Ask us for suggestions-

Utility Wall Board is more lasting than lath and plaster-more impervious to heat and cold-more nearly fireproof and sound proof-more easily and quickly put on-and it costs 25 percent less-

> It marks the greatest advancement that has been made in interior building construction in a hundred years.

A beautifully illustrated book of interiors together with a sample of Utility Wall Board will be sent for the asking—Write for them—

THE HEPPES COMPANY, 4509 Fillmore Street, CHICAGO



# Both Near and Far Vision in One Lens with No Line of Demarkation

One of the most wonderful inventions optical science has produced in

# RYPTO L

Over 200,000 people now wearing them

Two pieces of glass are so skillfully fused that no line or seam exists.

Kryptoks look exactly like regular single-vision lenses. They are amouth to the fouch, Your optician can supply you. Kryptoks can be put into any style frame or mounting or into your old ones.

Write for Descriptive Booklet containing many facts of interest and im-portunce to any person who wears glasses, KRYPTOK COMPANY, 103 E. 23d St., New York





Gasoline Engine

Stupendous offer on Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Gasoline Engine, 3 h. p. Absolute FREE TRIAL If you keep it send only 15 hb. Take long the send only 15 hb. Take long the best of the control of the contr \$7.50 Schmidt Bros. Co. Engine Works, Dept. 2366, Davesport, Iow

often would scornfully characterize a Government which was allowing one of its battleships to lie in Havana Harbor unhonored and even reviled sometimes as an obstacle to navigation.

That picture had failed to arouse King to action, but it made everything ready so that when the booklet arrived the veteran promptly enlisted in another war. That King, rather than some one in Tacoma or New Orleans or Bangor, should have taken the work of raising the Maine as a personal responsibility was to some extent the effect of President Palma's words and to some extent because King's regiment in the Civil War was from Maine. but chiefly because of these plus another reason which has such a sweet little thrill in it that it lits no place so well as the very end of the whole narrative.

Without delay Captain King's forces went into action. That is to say, be sat down at the dining-room table and began to write, only pausing once in a while to consult the clippings in the "Loo to Mem" volume of the encyclopedia. When he fin-ished he decided to send his protest as a communication to the Newark "News." He signed it "Veteran."

To the "Engineering News" he wrote another, enclosing a copy of a letter dated three months before the appearance of the pamphlet—a note to A. King from Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, which made it clear how far the backers of the salvage company had strayed from the truth in their statement that the "authority of the United States" was behind the

At first that was all that Captain King could think of to do. And it seemed pathetically futile.

### A Bluff

N less than a week, however, some thing encouraging happened. From the managing director (none other!) of the United States Battleship Maine Salvage Company came a letter to A. King, call-ing the veteran's attention to that muchquoted "memorandum from the Department of State," and that ancient date, January 14, 1903;

"The Navy Department, Congress, and the nation have done nothing but allow the Maine to lie as an obstruction in a foreign harbor for seven long years with seventy four victims of the catastrophe in the bulk, who have rectainly enused a more decent grave at the hands of this great and wealthiest of governments," the

"It therefore remained for an individual and a private concern to do what this Government manifestly failed in (and which is due in a measure to the Navy Department), but I regret to abserve that in counting upon the support of the Amer-ican people I chance across a Veteran' who is anxious to put stumbling-blocks in our way on the plea that it is more patriotic to allow the remains of the men and the ship to rest in the slime of Havana Harbor than to carry out the plans of this corporation."

Captain King was not one to order a retreat without more provocation than this letter. He was not bluffed. Neither did be pay the slightest attention to the salvage company's letters or bulletins.

A little more hopefully, a little more grimly, he kept on grinding out communications to the New Jersey papers. Some-times be signed them "A. King." some-times "Veteran": sometimes be wrote communications and had his friends sign. He wrote so many letters he lost count.

To the salvage company this publicity was more than a vexation. Two mouths passed and found them still hovering over the wreck but afraid to swoop down to pick the bones.

King simply kept on writing.

might safely appeal for

A few more months of lesitation and the salvage company closed its offices and

King showed no unusual exultation over this. He wrote the customary grist of letters; then, in "sizing up the situation." decided that public sentiment had been sufficiently aroused, and that be now

Jersey representatives in Congress. As he was a Republican, he tried the men of his own party first. He was He was amazed to find that they all refused to help. He then tried the list of Democrats. Up to December 6, 1906, all be had to show for his labor was the evaporation of the salvage company and a letter from Congressman William Sulzer, saying: "I have made some investigation regarding the feasibility of raising the wreck of the Maine in Hayana Harbor, and am in-formed by competent men in the Navy Department that it is almost an impossi-bility. However, I will give the matter my personal attention, and the first opportunity that presents itself will have something to say in the House of Repre-

Yes, this is the same Mr. Sulzer who

later became convinced that the raising of the Maine, far from being an impossibility, was in fact a duty, and who later acquired such a habit of bobbing up in Congress with his bill to raise the ship that he became a joke—"Here's Bill Sulver again with his bill to raise the Maine!"

Once he rose in the House and stated on a point of order:

Mr. Speaker, I wish some little attention on the matter of raising the Maine and its yet unhonored heroes

And Mr. Cannon replied with asperity: I am too busy taking care of live men to think of the dead."

### Invading the State of Maine

SOMEWHERE about 1907 is the point where the Congressman took much of the heavy responsibility from the shoulders of the obscure citizen. That gave A. King an opportunity to start new kettles to boiling. One of these was the Legislature of the State of Maine. For three sessions behold A. King of New Jersey a visiting lobbyist for the cause of patriotic senti-ment, laboring to have a "resolve" passed and forwarded to Washington, "orging action of the United States in removing the bulk of the battleship Maine from Havana Harbor and the decent burial of the sixty-three bodies of American seamen therein contained." And by 1909, behold him triumphant. And by March 19,

As a variation on letter-writing, Captain King found a rather ghastly but appealing post eard effective in a campaign to bush Congressman Douglas of Ohio. who one day had tried to crush Sulzer by soying: "I think it is high time to quit Beneaubering the Maine!" and begin to 'Forget the Maine!" After a flood of Forget the Maine!" After a flood of post cards nothing more was heard from

Mr. Douglas.

The obscure citizen's publicity bureau had by the first half of 1998 culisted a majority of the newspapers of the country. They were saving that the truth about the explosion ought to be known. that the United States did not fear the disclosure, that the wreck was a hindrance to navigation in the harbor, and that the sixty-three seamen deserved a decent burial. In Captain King's own neighborhood the sentiment was particu-larly powerful; in New York City nearly every one of the great dailies had printed editorials which Sulzer could quote in his recurrent pleas to Congress for action.

Then A. King began to inspire resolutions, which soon began to pour in on Congress in amazing numbers and from every-

where in the land.

They were the sort worth heeding, too from Grand Army posts, labor unions, Spanish war veterans, Daughters of the

In all this suddenly augmented clamor Congress began to wonder if it had been mistaken in treating the Sulzer bill as a sort of joke. By February, 1910, public sentiment even was evinced in mass meetings, of which there was a particularly impressive one in Carnegie Hall, New York, with Joseph H. Choate presiding. and A. King among those present on the platform. The committee was agreed that King deserved the honor, And then one day in May, 1910, the

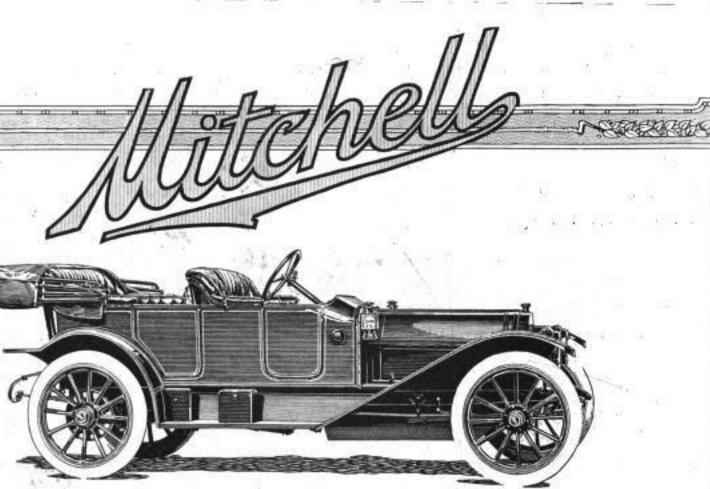
Sulzer bill came up again before Congress, and this time all was different. No one protested. The bill was passed. President laft forwarded to Sulzer the pen with which the measure was signed; and Sulzer sent a telegram to A. King to withdraw his forces, for the war was emded.

At that time \$100,000 was appropriated. When the War Department sent word that this sum was not sufficient. Congresspromptly raised the sum to \$300,000; and, to judge from speeches made in the House at that time, these gentlemen are of a generous disposition and would gladly give much more. A few days before the sum-mer session adjourned. President Taft asked for \$250,000 more.

# A Triumphant Custodian

KING of Arlington reads this recent  $\Lambda$  , news with elation, and will be pleased to give out interviews on the tremendous importance of trifles -how to create a publie sentiment, the power of the obscure citizen in the American Republic, or the duty of an individual to the nation. regard to this latter point he will ex-plain, however, that he feels considerably more responsibility to the nation than the average man—and this is one reason why he worked so desperately for five years to raise the Maine. When you have folded up your notes and are thinking what to say in final congratulation about his victory, A. King turns up the kerosen-lamp to its most blinding brilliancy and asks you to wait one moment more. From behind the sofa in the parlor be gather-up a whole armful of red, white, and blue with stars on it that seem a foot wide,

He smiles happily and then—
"You see," be says reverently, "I am
custodian of Arlington's flag,"



# Two New Additions to the Mitchell Family

Birth of the Mitchell 5-passenger Six at \$1,750 and the Mitchell 2-passenger smart gentleman's roadster at \$950. And the parents doing remarkably well.

Time is narrowing down for a Survival of the Fittest in the automobile business. The cheaply built car and the "stock affair" are on the toboggan. Hysterical buying is no more. The public is vociferous in its demand for the high-class, low-cost car, hence the Mitchell star is still in the ascendency.

We've added two handsome and robust "babies" to the Mitchell line and are now equipped to show the American public that hoggish profits constitute a commercial crime, and that any concern that is sound in the pocket and sound in the head can live on a reasonable merchandising margin and still keep on improving.



# Two New Mitchell Babies:

The Mitchell Five-Passenger Six Cylinder Family Touring Car, at

The Mitchell Two-Passenger smart gentleman's

These two cars are real automobiles, not skinny road pests. They've got the real Mitchell blood in them. They are the work of a factory that has never experimented at public expense, and sells its goods on merit instead of bunk.

The new 5-passenger Six at \$1,750 is no experiment. We've been building Sixes for years and we know how. We are pioneers in the making of the moderate-priced Six—the only concern in the world that ever put a Big Six on the market for so little money as \$2,250. The Light Six is a little brother of the Big Six, and it's got all the Mitchell blood and breeding. Take your \$1,750 elsewhere and what do you get for it? An ordinary, cheaply built, carefully skinned four cylinder car of doubtful horse power and uncertain parentage, or a stock affair thrown together by people who haven't had a finger in the making of one solitary part of it.

This car is going to destroy public faith in list prices and we are tickled to death that we are the ones to force the show down. We will never be able to make as many of these cars as the public will demand. We know that mose.

The two-passenger roadster is a revelation. It has full 25 horse power and 100 inch wheel base. It is a full grown automobile. It is full of style—roguish, dapper, dainty—yet muscled like a Hercules, and built for Service, not to compete with the cheap runabouts that have made millions for repair men. So now that the Mitchell line reads like this:

Mitchell 2-passenger gentleman's 25 h. p. roadster, at Mitchell 4-passenger "30" touring car, at . . . Mitchell 5-passenger "30" touring car, at . . . \$ 950 1,150 Mitchell 5-passenger light six cylinder 40 h. p. touring car, at \$1,750 Mitchell 7-passenger big six cylinder 50 h. p. touring car, at 2,250 Prices F. O. B. Racine.

Not a high-priced car in the lot. Every one within the range of reason. All built sanely, solidly and stylishly. Show us a line of cars at any price, we don't care how high, that is any better than this one. You can't do it to save your soul.

Every one of these cars is built of the finest materials that this world has ever produced. One maker of automobiles considers it good advertising to say that his car is built with chrome nickel steel. It makes us laugh. We use it as a matter of course. We know there is nothing else that will do quite as well and we're cranks on fine materials. That man might as well have said that his wheels are round and expect the public to go crazy over it. The maker who doesn't use it is shinning his car or producing a nine-spot. We maintain extensive laboratories for the analysis of materials and we don't take anybody's say-so.

Mitchell cars are equipped with top, Splitdorf dual ignition, five lamps, generator, horn, jack and tools. Extra demountable rim with each of the Sixes. All cars equipped with fore doors, and designed to prevent excess heat for those occupying front seats. No top on the \$950 runabout.

Is that all? No, that isn't all. The justly celebrated MITCHELL SERVICE comes in right here. It's the biggest thing that has ever been done in the automobile business. It means that the parent house of Mitchell-Lewis keeps in touch with every Mitchell owner. We furnish a new part free for every part that proves defective. And we want you to know that no repair man ever built any houses on what he made out of Mitchell cars.

Every one of these branches is equipped with Trouble Men-expert mechanics, not dubs, whose business it is to see how your car is behaving - because, our interest begins in you when you buy and ceases only when you pass away. We are running this business like Marshall Field ran his up to the day of his death, and we will hang on to public respect until the bad place freezes over-

Now, you've got our creed and our promise. If this advertisement strikes you favorably, write for detailed information and plant Will send you books that are on the square.

The car you ought to have --- at the price you ought to pay. "Silent as the foot of time."

Branches:

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DALLAS KANSAS CITY PORTLAND, ORE.

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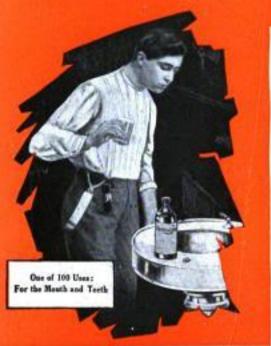
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This is the firm that has built the famous Mitchell-Levois awagon for over 75 years.

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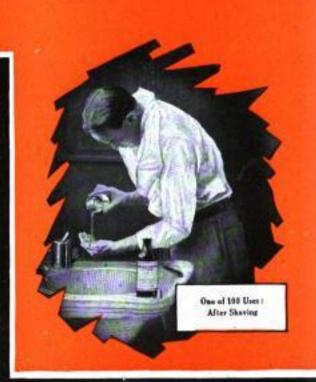


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It is the direct cause of blood poisoning in cuts, wounds, burns, abrasions and all injuries when the skin is broken.

It is the direct cause of sore throat, tonsillitis and many other diseases which first appear in the throat.

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# Dioxogen

Exhaustive tests have proved Dioxogen to be the most powerful harmless germicide known; it is thoroughly efficient and absolutely safe for personal use.



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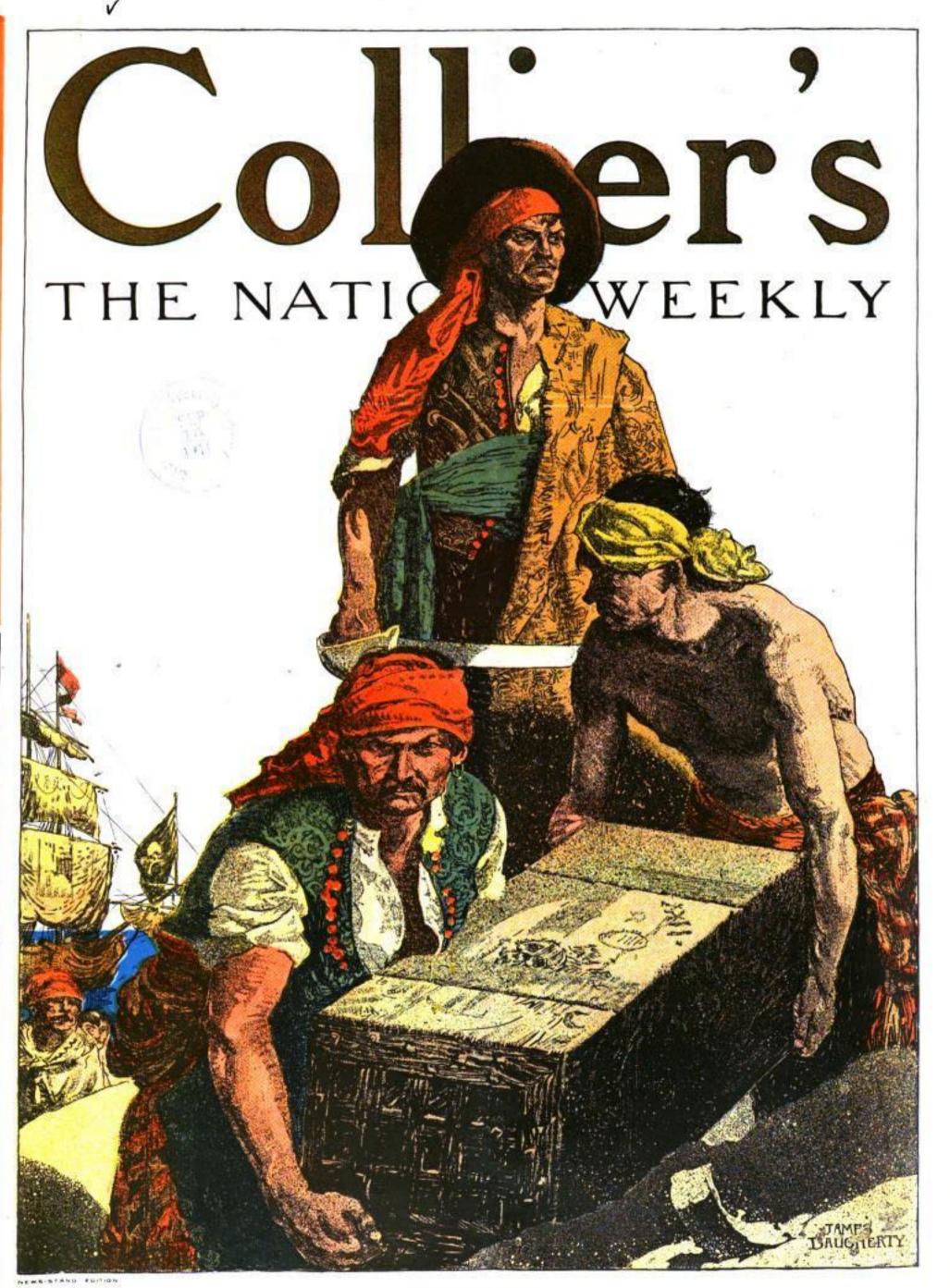
Ask for it by name. Do not accept peroxide of hydrogen if offered in its place; it is not the same. Nothing else affords the same safety and protection. The name Dioxogen is so well known and identified with merit that inferior articles are frequently represented to be of equal value.

# A Free 2-oz, Trial Bottle

will be sent to any one who has never used Dioxogen, or it can be purchased from your nearest drug dealer. It is sold in three sizes: small (5% oz.), 25c; medium, (105% oz.) 50c; large (20 oz.), 75c.

The Oakland Chemical Co. St. Freet Street, N.Y.









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Another Contribution to the Betterment of Business and Another Evidence of Burroughs Supremacy.

# Tells How To Find What It Costs You To Do Business



For the safety of the individual and the nation



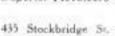
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# New York State College of Forestry At SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Tuition free to students who have resided in the state one year prior to matriculation. Term opens Sept. 19th. Inquire of Registrar.



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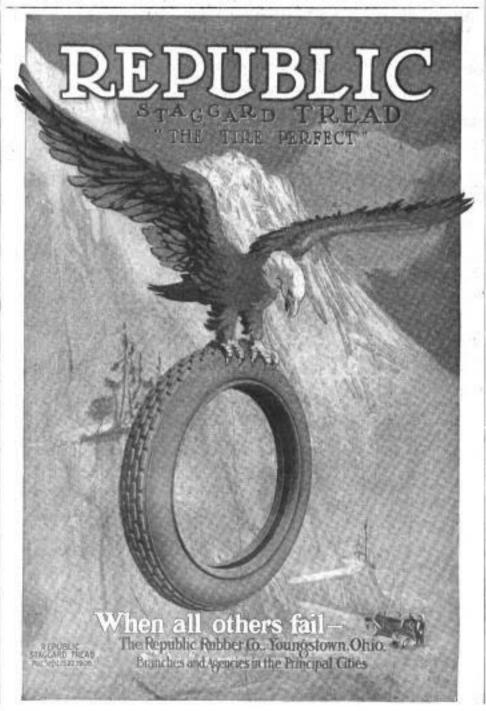
Saturday, September 16, 1911



Pirate Treasure. Cover Design Drawn by James Daugherty The End of the Season. . Drawn by Maginel Wright Enright Editorials What the World Is Doing - A Pictorial Record of Current Events The New World . Richard Harding Davis Blustrated by Henry Raleigh Who Will Succeed Diaz? . . Stephen Bonsal Blustrated with Photographs Making Orchards Grow in Desert Lands . Hyde Scott Rogers Pure Milk,—and the Way to Get It Mrs. William Lowell Putnam **Mustrated** with Diagrams Detectives Who Detect . Arthur Train **Illustrated by Henry Raleigh** The Great Bartram. Story . Virginia Tracy Mustrated by C. E. Chambers The American Newspaper ... The Third Instalment of the Prize Letters. A Letter to the Editor. Verses. Red Anglo-Saxons . Emerson Hough The Average Man's Money Illustrated with a Photograph Brickbats and Bouquets .

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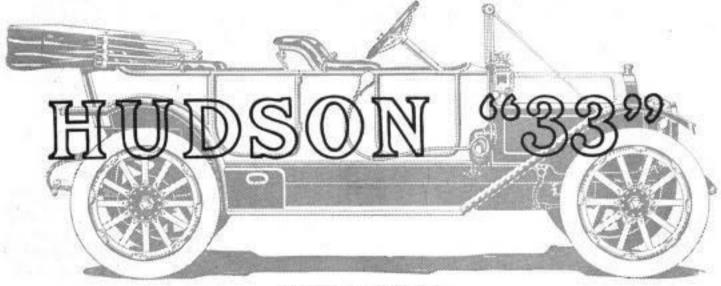
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The MUDSON "33" is furnished in four models: A Touring Car, a Torpedo, a Torpedo Roadster, and the Mile-a-Minute Roadster. All models except the last named have closed bodies, genuine mohair top and wind shield. Demountable Rims, extra rim, tire irons, 34x4-inch tires, highest grade black enameled lamps, Bosch magneto, Prest-O-Lite tank, tools, etc.

The Mile-a-Minute car has storm apron and 100-mile-an-hour Warner Auto-meter. Both Roadsters have luggage box on rear, around which extra inflated tire can be carried.

# Examine Our Rival's Car, Too

We urge you to examine other cars as well as the HUDSON "33."

It would not be ethical to reprint here a page from a rival's catalog which illustrates the motor and chassis of his car. Yet if we should do that it would show a convincing reason why you should choose the simple, accessible HUDSON "33."

If you can't find it convenient to personally examine many cars, get catalogs and compare the illustrations. Lay the cuts of the motors side by side and note how much more complicated all are as compared to the motor of the "33."

In other cars there is a jumble of rods, wires, exposed mechanism and other mechanical obstructions that are difficult to understand and that collect dust and render vital parts inaccessible. You don't need to be an automobile expert to see this. Now look at the HUDSON "33." It presents no such confusion. All rods are out of the way. All moving parts are protected so that dust will never reach them. There is no part of the motor or other portion of the car that is not easily accessible.

The HUDSON "33" has some 900 fewer parts than are used on the average car.

This is but one example of its greater simplicity. By comparing with other cars or with the illustrations in the catalogs you can easily check off the many other features of advancement that are exclusive with the HUDSON "33."

# The Dollar Value of Simplicity

You immediately recognize that in eliminating these 900 parts we can put the money thus saved into bettering the quality of the parts that are used. That is why experts do not compare the HUDSON "33" with other cars selling within its price range—between \$1400 and \$2000—but with cars which sell above \$2500.

We have developed factory economy to as high a state as has any manufacturer. Our volume in the number of cars produced is among the largest. We know that in these directions it is impossible to bring price down and quality up in the same degree as shown in the "33." The only way it can be accomplished is just as it has been in this case—by eliminating the number of parts used.

No other automobile is so simple as the HUDSON "33;" therefore, we say, no other car of such quality can be sold under \$2500.

# What It Means in Repair Charges

Most repair expense is for the time required to remove the obstructions that interfere with free access to the part needing attention and for the replacing of those rods and wires and other things after the repair has been made. At 60 cents an hour—the minimum charge for such service—you can understand what this means when four or five hours must be consumed in removing and in replacing parts in order to make an adjustment that, were it not for the intricacy of the car, could be made in a few minutes. You save all such expense and annoyance if you own a HUDSON "33." It is accessible in every detail.

# The Dust Proof Idea

Dust and sand cut the finest bearings. No amount of wear is so destructive. Note what provision has been made in other cars for protecting moving parts and then look at these details on the HUDSON "33." HUDSON valves are enclosed. Dust never gets into their mechanism. Thus they do not become noisy. Every moving part is fully protected and that means long service. It means a greater operating economy.

# Greater Value This Year Than Last

Experience with thousands of cars, in addition to establishing the correctness of design and sufficiency of materials, has shown us how to add to comfort, simplicity and value.

It has given practice to our workmen with the result that they do their work more skilfully. This means quieter operation and longer service for the car.

In the matter of tires, for instance—the most costly single item entering into the operation of an automobile—we have in the 1912 model assured greater economy.

Last year we furnished 34 x 3 ½-inch tires, a size tire makers say is large enough for a car of the weight of the HUDSON "33." This year to assure longer service, we are using 34 x 4-inch tires.

To reduce all annoyance of delays and work on the road, the "33" is this year furnished with Demountable Rims. Fear of punctures need no longer concern you, for a ready-inflated tire can be substituted so easily that a woman can make the change in five minutes.

Wider, deeper and softer seats with higher backs are furnished. The springs are a trifle longer and therefore more flexible. In hundreds of little things we have added a touch of simplicity and of elegance that increases greatly the unequaled value you obtain in the HUDSON "33."

Control levers are located inside and are operated by the right hand, yet do not interfere with the driver's knees, which is a common fault with most cars that have inside controls.

# Equipment is Included

Last year we quoted the car stripped, selling the top, magneto, and Prest-O-Lite tank as extras at \$150. This year these things with the Demountable Rims, larger tires, heavier, larger lamps, etc., are listed with the car. With the same equipment as is this year furnished regularly, to say nothing of the much greater value of this year's model, the 1911 car cost \$1630.

All 1912 models sell at \$1600.

When you get the 1912 HUDSON "33," it is equipped ready for complete and satisfactory service. Even the license number holders and tire irons are in place.

# We Have Spent Lavishly

No expense has been spared in making the 1912 HUD-SON "33" all that could be desired in every particular. The best of everything has been used. We were generous in this respect with the 1911 model.

'This season we are even more particular as to the quality of materials and the way they are assembled. You can't see just how we have added to this quality except by the perfect and long operation of the car.

You can see, however, by a mere glance, that a better quality of equipment is furnished than you ordinarily find on cars selling under \$2500. The lamps are the same as are used on one of the highest priced American cars. The upholstering is carefully selected. The paint is of the highest quality. All the details that contribute to convenience and long inexpensive service are there. We have a perfected system of carburetion by which greater mileage is secured from each gallon of gasoline. The larger tires assure lower operating cost.

# You Might Get a Car Now

We have never been able to build the "33" as fast as the demand requires. All dealers are constantly clamoring for more cars. But perhaps your dealer could, if you see him promptly, get you an early delivery. Last spring we were 2000 cars oversold. There has not been a day since the 1912 models were announced that orders on hand did not exceed all the cars we could produce in two months. So if you get a HUDSON "33" it will be because the dealer has foreseen the situation and has a car on hand in expectance of just such a demand.

If you don't know the dealer nearest you, write for his address and for portfolio in colors of models, details, etc.

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Because of the scientific construction of the heat circulating flues—insuring an even distribution—Jewel Steel Ranges cook and bake better than any other kind. The large fire boxes, the drop oven doors, the pouch feed (which allows feeding fuel without removing covers), the large sah-pit, and the oven thermometer insure easier cooking—greater convenience.

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# ROUND THE WORLD

Not over them raters WITH CLARK Exceptional Inter-in each party. WITH CLARK enting Scatteres. Oct. 21, Eastward, with North China (few vacan-cies). Others Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 20.

Cost \$1,600 to \$2,750 FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., NEW YORK Sept. 10

0

Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 36

N this issue appears a notable concen-I tration of men's wear advertising

eleven full-page advertisements.

I am pleased at this showing. I feel that the advertising department of Collier's has done a very important work-important for Collier's, important for the advertiser and, most of all, important for the reader

for this triple relation of ours is a real alliance, an alliance that is mutually inclusive and mutually beneficial.

I am proud of this work for the reason that concentration means a saving of energy, an increase in forcefulness and a maximum of attention. Concentration is one of the fundamental principles in life and business.

All this is the more important as every reader knows that only responsible advertising is admitted to Collier's.

> . marsetta D. d. F Manager Advertising Department



# Sunburn

How to rebuild skin burned by the summer's sun

This fall, to have a skin you can be proud of, you must remove the evil effects of sunburn.

Bathe the face and arms gently with a soft lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap, and rinse thoroughly in tepid water. Continue this night and morning for a week or two.

This treatment brings back the soft, smooth texture of the skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c. Nobody hesitates at the price after their first cake.



For its was well send you a sample cake of Woodbury's Eastal. Soap. For the, comples of Woodbury's Eastal Soap, Woodbury's Eastal Prooder, Woodbury's Facial Coram. For 50c the will and the Woodbury Book on the case of the side

and reals, in addition is all the samples. Write index to the Andrew Jorgens Co., Dept. J. Spring Green Ave., Cincinnati.

# Woodbury's Facial Soap

For sale by dealers everywhere



# The Man Who Knows Watches



ERE is an instance of what South Bend Watches do.

Engineer Floyd of the Twentieth Century Limited carries a South Bend Watch.

Floyd's watch has run steadily for five months and has varied but 14 seconds-not enough variation to detect on the minute hand.

And this railroad test is one that few watches can stand. For an engine cab sways, jolts, pounds and vibrates as nothing else does. A watch that will remain accurate under conditions like these will keep perfect time in your pocket. Don't you want "Engineer's time"?

The South Bend Watch that this engineer uses is called "The Studebaker." You can get a South Bend Watch in a solid gold case for \$75-or in less expensive gold filled and other cases at very reasonable prices. But every South Bend Watch is a Master Timepiece. See them at your jeweler's.

# The Master Timepiece



Write for the free book, 'How Good Watches Are Made," It tells all about the South Bend. How it gets 411 inspections. Why it takes from six months to a year to make each watch, and other interesting things that prove South Bend auperiority. Send us a postal

THE SOUTH BEND WATCH COMPANY South Bend, Ind.

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# Automatic heat control



The most ingenious aid to perfect heating brought out in fifty years is an all metal, bermetically sealed copper bellows, filled with a liquid which greatly expands and contracts under heat or cold, serving as a constant force to automatically open or close the draft and check dampers of any boiler or

It's like a thermometer- but with power. A dial attachment enables any member of the family to fix at will the temperature of the house at 70° (or at any other degree between 60° and 80° as may be preferred, at night, during illness, while family is temporarily away, etc.)

# SYLPHON Regitherm

is easily made part of any heating outfit— nothing about it to wear out—will last as long as the house. Saves any running up and down cellar to adjust dampers to meet the many weather changes. Protects the health be-cause of uniform heat, and quickly repays its low cost through fact savings.



you fully of its com-forts and Ask for book New Aids to ideal Heat-ing, which also des-cribes Nor-wall Air Valves, Sylphon

Air Valves and other simple, clever devices which bring about ideal heating results at lowest upage costs.

# <u>AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY</u>

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Makers of IDEAL Soilers and AMERICAN Radiators

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By GEORGE FITCH

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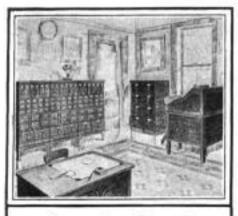
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# Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, September 16, 1911



# The Newest Engine of War

By SIR HIRAM MAXIM

In the Editorial Bulletin of the issue of September 2 we announced a number of important articles on aviation, including "The New World," by Richard Harding Davis, which appears on another page in this issue. In next week's Collier's Sir Hiram Maxim will discuss "The Newest Engine of War." Already the United States naval authorities have perfected a gun for use against attacking aeroplanes and other governments are utilizing every resource to provide methods of defense against this new machine of destruction. In spite of these efforts, however, Sir Hiram Maxim is of the opinion that the aeroplane "is the most potent instrument of destruction ever invented," and in his article he gives many reasons for this sweeping statement.

# The Confessions of a Managing Editor

The "Confessions of a Managing Editor" is a real confession from a real individual. He had ten years' service as editorial head of a newspaper run on "commercial" lines—a newspaper which publicly boasted that it led its clientele toward higher things, and privately never failed to do the thing which would pull in advertising and maintain cordial relations with the financial powers in its home city. Some of the intrigues and little games related in this autobiography will be news to the public—as when this paper made a scare-head "story" about a little fire in a department store in order that it might advertise next day "great fire sale" To put it in the words of the author:

"One day ten years ago, after an office shake-up, the publisher of a newspaper on which I was then reporting called me into his private office and said:

"'I've decided to make you managing editor."

"I stammered a grateful thanks.

"Little knowing then what obstacles were before me, I at once set out on my pilgrimage. For a while I freely walked an open road. Then, at the next turn, suddenly I found myself face to face with a Giant Despair. It is of this Giant that I am now led to write, not because I see in my own ten years an extraordinary adventure, but because my experience is, in one way or another, the experience of numberless other managing editors throughout the country. I refer in particular to the conditions under which I get out a newspaper. I take my orders, so to speak, from the business office. I shall show how it works out, not only for the managing editor, but for the readers, for the advertisers, and for the public in general."

# The Serpent and Mr. Hendry's Heavens

A STORY BY STANLEY R. OSBORN

ILLUSTRATED BY GUSTAVUS WIDNEY

"In Onoatoa it is believed that the heavens once muffled the earth like a bed quilt. Then the Serpent came and pushed the sky up with his nose, broadening the horizon and letting in sunshine and life. Onoatoa is a speck of coral under the Pacific equator; of no consequence in this story, or anywhere else. But for all that, in the greatest centers of civilization, from the time of Mother Eve until the present day, it has been likewise generally believed that the Serpent has raised the heavens for many persons, and broadened their horizon, and let in motor cars and other desirable things, and made life nice and sunny and livable for them."

Thus begins the story which will appear in next week's Collier's.
It tells of the pilgrimage of a discouraged New England man to the Pacific Isles and of the final boost which his Serpent gave the heavens

# The Vacation Prize Contest

First Prize \$100 : : : Second Prize \$50 All Other Accepted Manuscripts \$25

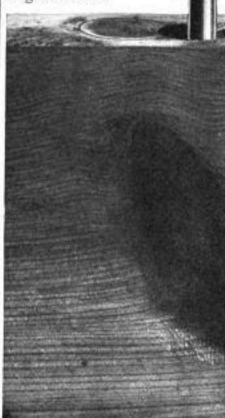
Q We have announced another Vacation Prize Contest under the same conditions as the one held last year. One hundred dollars will be paid for the best manuscript of a thousand words or less. describing an actual vacation experience; \$50 will be the second prize. and \$25 will go to the writer of every other manuscript we accept. Contributions must be mailed before November 1; and while we anticibate an even greater response to this contest than to those of the past three years, every manuscript will be carefully read by the judges. and the prizes will be announced before the end of the year. Contributors are urged not to roll their manuscripts and, if it is possible, to have them typewritten. We are especially anxious to secure a few good photographs in connection with each manuscript. On its back every photograph should be described and the name and address of the sender should also be written. The article and the photographs should be sent in the same envelope and should be addressed to the Vacation Editor, Collier's, 416 West 13th Street, New York City. The manuscripts MUST be limited to one thousand words.

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers

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Of course it is devoted primarily to describing the scope and breadth of the Five-Foot Shelf, to explaining from Dr. Eliot's own point of view just what his selection of books and authors means, to showing why, in the opinion of the foremost educators and students of the English-speaking world, The Harvard Classics in their entirety are what one man has called "the greatest literary and educational achievement of modern times"—but beyond this it is just a simple little volume to delight the book lover's heart.

It is not a mere catalogue of titles and authors, but is a chatty, readable summary, telling why certain authors and certain works were chosen and going into a discussion of those authors and their works. It is a book full of literary suggestion and usefulness. Showing as it does a consensus of trained opinion as to the finest volumes of the world's literature and history—for it represents the views, not only of Dr. Eliot, but of a distinguished group of fellow-educators—it should prove a wonderful service in the library of any reader. In itself it is a literary guide and summary of a character that no book lover can afford to neglect.

The booklet is technically a form of advertising matter—and for this reason we can not sell it. We have decided, however, that every book lover should have an opportunity to possess a copy. Hence this offer. And as the true lover of books can not help but be interested in The Harvard Classics themselves we are confident that we shall be more than repaid for our philanthropy, in dollars and cents, by spreading broadcast this thoroughly adequate description and explanation of what the Five-Foot Shelf of Books really is.

Every mail brings us inquiries about these booklets, from all over the world. Our policy is to answer each and every request at once, in the order received. As long as this edition lasts we shall be able to mail the books punctually, but when it gives out there will necessarily be a wait of two or three weeks before we can have the next edition ready for mailing.

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# The Five-Foot Shelf of Books

A Personal Definitive Statement by Dr. Eliot Himself

Some years ago I chanced to say that a three-foot shelf would hold good books enough to give a liberal education to any one who would read them with devotion, even if he could give but ten minutes a day to the task. This remark brought me a considerable number of letters, demanding a list of those books. I made several efforts to make the list, but soon discovered that it was a serious undertaking, and that I had no time for it. Subsequently I saw reason to lengthen the shelf to five feet, but made very little progress toward a definite selection.

Then I received through Mr. Norman Hapgood a proposal from the firm of P. F. Collier & Son that I undertake to make a selection of fifty volumes, of from four hundred to four hundred and fifty pages each, which would fill my five-foot shelf and be well adapted to accomplish the educational object I had in mind. I was invited to assume the entire responsibility of the selection as regards both inclusion and exclusion, and I was to be provided with a competent assistant of my own choice. In February I accepted the proposals of the publishers, and secured the services of Dr. William A. Neilson, Professor of English in Harvard University, as my assistant.

The work immediately proved to be very interesting, but also to present a large number of unexpected difficulties, some of which, though almost mechanical, were insurmountable. Thus, the English Bible could not be included as a whole, first, because it was too long, and secondly, because it was already in possession of nearly every household. Similar considerations excluded Shakespeare as a whole. It has, however, been possible to include in the series selected books from the Bible and selected plays from Shakespeare. Many famous books proved too long to be included in the set; that is, they would have taken a disproportionate number of the fifty volumes. The works of living authors were excluded, because the verdict of the educated world has not yet been pronounced upon them; and finally, modern fiction was excluded as a whole, partly because of its great bulk, and partly because the good fiction is easily accessible and the reading of it seldom requires stimulation. On the other hand, it was clearly desirable to include an adequate representation of the scientific thought of the nineteenth century; but this task proved to be difficult, because much of the best scientific thought has not yet been given a literary form. Since the series is intended primarily for American readers, it

...

was natural to select for it a somewhat disproportionate amount of English and American Literature, and of documents and discussions relating to American history and to the development of American social and political ideas.

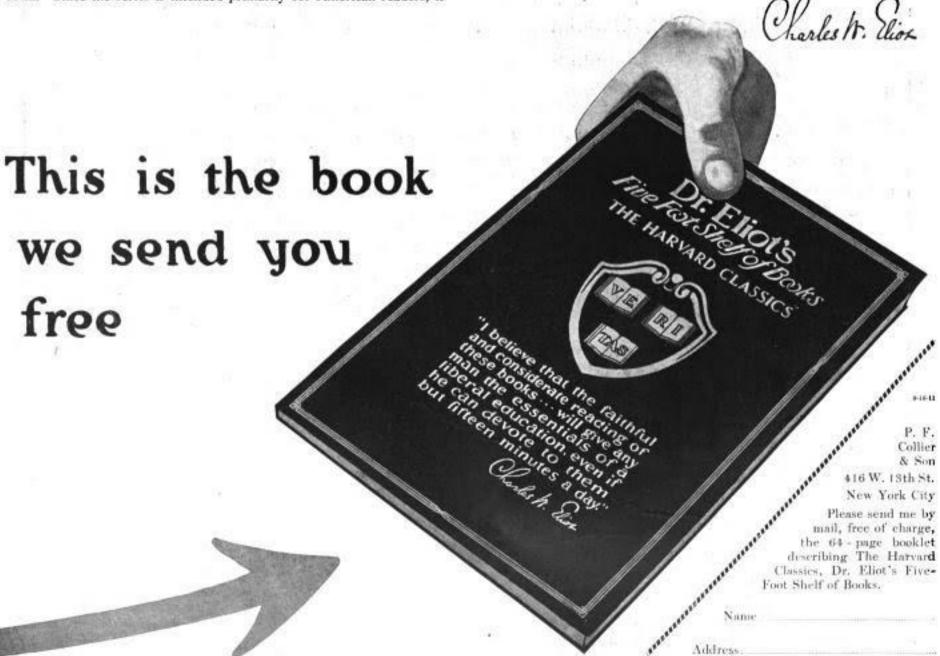
My aim was not to select the best fifty or best hundred books in the world, but to give in twenty-one thousand pages or thereabouts a picture of the progress of the human race within historical times, so far as that progress can be depicted through books.

Liberal education accomplishes two objects. It produces a liberal frame of mind, and it makes the studious and reflective recipient acquainted with the stream of the world's thought and feeling, and with the infinitely varied products of the human imagination. It was my hope and belief that fifty volumes of good reading might accomplish this result for any intelligent, ambitious, and persistent reader, whether his early opportunities for education had been large or small. Such was the educational purpose with which I undertook to edit The Harvard Classics, and I believe that a similar educational purpose actuated the publishers.

My participation in the project is not merely a nominal one. I have given it much time and thought, and as I have gone on in the work my appreciation of the novelty and interest of the undertaking has steadily risen.

To Professor Neilson has fallen the responsibility for all the introductions and notes, and for the choice among different editions of the same work. He has also offered many suggestions concerning available material. Both of us have obtained much valuable advice from scholarly friends and neighbors who are specialists each in some portion of the field we have been examining. Thus, we are under obligations to more than fifty Harvard professors and instructors, whose valuable advice was obtained on questions connected with their several specialties. It would have been impossible to perform our task if the treasures of the general library of Harvard University and of its department libraries had not been at our disposal. If our work proves to have been well done, the use of the title "The Harvard Classics" will be justified.

I regard the undertaking as a useful extension of my educational work, and I cherish the hope that the educated public will so regard it.





The End of the Season



# Collier's

# The National



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

Vol. xlvii, No. 26

NEW YORK

September 16, 1911

# Creation

HERE IS A REGION within every one of us, a deep lake of peace, out from which flows all that is excellent in our work and striving. Up from it well, if we are music makers, the harmonies and the binding together of sweet sounds. It is the home of poetry, of the long thoughts of youth, of the golden treasuries of the arts. It is almost the only thing in life that does not lie within the reach of the will. We can quicken our activities, hasten our step, enlarge our muscles, and increase our knowledge, but the creative mood will not succumb to force or yet to gentle wooing. We can wrestle with the key-board, scribble out the brittle sentences, finger the brush or the chisel, for a month of days - and out from all the worried moods and writhing not one curve of beauty or any single leveliness of sound will come. Then on a haphazard day, when rapid light is on the face of the waters, or on some evening full of desire, all that has been a vagueness and a struggle of a sudden takes on shape and clothes itself in melody. On the wings of its flight we seem to climb out of space and out of time. In effectual strokes the dream comes true. Rhythm enters where lately there was discord. Then the rapture fades, and the cold day strikes, and we are returned again to levels of the uninspired.

# A Fair Hearing

WHEN PROFESSOR EMERY, professor of economics at Yale and chairman of the Tariff Board, visited the president of the American Woolen Company about three weeks ago, some of our readers pointed to this incident, taken in connection with preceding ones, as indicating that the report when it comes will be a frame-up. One of them adds: "The one man connected with and doing the best work for the Tariff Board humbug was Samuel S. Dale, and he got out when he became convinced that the whole Tariff Board business was a farce." reasons for Mr. Dale's resignation are not known to the public. He wished them to be known, but the Board did not see fit to publish his letter. Regarding the other point, we are not prepared to agree with our correspondents. When the Tariff Board does report it will be time enough to form an opinion about its freedom. If Professor EMERY and the other members are susceptible of undue influence from interested business men, from politicians, or even from the President himself, they are not the right persons for the extraordinarily difficult task. If, however, they are men entirely dominated by professional obligation and devoted to truth, they are doing quite the right thing in hearing with patient completeness the views of the American Woolen Company, or of any other company or well-informed individual on the controversy. It was a clever remark of Woodbow Wilson's, when he was asked whether he was a radical or a conservative, that he was a radical as regards his view of existing evils and a conservative as regards his selection of remedies. COLLIER'S believes that the tariff is on the whole too high; that it has been shaped largely in the interests of the trusts; that the country demands not only a well-informed but a fearless correction, at least of its graft schedules; but all this is no reason for the Tariff Board to fail to listen to every single argument that can be put by the capitalists who imagine their welfare threatened.

The President, at the best, has a hard row ahead. Most of what the Insurgents lost over reciprocity they have made up over the tariff, although they seem determined to lose it again by continuing to fight reciprocity, and perhaps also, to judge from Mr. Houser's fulmination, by old-fashioned horror of the Democrats. Mr. TAFT has lost on wool a large part of what he gained with reciprocity, arbitration, and his recent Cabinet appointments. The fight to prevent his renomination will weaken his chances of reelection. Clark and Underwood have scored on him heavily in discussion thus far. The best thing to help him is for his Tariff Board in December to give a report that Congress will accept. Next to that is to make the best possible appointments (notably of Secretary Wilson's successor), let the Insurgents alone, and earnestly help Congress to solve the situation in Alaska.

# The Recall of Judges

THE OBJECTION to President TAFT's recall veto was very aptly stated by an experienced state. stated by an experienced statesman, who pointed out that the judges in Massachusetts are appointed, and appointed for life, while those in Ohio are elected, and elected for only six years. He added: "Would Mr. TAFT have vetoed a provision like that in Ohio?" Certainly the difference between Ohio and Massachusetts is infinitely greater than that between

Ohio and the vetoed Arizona arrangement. Judges who are elected for short terms have to think not only of popular pleasure, but of machine satisfaction also, as the nominations are usually made by bosses. A judge who is appointed or elected for a long term, with a recall provision, is very much more independent than a judge who is elected for a short term without the recall provision.

# Consolidation

MARLES FOURIER, the French Socialist, predicted over a century J ago the conditions which have grown out of the commercial cooperation of our day:

Civilization is tending to the formation of joint stock companies, which, under cover of certain legal privileges, dictate terms and conditions to labor, and arbitrarily exclude whomsoever they please. . . . Circumstances are tending toward the organization of the commercial classes into federal companies or affiliated monopolies, which . . . will reduce the middle and laboring classes to a state of commercial vassalage, and by the influence of combined action will become master of the productive industry of entire nations.

Many observant Americans are becoming more and more convinced of three things:

- That there is permanent value in competition. To save competition, while acknowledging the necessity of consolidation, is one of the most difficult intellectual problems of the day.
- 2. That we can not safely have any industrial monopolies except those which are actually or in effect Government monopolies. The extent to which we shall go in the direction of Government monopoly is shrouded in the most complete doubt.
- 3. That under certain conditions even public service corporation monopolies ought to be superseded by Government monopolies. This third idea is more in its infancy than the others, but is about to grow.

The Alaskan resolution introduced by Senator La Follette is the result of eareful thought, by himself and by some of the men with whom he cooperates; it will be one of the big subjects of the next session, and it will focus the ideas we have summarized above.

# A Good Man's Error

WOODROW WILSON has had a remarkable record since he came into national notice. He has succeeded as a man of action; and in expressing his opinion over a wide range of subjects he has been open-minded, candid, and at the same time accurate. The one remark of his which we have regretted to hear related to the Aldrich currency plan. He admitted that he bad not studied the plan, but he expressed a distrust at anything bearing the name of ALDRICH. Now, this sort of rough-and-ready thinking is an error into which mankind falls rather naturally. But the currency question is an extremely important one, worthy of all the Governor's attention. We are inclined to think that he will admit that it is desirable for the financiers and their political representatives to cooperate with public opinion in solving the evils of our currency. There is no advantage in having those who work on the subject rebuked in advance. When Governor Wilson comes to study this subject we think he will decide that, while the reserves are centralized by the Aldrich plan, credit is decentralized. The very essence of the plan is that the control of credit which is now centralized in New York will be divided. Credit in any region of the country will be controlled by a local association affiliated with the central association. It is a possible conception that even a man who has been associated as closely with "the interests" as Aldrich should take pride in solving a big national question for which he has some special qualifications, and a man of Governor Wilson's quality ought to look into the matter before he decides it.

# Up to the States

T NFORTUNATE CONFLICTS and complications exist between Government and State functions in many respects. The regulation of food is one of them. Manufacturers are often put in a difficult position by the varying standards of different localities, and sometimes by the uncertainty about what the standards are. The higher the requirements of the National Government, and the more strictly they are enforced, the better in the long run will it be for business, because the States then will have nothing to do except to see that the generally accepted standards are actually earried out, and business men everywhere will then know what it is incumbent upon them to do. Hence one reason for a strong man in Secretary Wilson's place. It seems to us that State :chools throughout the country would do well to under-

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take the functions which have been so successfully undertaken by the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts, as described in our issues of August 26 and September 2. Such an educational feat as that has its positive side, even more unmistakably than its negative side. It must be sure to point out what foods are undesirable, but it should also boldly proclaim those which are free from any objection, and are therefore of great value to the community, and when such an endorsement is given by an institution of high and independent standing it makes the very best basis for an extension of the food business. By undert king this work, State schools will be of the utmost benefit to the consumer, and also to the business man.

### What Is Purity?

THE EXTENT to which our National and State Governments will ultimately go in protecting the consumer can not be foretold, but it can safely be said that for a long time we shall be moving, however slowly, in the direction of more protection. First must come protection to health. The decision of the Supreme Court on the patent-medicine clause in the Pure Food Law makes it necessary to amend that law next winter. After health comes the question of forbidding branding which is intended to give an impression of a more expensive or desirable ingredient than is actually contained. As an example of this may be given the fact that certain companies which sell compounds containing a large amount of borax naturally feel aggrieved about those which, with practically no borax, call their products by some name indicating that they are borated. The manufacturers of actual borax products naturally desire that the label shall tell how much borax is contained. Doubtless we shall come some time to a condition of the public mind in which no fraudulent claim is permitted about ingredients whether or not the product is injurious to health. Cost of Living

ON FEW SUBJECTS do people differ more in their ideas than on the cost of living. Any quotation of prices has to be taken with some caution, of course, as there are many fluctuations, and also as prices differ according to the shop at which the article is bought. We published recently the opinion of one citizen of California that prices in his neighborhood are too high. Another person interested in the subject in the same region protests and sends the following list of prices:

Potatoes, \$1.50 per cwt.
Flour, \$3 per cwt.
Butter, 30c, per lb.
Milk, 7c. to 8c. per quart.
Eggs, 25c. a dozen.
Apricots, 20c. 2-lb can.
Cherries, 8c. per lb.
Prunes, 6c. to 10c. per lb.
Turkeys, 25c. to 30c. per lb.
Chickens (small), 40c. to 50c.
Chickens (large), 50c. to 90c.
Oranges, 10c. to 50c.
Grapefruit, 35c. to 50c.
Sugar, 5½c. to 6½c. per lb.

Apples, 4c.
Asparagus, 5c. to 7c. per lb.
Cauliflower, 10c. per head.
Cabbages, 3c. to 8c. per head.
Walnuts, 20c. per lb.
Mexican beans, 5c.
Olive oil, 25c. to 50c.
Cheese, 20c. to 25c. per lb.
Olives, 25c. to 50c. per quart.
Wood, \$8 to \$9 per cord.
Barley hay, \$10 a ton.
Oat bay, \$12 a ton.
Rolled barley, \$1.35 per cwt.
Lumber, No. 1 com., \$21 to \$25 per M feet.

Nothing is more important at present than the cost of living, and nothing interests the people more, but the difference of points of view is fairly expressed by the figures given by this observer, which are from ten to thirty per cent lower than those sent in to us by our other correspondent.

## More Cost of Living

In thoughtless enthusiasm at the idea of buying potatoes at \$1.75 a bushel, we asked: "Who cares, then, what principles of economics are or are not involved?" The answer from Mr. Rainbolt, a grocer—"Ouch! Get off my foot!"—makes it apparent that the middleman cares. Mr. Rainbolt discourses on some services of the middleman which are recognized, such as the speedy and widespread distribution of perishable farm products and the maintenance of the stability of the market, so that the producer has "more than a mere gamble on which to spend his sweat." Agreed. It is, for example, one of the marvels of modern industrial organization that the big peach crop in Michigan this fall will not overstock the market because "the market" means the peach-hungry mouths in perhaps two dozen States. We choose, however, to take "the high cost of living" more seriously than our Indiana correspondent, who contemptuously describes it as an "old yellow-press pet buzzard."

One of our State papers has discovered that the high cost of living is caused by a few old women in its home market-place who are becoming immensely wealthy by selling cucumbers at hundreds, even thousands, of per cents profits; and, after great travail, it has once more reborn that marvelous creature, "producer direct to consumer" (who seems to belong back about the Stone Age), who is going to right everything, presumably, by sitting in his cave swapping a rabbit be has for, perhaps, an arrowhead his neighbor in the next cave has.

Our friend's criticism is that "the farmers' market" is too local, too unorganized, and too liable to glut or famine. He is optimist enough, however, to see that better times may be in sight:

The price-gap between the soil and the table will be lessened by exact methods, exact knowledge, organization throughout all members of society, and the consumer's contribution to this lessening will not be the least of them all.

In short, salvation via organized efficiency; but stated in somewhat general terms. There will be not one solution, but many, and wide discussion helps discussion.

#### Foremost Files of Time

EEKER IS IN RIO BLANCO COUNTY, away up in the northwest VI corner of Colorado, beyond the Great Divide, in a splendid tangle of mountains and canyons, seven thousand feet or so above the sea, Yellow Jacket Pass, Coyote Basin, and Burro Mountain are the names of some of the places round there. Within the memory of men still living. one who went out into that country fairly took his life in his hands, yet the other evening Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps of Denver drove up to Mecker in her automobile. Mrs. Phipps and her party alighted and ordered rooms with baths. The clerk explained that Meeker was forty miles from a railroad and belonged to a generation which knew muleskinners better than chauffeurs and that they had no private baths. The automobolists were firm. Thereupon the clerk amiably suggested they might be accommodated at Steamboat Springs only one hundred and sixteen miles away; it was dark and stormy at the time, but that little speck of a car went sputtering off northeastward, buried in the furrows of those Titanic hills.

### Automobiles and Highways

MR. LINTHICUM of Maryland introduced in the last Congress a bill to establish a Federal Highways Commission which should arge cooperation and joint action between the States and the Federal Government in constructing highways and regulating automobile travel. Unmistakably the present situation is unsatisfactory. The automobile is largely an interstate performer. A State which has comparatively few automobiles itself may have to keep up roads which are being battered to pieces by the automobiles of neighboring States. New Hampshire is an instance. The State is poor, its soil is such that roads are expensive to maintain, and the number of foreign automobiles engaged in knocking these roads to pieces is large. Some localities meet this unfair predicament by exacting tolls, which is perhaps reasonable as a temporary device. Undoubtedly, however, this is one of the matters in which closer cooperation is desirable. Mr. Linthicum's bill contains an idea which ought to bear fruit.

#### Give and Take

HERE IS SOMETHING RATHER RICH. The "American Journal of Clinical Medicine" has been sending a letter to doctors. The letters opens thus: "The advertising of Postum and Grape Nuts has been appearing in 'Clinical Medicine' for the past ten years." Later in the letter appears this request: "Will you cooperate to the extent of giving us your opinion of these products!" It seems to us that, on every principle of give and take, the advertising of Postum and Grape Nuts ought to continue to appear in the "American Journal of Clinical Medicine" for the next thousand years.

## The National Game

A PITCHER LIKE ADAMS of Pittsburgh is more interesting to watch than Marquard or Johnson, as judgment is more interesting than muscle. Tinker, Wagner, Cobb, and many others combine with the necessary physical basis of their excellence qualities of temperament which are in themselves attractive; and this class seems to be proportionately on the increase. A champion team like the old Buffalos is not as characteristic of to-day as the more quick-witted Athletics or Cubs.

Form changes rapidly; it may change even in a few days; but as we skid to press the All-America Team looks like this; Catcher, Archer; Pitchers, Rucker, Marquard, Walsh, Johnson, and Alexander; First Base, Chase; Second Base, Collins or Lajoie; Third Base, Baker, Lord or Lobert; Short-stop, Wagner. Cobb goes into the outfield, of course, as the foremost player of his day, if not of all time. For the other places please suit yourself. We should suggest two of these; Schulte, Clarke, Jackson, Speaker, Crawford, Murphy, Magee.

Provincialism, by the way, is a deplorable weakness in a paper which has the insolence to call itself the National Weekly. Says a "Constant Reader":

In the past year you have had a lot to say about baseball, but in all the historical and critical discussion I have seen no mention of the town which stands preeminent in the point of manifested infatuation for the national game. It is possible you never have heard of Index, Snohomish County, State of Washington. Its exact geographical and topographical location can only be stated in terms of latitude, longitude, and altitude, but it is well worth your time to search it out definitely enough to send an IRWIN or other expert to the place. In an amphitheater shoveled out of the mountainside the game is played and fanned with a gusto that is unequaled, H. J. MILLER is a busy millman who flits about under the urge of business, but he always finds time to send a transcription from the record to the local paper. This is read, criticized, and approved or corrected by the people of Index in mass-meeting, and then the report goes into the local archives.

Most baseball writers, in seeking burlesque heroic language, make their extravagance merely flat. Not so the essayist of Index. He has style.

In the third the fireworks began—the fireworks that could always be avoided if we had just one man in the infield with mental acumen enough to get the ball, bury it in the sand, and sit on it until the crowd cooled off.

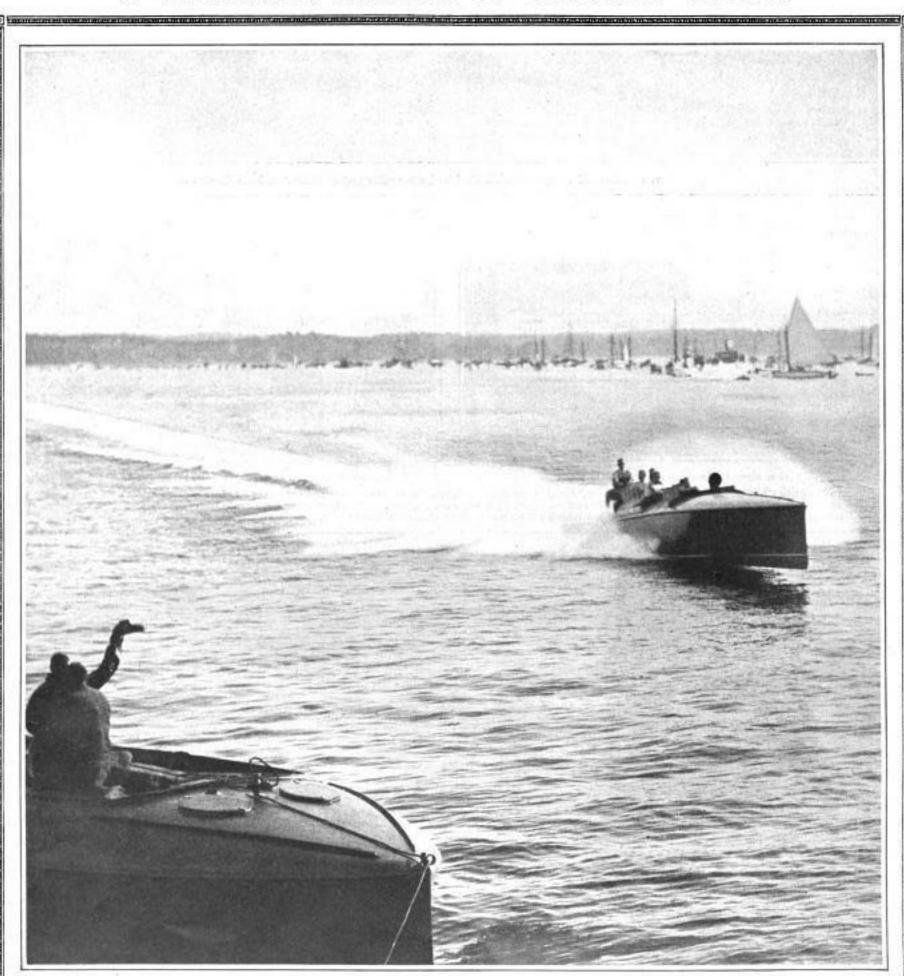
Our boys made an insensate kick, and committed a tactical blunder by opposing DEAN'S pitching, while they ought to have got right to his scalp while he was unwarmed.

Hereafter those who gibe the wonderful great-grandfather of baseball must be chary of their noise.

Out in the edge of the woods the fans who were sitting in the shade either scattered like quail or hid behind the towering firs.

What is the difference between a genuine and a factitious style in any species of writing! It is in no small degree a matter of conviction; and the Homer of Index, while amused, is excitedly convinced.

## A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The American Defender, Dixie IV, Winning the Harmsworth Trophy at Huntington, Long Island

In the first race of the series of International motor boat races on September 4, Dixie IV went four times over the triangular course of 7 1-2 miles in 51 minutes 15 seconds, making a new record for boats under 40 feet in length. She averaged 35.12 nautical or 40.38 statute miles an hour. Pioneer, owned by the Duke of Westminster, was second in the race, finishing 59 seconds after Dixie. The two other American boats finished, but Maple Leaf III and Tyreless III, the English boats, dropped out of the race, and so were disqualified. On the following day Dixie won again, thus keeping the trophy on this side of the Atlantic for another year

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## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



A row of damaged cottages on Sullivan's Island, seven miles east of Charleston, South Carolina

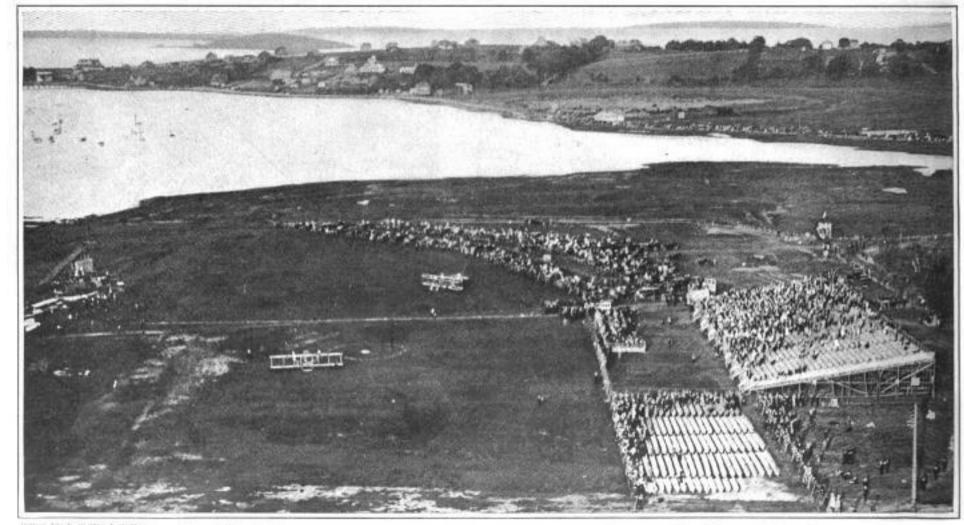


A view along the water-front after the storm



The wreckage of an oyster factory, and the Columbia Yacht Club pier

The storm which struck Charleston, on Sunday, August 27, lasted more than thirty-six hours, caused a \$1,000,000 property loss and the death of fifteen people. The entire Carolina coast was storm-swept, and the telegraph and telephone systems were crippled. The storm drove six torpedo boats ashore and caused a \$20,000 damage in the Charleston Navy-Yard. The loss in the crops of Sea Island cotton was very great, and following upon the storm of October, 1910, will be disastrous to that industry



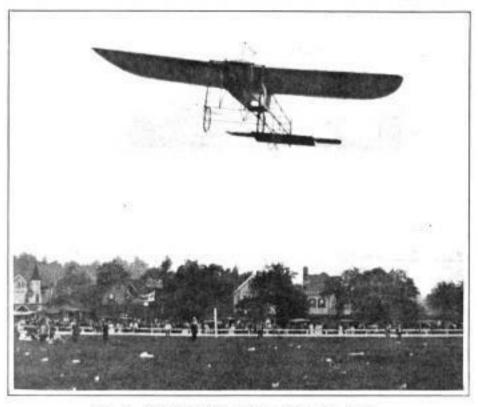
View of the Aviation Field and Dorchester Bay, Photographed from Howard Gill's Machine During the Harvard-Boston Aviation Meet

This photograph was taken at a height of 1,200 feet while the aeroplane was traveling at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. On Labor Day Earle L. Ovington in a 50 horse-power Bleriot monoplane won the chief event of the meet — a flight of 160 miles through three States, the longest competitive cross-country flight ever held in this country. Ovington's time was 186 minutes 22 1-5 seconds. Lieutenant Milling of the United States Army finished second in 322 minutes 37 seconds

to employ Tarrette in

#### SEPTEMBER 16 1911

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Miss Harriet Quimby Flying at Staten Island, New York

By making two flights at the Staten Island Fair Grounds in September, Miss Quimby won a purse of \$1,500, and became the first professional woman aviator in America. She is also the first American woman to receive a pilot's license from the Aero Club of America. She drives a fifty horse-power Maisant monoplane



The Meeting of the Chinese Student Alliance at Princeton

When the United States Government waived a portion of its claims against China for indemnification for the damages resulting from the Boxer outbreak, the Chinese Empire guaranteed to expend the amount in sending young men and women to be educated in the United States. Once a year they hold a conference

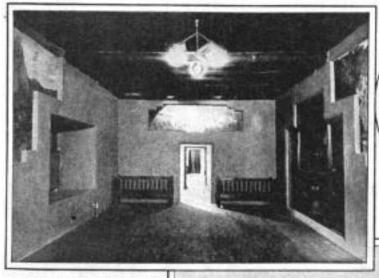


The Burial of Lady Om, Formerly Empress of Korea. The Funeral Procession Passing Through the Main Street of Seoul

This photograph of the funeral of a great lady of Korea is interesting because of the picturesque costumes of the Japanese and Korean mourners. So massive is the casket and its mounting that nearly one hundred bearers are required to carry the remains. Evidently Korean etiquette permits the use of housetops as a grand stand even at a funeral

## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING







The great ceremonial cave and the restored kiva, Rito de los Frijoles



Cave-like homes of the Pa-



Room in the Archeologi-

cal Museum at Santa Fe

One of the Pajaritan trails worn deep in the solid rock



jaritans in Frijoles Cañon



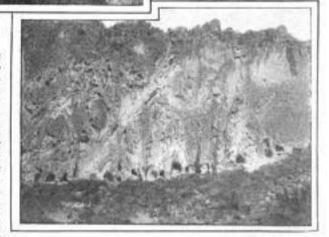
An upper room of the prehistoric Cliff House at Puye



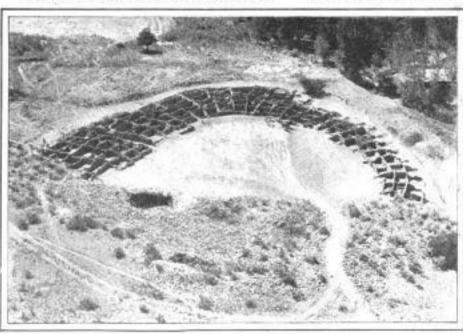
Beginning the excavation of the Circular House of Tyuonyi, in the Rito de los Frijoles, New Mexico

A view of Frijoles Casion, showing the character of the country

WONDERFUL evidences of an extensive prehistoric life have been uncovered in the valley of the Rio Grande. The School of American Archeology, which is housed in the picturesque Palace of the Governors at Santa Fe, has been carrying on restoration work among the cañons and plateaus of upper New Mexico, and has uncovered community houses, cliff villages, and ceremonial structures which prove that this was once a center of population. It is likely that the gradual drying up of the streams was the cause of the migration of the cliff people to other localities, but the extent of the former population in this region can be realized when it is known that in a region perhaps thirty miles long by twenty miles in breadth more than thirty important Pueblo ruins have been found, and not less than thirty cliff villages containing thousands of rooms. It is worthy of note that the Santa Clara Indians did much of the actual excavation work at Puye. Much of the pottery discovered in the process of excavation is now in the museum at Santa Fe



Site of a cliff village in Frijoles Cañon. The holes in the cliff were rear rooms of houses

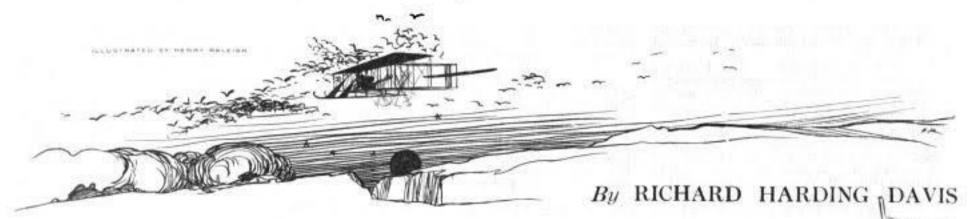


The wonderful ruin of Tyuonyi, Rito de los Frijoles



Section of the Great Community House of Puye

# The New World



Experiencing the Thrill that Makes All Other Sensations Stale and Vapid

HE Aiken pole team had just defeated the New Orleans team for the Southern championship and the spectators had started down the Whisky Road for Aiken, when the airman in his Wright biplane came sailing over them, spanking through the air from Augusta, and dropped into the polo field. The spectators, with such old-fashioned means of locomotion as motor cars, buggies, mule teams, and polo ponies, raced after him, and gave the stranger from the skies a welcome. He liked his welcome; built a nest for his birdship in a turn of the race-track, and for a month made Aiken his home. Frank T. Coffyn was his name, and in the morning be was the chantecler that woke us from slumber. And in the evening, after the pole games, we would wait to watch his biplane spin on its bicycle wheels over the field, rough with pony tracks, and then, scorning the earth, sweep up and over the pine trees and disappear like a great black buzzard into the crimson sunset. At first when the beat of the engines was lost in the silence we were apprehensive until again we heard them ticking steadily over the cotton fields. But in a week we decided Mr. Coffyn was quite able to take care of himself. We were less concerned about the young man in the skies than whether his devil wagon would frighten the particular pony upon which we happened to be perilously balancing.

## The Holder of the Key

M R. COFFYN hold the key to the new world. He, and only be, before our final carrying off could transport us to the skies, could lift us from the earth upon which in humdrom satisfaction we had crawled for numberless years. As a result be was much sought after, much cajoled, much flattered. He moved to an accompaniment of clicking cameras. Strong men bent their backs wheeling his aerial chariot, small boys stood in his way, hoping he

might fall over them, and when he sank into the cotton fields, beautiful ladies galloped their ponies at the encroaching "gallery," and for so brief a time us be remained on earth, acted as his traffic policeman. But, though when he was on his feet he could see us all very plainly, as soon as he was seated in his biplane we became invisible. As passengers, unless we were small boys or young women, who should have been frightened, but who were not, he could not see us at all. He would not look at the men, and then invitingly at the empty seat beside him. Instead he looked toward the tree-tops, or toward the ground, or pumped his oil valve. They
he would pull down his goggles, and shout "Leggo!" and with a wave of his hand sweep across the field, leaving us looking hungrily at the empty seat. At least some of us looked hungrily. Others only pretended they were hungry. The really bonest and the really brave announced in loud tones: "I wouldn't go up in that thing, not for a hundred thousand dollars, not-if he asked me!"

#### A Farewell Message

BUT there was no occasion for alarm, he did not ask us. We had to ask him. I asked him, not because I wanted to "go up," but because when you see children in baby carriages watching their mother hurtling through space at sixty miles an hour, it requires more nerve to stay on the side lines with the children than to take a dare from their mother. So regularly every evening, trembling and with shaking knees, I asked to be taken up, and was as regularly refused, and as regularly gave secret thanks that I had not been taken up in any sense of the word. But as the small boys continued to shame me, I telegraphed the manager of the Wright brothers for permission. He said no. I telegraphed the Wright brothers. They said no. I telegraphed officers of the Aero Club in New York to use their



"One of my friends was already calmly counting my money"

influence. Their answer was encouraging: "Best friends here," they wired, "hope you will break your neck. Are using every influence to that end." Their influence was effective. At midnight I got a telephone from Coffyn saying I was to "go up" at daybreak.

I know now how the man feels who the following morning is to ride the favorite in the Lincolnshire Handicap, who at sunrise is to fight his first duel, who the next evening has to speak a speech to a first-night audience. I know now how the condemned murderer spends his last hours on earth with the prison chaplain and the death watch.

"He rose at six, washed and shaved with his usual care, and breakfasted sparingly on ham and eggs. The warden offered him a second helping of coffee, but he had no appetite." When I got to the polo field two friends were waiting to see me go up or, more probably, to see me come down. Their exact motives I have not yet determined. But I think they had hopes, for one of them snapped many photographs; entirely too many photographs. I could see no reason for so many photographs. The other asked tactfully if there was anything I would like him to "hold." I bequeathed him a roll of bills, and, probably to reimburse himself for rising at such an hour, or to pay him for his disappointment, he forgot to return them.

I crawled between a crisscross of wires to a seat as small as a racing saddle, and with my right hand choked the life out of a wooden upright. Unless I clung to Coffyn's right arm, there was nothing I could hold on to with my left but the edge of the racing saddle.

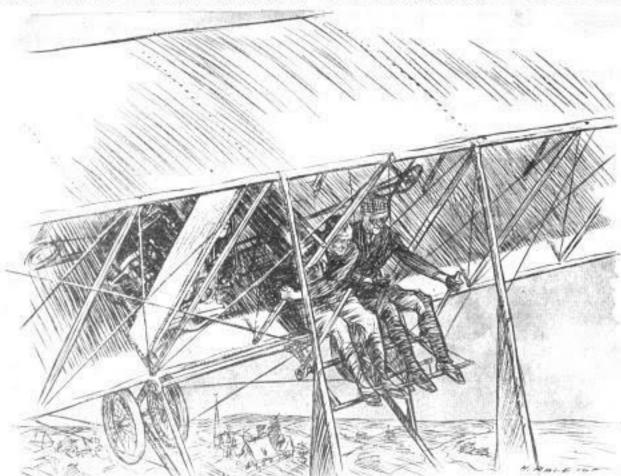
My toes rested on a thin steel cross-bar. It was like balancing in a child's swing hung from a tree. Had I placed myself in such a seat on a hotel porch, I would have considered my position most unsafe; to occupy such a seat a thousand feet in mid-air while moving at fifty miles an hour struck me as ridiculous.

"What's to keep me from falling out?" I demanded. Coffyn laughed unfeelingly. "You won't fall out!" be suid.

## Regrets

I BEGAN to hate Coffen and the Wright brothers. I began to regret 1 had not been brought up a family man so that, like the other men of family at Aiken, I could explain 1 could not go aloft, because I had children to support. I was willing to support any number of children. Anybody's children. I regretted too late that, except for a pultry mug or two, even to my godchildren, I had not done my duty. I wanted to get down at once, and hear my godchildren say their catechism.

Behind us the propeller was thrashing the air like a mowing machine, and Coffyn had disguised himself in his goggles. To me the act suggested only



"The next instant a perfectly solid red-clay road was rising to hit me in the face. It was coming at me at fifty miles an hour"

Collier's VOL XLVII NO 88

lge putting on his black cap before he delivers ath sentence. The moment had come. I tried le at my two faithful friends, but one was lly dancing around taking a farewell snapshot, be other already was calmly counting my

the bicycle wheels we ran swiftly forward the polo field. There was no swaying, no vi-1, no jar. We might have been speeding over t in a soft-cushioned automobile. We reached

undary of the polo field.

I are in the air!" said Coffyn. I did not him, and I looked down to see, and found the was two feet below us. We were moving h space on as even a keel as though we still outhing the level turf.

then a wonderful thing happened. The polo id the high board fence around it, and a tangle graph wires, and the tops of the highest pine suddenly sank beneath us. We seemed to quite still while they dropped and tumbled. fell so swiftly that in a moment the Whisky secome a yellow ribbon, and the Iselin house They were ruled in with delicate pencil strokes. These Noah's Ark houses, cattle, men, swept beneath our eyes as swiftly as do the figures on a tapemeasure when you set free the spring. A man would raise his arm from the plow to wave his bat, and already you were looking down the chimney of his cabin. The speed was so great, the elevation so great, that you saw the objects blurred and wavering as at night from an express train you see the many lights of a station drawn out into one long flame. When you saw anything you had passed it.

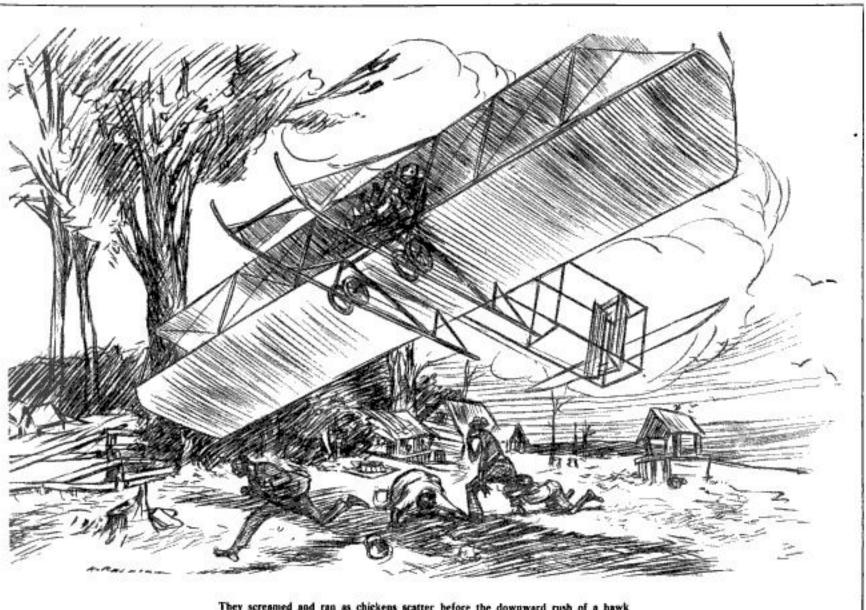
#### I Breathe Again

SINCE we rose from the polo field I had not breathed. I was confident that if I were to move I would spill out, or, worse, that I would upset the marvelous balance of the airship and that Coffyn also would spill out. But in time, cautiously, and clinging to the wooden upright as a drowning man clings to a rope, I moved my head, stiffly, and looked about. My idea was that we were moving on as level a keel as when on wheels we had crossed the polo field. But when I looked above and behind me, I

Now not even my feet obstructed my view. There was nothing between me and the red clay road. We were tilted so far forward that I knew my face and knees would hit it at the same moment. I knew the end had come. But all my past life did not unroll before me. Instead, I had time only to think what had been Coffyn and what had been me would make a terrible mess in the red clay road. And then when it was so near that I shot my eyes, Coffyn pulled another lever, and, like a rocket, the airship shot into the skies. Probably many times you dream you are falling from a great height, and wake to find yourself in bed. Pile all the agony of all those nightmares into one, and that was how I felt,

When I looked at Coffyn he was laughing. My only desire was to punch him, just once on the tip of his square jaw. The only reason I did not was because I was afraid to let go of the wooden upright.

Having demonstrated that he could handle his airship as a boy twists a bicycle, Coffyn proceeded to make it show off. He forced it to climb imaginary hills, he sent it like a toboggan shooting down long



They screamed and ran as chickens scatter before the downward rush of a hawk

irdens a white ball on a green billiard cloth. ecled evenly in a sharp curve, and beyond us les saw the cotton fields like a great chess-Houses and barns and clumps of trees were nen. Coffyn tried to tell me something of, I , a reassuring nature; but the thrushing of gines and the steady roar of the propellers al his voice. I did not particularly care to Already I had a confidence in Coffyn that no acc of his could strengthen, and I had got other world, one which to him, through long tion, was no longer a miracle.

as a topsy-turvy world. Instead of gazing up e lower branches of trees, we saw them as one olets in the grass. It was not like looking rom a skyscraper, because on a tall building we beneath you the solid floors. Nor was it oking down from the window of an express s one rushes over a high trestle, because even acre is still beneath you the cushioned seat and or of the railroad car. But from the biplane vas swinging between you and the old world our two feet. You saw the toes of your boots ag, and then emptiness, much emptiness, and ny toy houses flattened against the soil, trees ill as rese bushes, and like ants, mules, and men crawling across a checkerboard. The mes on the checkerhoand were plowed furrows. found that the airship was tilting like a pair of scales, and that on either side the great planes dipped and rocked. When from the ground I had watched these same gyrations I had believed that each moment the airship was about to turn turtle. Now that I was seated in it I felt no motion at all and complete confidence. Some one who understands psychology and aeroplanes can explain. I know only that when I was on the ground I was scared, and when I was in the air I was not. And that when I thought I was moving on a dead level, and that the wings were as perfectly balanced as those of the eagle on a St. Gauden's gold piece, we were careening like a catboat in a heavy sea.

## An Agony of Nightmares

COFFYN had his own sense of humor. Perhaps first with a glance he assured himself that my feet were wrapped around the steel bar and my fingers clutching the wooden upright, perhaps he did not. In any event, when we were a thousand feet in the air, about as high as a twelve-story building, he pulled a lever and the airship dired! An instant before I had been taking a bird's-eye view of South Carolina. It was as unsubstantial-looking and purely pictorial as a map flung upon a table. The next instant a perfectly solid red clay road was rising to hit me in the face. It was coming at me at fifty miles an hour. aerial lanes, he jumped it like a qualified hunter, up and down over unseen hurdles. When black folks waved to us from the porch of a cabin, he would swoop upon them, dipping and courtesying, and by only a few feet pass above them, so that they screamed and ran, as chickens scatter before the downward rush of a hawk. I began to feel a con-tempt for these clumsy children of the old world who could not leave it, who moved about only on the two stumps they called legs. High above them we bucked and buffeted the rising wind, or at fifty miles an hour ran free before it straight into the rising sun. I began to understand why young men with apparently everything to make them happy on earth persist in leaving it by means of aeroplanes, with a chance of leaving it forever. What lures them is the call of the new world wailing to be conquered, the sense of power, of detachment from everything humdrum, or even human; the thrill that makes all the other sensations stale and vapid, the exhibaration that for the moment makes each one of them a king.

We dropped into the same spot on the polo field from which we had set forth as lightly as a rub-

"We went six miles," said Coffyn.

But we had gone much farther than that. And how much farther we still will go no man can tell.

# Who Will Succeed Diaz?

A General Election Will be Held in October to Choose a President of Mexico, -Madero, De la Barra, Reves, and the Other Candidates

HE Mexican peons, like all Indians, talk in totems and turn history into the most charming animal stories. How often, in the cane-fields or the agave plantations of the "hot" country or half a mile underground along the silvery vein of Guanajuato, I have heard Pedro or Juan, as the case might be, telling to his listening quadrilla the story of the dictator's fall and the reason of the elections which are to take place in a very few days

south of the Rio Grande; under circumstances which are hardly reassuring to the lovers of law and order and to the well-wishers of the sister republic of whose recent vicissitudes we are all so wofully ignorant.

"This was the crew that robbed us," says Pedro, naturally falling into verse:

> "Un Figurin Dos Garilanes Un Aleman Quatro Alicranes."

Or in English "one dummy [poor Diaz! that we should live to see this Master of Empire and of Destiny called a dummy], two hawks, a Dutchman, and four scorpions." "They were all

drinking champagne in the House of the Locos at Mexico," continues Pedro, "when suddenly a black butterfly, flapping its somber wings, blew in at the window, brushed past Don Porfirio's nose and alighted on Don Ramon's bald head-then it was ramos amigos! And they are all in Paris, where they will live unhappily as long as their dinero holds out. And now we are to have a chance to elect a new crowd of masters."

## Madero's Life Insurance

M ADERO, the chief of the success-ful revolution by favor of the black butterfly and of the little farmers of the north and the cattlemen of the south, should have a tender feeling toward the American insurance companies. Here in Mexico they certainly did their part in helping along the general uplift movement. Long before Madero had the absurd idea (even his worthy grandfather, Don Evaristo. is reported to have said when he heard the announcement: "Ay! que Panchito!
—Oh! what a little Frank it is!") of running for the presidency, he had had his life insured in various companies for a million dollars-a large

sum-but not out of proportion to the wealth of the

Diaz rather liked the idea of Madero running at first, though he could not help poking fun at him and to his face when Governor Debesa brought the two men together at their memorable and only meeting. Diaz was aware that it looked well to have an opposition. For years there had been a monomaniae, a certain Miranda who was always running for the presidency, in and out of season, and Diaz recog-nized that Miranda served a more useful purpose in the state than many a sane man. At times when foreign scribes writing books on Mexico were being shown about carefully selected bits of the coun-try—principally the country and jockey clubs, the opera-house, and the magnificent but unfinished House of Congress by that courtly and altogether charming gentleman, Guglielmo Landa y Escandon, the introducer of foreigners at Chapultepec-they would rarely, but still sometimes, venture to ask whether it was true that no one dared to run against the dictator. And with what a charming Etonian accent, and with what a hearty laugh, Don Guglielmo would say: "Why, of course not. Lies, my dear fellow; lies of those wretched people-Mexicans they are, I admit, but we have cast them out-who live at El Paso and Laredo. There's Miranda; now, he's running for the presidency, and a jolly good little run he made last time."

But at the very moment when the providential · Madero actively entered politics Miranda had slipped a cog; he was not running any more. He had 1' Sept. 16

By STEPHEN BONSAL

crowned himself king, and was living very happily, they said, in a cave somewhere out on the Desierto Mountain. The providential Madero would take his place and serve the useful dual function of hoodwinking foreign scribes and of demonstrating to the native born what a ridiculous and futile thing it was

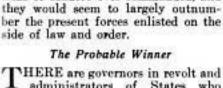
to run against the supreme

And how differently it turned out! Madero impressed the people by the first words he attered and then carried them off their feet. Not by his flattery but by his honesty. Among other things he told them

for their services, and to prepare the country for the elections of next month, the first elections in good faith, and with anything like the freedom of the ballot, that Mexico has ever seen.

Those who know Mexico best, and who are experienced in politics as practised south of the Rio Grande, say that Madero made a great-they think a fatal-mistake in consenting to the provisional stop-gap and in not seizing the power once and for all when it lay within his grasp. To this criticism Madero has answered very nobly: His was a revolution of civilians against a military despotism. He plunged the country into the dangers and the horrors of a civil war to secure a fair election, and he will see to it that this takes place even if the result is unfavorable to his hopes of political advancement. The critics say that these be fine sentiments, but poor polities. However, the elections are near, and the country is most certainly in bad shape for such a

novel and trying experience. As fast as the honest and patriotic revolutionists are disbanded the bandits muster themselves in. There are several armies of bandits in the field, apparently ready to hoist the black flag, and together, if they once get together, they are certainly more numerous than any force that either Diaz or Madero ever commanded, and they would seem to largely outnum-



administrators of States who will not even correspond with the Federal officials, and the provisional régime, many followers of Maderoprincipally those who fought for spoils -have fallen away from their leader, whose popularity is also impaired in other directions. Still the chief of the revolution has been nominated by acclamation for the presidency by the Progressive party, and unless a revolution breaks out or the baleful black butterflies intervene, he would seem sure of election. It is only then,

of course, that his real troubles will begin and the Mexicans have a chance to demonstrate their fitness for self-government.

Of the men who are contributing most to stem the rising waves of disorder and as a possible eleventhhour caudidate, I shall first men-tion the Provisional President Don Francisco de la Barra. He emerged from the relative obscurity of the diplomatic service a few months ago, served as Minister of Foreign Affairs a few weeks, and then, by the automatic working of the constitution when Diaz and the Vice-President, Corral, resigned condition precedent to the signing of the peace protocol-Don Francisco became Provisional Chief Magistrate. In this auxious and arduous task the diplomat who had

lived so long abroad that he was

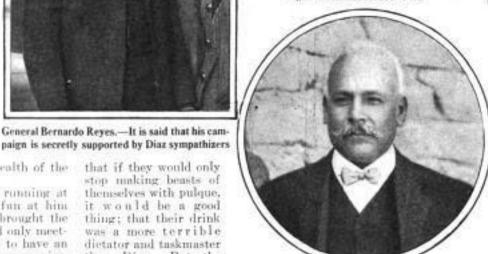
almost a stranger to his own peothe gente fina, in fact-who yet sat right down with ple-and, happily for his country and for himself. quitted himself with rare intelligence and great dignity.

Three months ago De la Barra was a mere cipher in popular estimation; to-day his name is and should be linked with Juarez, with Diaz, and with Madero as men who have in different ways and under different circumstances contributed to the greatness of their country.

When De la Barra took the oath of his provisional office he announced that he would not under any circumstances allow his name to go before the people in the October elections. This seemed at first a natural but wholly unnecessary announcement on his part, but to-day he is one of the most popular and respected men in the country, and was toward the end of August unanimously nominated for the presidency by the Catholic party in convention assembled. De la Barra, to the surprise of those who



Francisco L Madero, Jr.-He might have succeeded Diaz



Dr. Vasquez Gomez, a full-blooded Indian who is seeking the vice-presidency, will poll a large vote

that if they would only stop making beasts of themselves with pulque, it would be a good thing; that their drink was a more terrible dietator and taskmaster than Diaz. But the peons could stand anything from this millionaire with an old and honored name-one of

General Bernardo Reyes .- It is said that his cam-

President Francisco de la Barra, a

possible eleventh-hour candidate

them and ate the family tortillas by the family altogether a stranger to Mexican politics-has achearth.

In a few weeks Diaz was satisfied that Madero would never do for the Miranda job, so he clapped him into jail, and this is where the American lifeinsurance companies come in, or should come in, for I am only going to suggest, not tell, the story. Madero not only reached jail alive, the only one of Diaz's serious rivals who ever did in this, the land of the ley de fuga, but he survived there a month and got out on bail, which he was wise enough to skip, and, taking refuge on the border, started the revolution which met almost from the very beginning with such amazing success.

Diaz fled the capital and the country in May, and a provisional government was instituted which, under the inspiration and guidance of Madero, has sought to muster out the revolutionary bands, which increased most rapidly when there was no further use Collier's VOL XLVII NO 86

not know him, declined the honor, which was empty one. To-day the Catholic party is divested the reactionary tendencies which characterized it the days of Juarez and the wars of the Reform, i, thoroughly alarmed as they are by the plans i projects of radicals in and out of the Madero np, many conservative liberals would gladly have ed the Catholic ticket under such leadership in those by so doing of shielding the state from ny threatening dangers.

The Catholic leaders have further demonstrated sir intelligence and patriotism by bestowing the mination of their second choice upon Madero, the adidate of the revolution and of the Progressives, d a movement is now on foot which if successful add be vastly helpful, which is to induce De la arra to reconsider his refusal to enter politics and accept the second place on a ticket and a platrm which should unite all patriots.

de Polema

#### An Enigma

V HILE not the greatest danger, I take it Zapata and Salgado or some dark insurgent horse at esent not known to me are more dangerous—Genal Bernardo Reyes and his presidential candidacy the enigma of the situation. Reyes is not the ol of the Mexican army and he is not a beau breur.

One of the most surprising experiences of my life is my first sight of General Reyes. I had expected e onslaught of a little black bull, say of the wonrful Miura strain they bring from Spain to Mexico r the great fights at Easter, and he came into the om like a wet ben with drooping feathers. As a ldier, Reyes has had a very limited experience in se field, but as an organizer in the War Departent he has done good service, better than any of



Pascual Orozco, the David of the Chihuahua Plains

his successors who have followed him in such rapid succession.

The general's politics are not soldierly, and his platform is evasive; no one, except possibly two or three of his closest advisers and backers, has the slightest idea at what Reyes is driving with his campaign of advertisement, his many newspaper broadsides, and his few speeches. Mexicans will generally tell you that Reyes represents the regista party, and to my mind, at least, the regista party reflects the by no means unimpeachable virtues of General Reyes.

Reyes had his chance at the presidency, or the dictatorship, several years ago, and now would seem to be lagging on the scene with vain regrets for a return of his lost opportunity. He laid the basis of his one-

time popularity while Governor of the State of New Leon. There he opposed the exactions of the local caciques, or bosses, and he did not further the plans for exploiting the country that were so dear to the "scientific" group. Reyes, it would seem, did not observe the laws or the constitution more than the other Diaz governors, and his acts were equally illegal, but he favored the new generation and the new course, and, for a time at least, his was a name to conjure with in all popular assemblies. As the elections of 1910 approached, it looked for a moment as though Reyes might be nominated by popular acclaim for the vice-presidency, or even for the presidency, by the political clubs that were determined, if they could, to put an end to the dictatorship or, at the least, to hamper the dictator by saddling him with a popular candidate for the second place in the gift of the people.

Reyes's candidacy is not flourishing. He is receiving more catcalls than applause. The general opinion seems to be that his campaign is financed and more or less secretly supported by those who held the purse-strings of the State very much to their advantage in the days of Diaz.

They do not expect his election, but they are shrewd enough to see that the antics of the political general add to the general confusion.

### An Indian Aspirant

TO COMPLETE the list, Vera Estanol, a clever young lawyer who served in Diaz'. Cabinet the last few weeks of his power, has started an evolutionary party in opposition to the revolutionary movement. Last, but by no means least, is the apparent disaffection of Dr. Vasquez Gomez, who until a very few weeks ago was Madero's most trusted lieutenant. Dr. Gomez is a full-blooded Indian and an admirable and hopeful specimen of his race, so long held down to peonage and ignorance. To-day he is running rather mysteriously for the vice-presidency on a ticket which names no one for the first place and is certain to poll a large vote; in fact, all the Indians and many radical revolutionists who are displeased with Madero for his conservative methods.

## Making Orchards Grow in Desert Lands



A General View of the Parsons Orchard

At the left are cherry-trees, to the right are thrifty currant-bushes, and beyond is a young orchard, while in the background are the sand-swept hills of the desert

ICKING cherries and currents from trees grown in a desert land without artificial moisture is unusual, but not an impossibility. t happened on July 12 at Parker, Colorado, when the eighbors of E. R. Parsons gathered at his dry-land rehard and stripped the twenty acres or more of heir fruit. If you lived in a place where the rainfall ad been only three inches in eight months and the rind so constant and the sun so hot that the evaporaion was thirty times the rainfall, your home would e a desert. You would have to have a vivid imagiation and great courage to undertake to bring forth he day when you would sit beneath the shade of our own fruit-trees. Yet that was the situation of dr. Parsons, an Englishman who had learned dryarming in South Africa, when he took up laud at Parker in 1886. He had hardly settled on the land then he began experimenting with tree-growing; but t was not until 1895 that he felt confidence enough o plant a commercial orchard of 1,000 trees. This as gradually been added to ever since, until it now umbers 2,000 cherry-trees alone

The Parsons orchard bears the only fruit in that egion, so the owner has no trouble in marketing it. It simply annuances a picking day, and the people one from miles around to gather their own fruit, or which they pay at the rate of twenty cents a allon. This year they paid him only \$200, because he crop was hart by frost and hard at blossoming inc, but one year they paid him ten times that sum. Industry and the application of brains to agri-

Industry and the application of brains to agrinitural problems explain the Parsons orehard. For nore than a quarter of a century practical and theoetical men have been working at the problems of now to make fruitful those regions of the West in which there is an annual rainfull of twenty inches or see. They found a natural soil cover of, sage-brush, anflado grass, and, worst of all, Russian thirstle. They knew that, approximately, it takes 300 pounds of Storing Ten Feet of Moisture in Soil That Knows Little Rain

By HYDE SCOTT ROGERS

water to raise every pound of vegetable matter that grows, so they argued: "Why not produce on this land something useful with the water that goes to waste in these weeds?" Eventually there was evolved a system of agriculture, the cardinal principles of which are: plow deep, turn under the humas, and make a great reservoir; mulch, to prevent evaporation; summer fallow, to gather two years' moisture for the crop; develop indigenous plants and seeds that will mature in a short season and resist drought; fight the winds, by growing wind-breaks and studying means of cultivation that will resist the pulling on the soil; rotate crops, to preserve fertility or restore it.

Five years ago a Denver newspaper man, John T. Burns, organized what is now known as the International Dry-Farming Congress, which every year holds a great convention and exposition of dry-land farms in some Western city. A considerable literature on the subject is growing up. Parsons declares his orchard is absolutely drought-proof, because he has water stored in the soil that will last his trees for years. Every render knows that if he goes out on the driest day of summer and kicks over a board or an old log that has long lain on the

ground the soil underneath will be moist. The reason is that the board has prevented evaporation by wind and sun. Now, that is a mulch, and it can be maintained over a large area by creating a loose soil condition on (Concluded on page 12)





Visitors picking some of the fruit on Parson's 1,400 currant-bushes

## Pure Milk,—and the Way to Get It

The Tribulations of an Organization Attempting to Secure State Inspection of Milk



HE value of organization has long been understood by producers and distributors in all lines of trade. In some directions consumers have also organized themselves in order to procure the things they need at a more reasonable price than can be done through middlemen. The organization of consumers to which this article refers has the different object of assuring purity.

The times are over when a man bought his milk from a neighboring farmer and could see for himself the way in which it was produced, and if the conditions were dirty, why, "dirt was healthy," and when the children died it was an inscrutable act of Providence. They did die in large numbers, in spite of the fact that the milk came from near-by and was drunk before the germs in it had much time to develop.

At present in our large cities the milk comes from great distances, sometimes as far as four hundred miles. Many thousands of farms contribute to the supply, and few indeed of the consumers can know anything personally about the conditions on the farms from which their supply of milk comes.

## The Distributors

THESE farms are so distant and so numerous that it has been necessary to have distributors of their product, who attend to collecting and bringing to town and there delivering it to the consumer. This work has by degrees been absorbed more and more by a few men until in the larger cities most of the business is being done by two or three dealers, who carry on an enormous trade, usually in very close cooperation, often really controlled by one head. When milk comes from such great distances, it must necessarily come by rail. In Boston about 80 per cent of the milk arrives in this way. The purveyor of milk adds to the complication of difficulties, for he is often a small shopkeeper whose conditions are far from ideal.

The class of consumers who can afford to pay whatever is necessary under this system to produce an ideal milk usually succeed in getting somewhere

nearly what they intend to get, but those who have only the means of buying a cheap grade of milk have but inadequate protection at best. The result has been a terrible loss of life among the children of the poor. These needless infant deaths have so aroused the public that everywhere over the country bubies' milk stations are being established to furnish a reliable quality of milk at as low a price as possible. The better stations not only furnish milk but also instruct the mothers in the care of the babies and of their food.

Until these milk stations were started the only bodies concerning themselves with the interests of the consumers were the health officials and those public-spirited physicians who have freely given of their time to certify to the quality of the purest grade of milk on the market for those infants and invalids who could afford to pay the necessary price. No Board of Health can go far ahead of public opinion, else it brings its rules, however wise, into disrepute and thereby loses authority, and one object for which milk stations and all similar associations should strive is the education of the public to the importance of such regulations as the health authorities may make.

The milk supply in Massachusetts is no worse than that of other States-in fact, I am inclined to think it is distinctly better-and doubtless the reason for its being better is that we had, for some years, a very able sanitarian and expert in milk as secretary of our State Board of Health. He made up his mind that Massachusetts required uniform laws for milk inspection throughout the Commonwealth, and he introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1908 a bill to accomplish this. His bill was defeated, but about that time was organized the Women's Municipal League of Boston, and in carrying out the idea that the first duty of the consumers is to help those who are trying to uphold and improve the laws, the chairman of the Committee on Milk consulted Dr. Harrington as to the best aid that the newly formed body could give him.

His answer was: "Help me to pass this bill next year."

The following summer he died and the committee felt that on it devolved the duty of getting the bill through the Legislature. They worked until, being present in the Senate when the vote on their bill was taken, they had the exhibitating experience of seeing four out of forty Senators vote in its favor.

The second year things went even worse, for politics entered in so largely that they withdrew the bill rather than suffer an even more overwhelming defeat than in the previous year. It was evident that these women alone were not accomplishing what they wanted. One little episode had brought home forcibly to them the difficulties they must meet while constituted as they were. It was this: In the spring of 1910 Boston suffered from a large milk strike. For three weeks a special committee of the Legislature, which was appointed to unravel the snarl, heard sworn witnesses from among the producers, contractors, and railroads, but when the chairman of the Milk Committee of the Women's Municipal League asked that the consumers be given a fair hearing, she was first given a date, and then

The Germs Which Make Unclean Milk a Dangerous Product Typhoid, diphtheria, and tubercle bacilli magnified 1,100 diameters

later told, somewhat cavalierly, that they probably would not be heard at all. By retaining a lawyer they got their hearing, but this experience made it evident that the women of Boston were not able alone to accomplish what was needed for the protection of their children, and that a State-wide organization of representative people was required.

The smaller organization had accomplished some reforms in the city—notably, the milk supply of one of our largest hospitals, which, after a year's work, was finally improved past recognition. The committee had attacked this matter with considerable vigor, not only for the sake of the patients but because they felt that this hospital was keeping down the quality of the milk for the whole city, and by allowing themselves to buy their milk from the contractor, whose conditions were dirtier than any other in Boston, they not only afforded him encouragement but were liable to mislead the public into the belief that his milk supply was of good quality.

During the legislative investigation in the spring of 1910 many impressive facts were brought to light. One of the three largest contractors was found to collect his milk in certain districts, where the supply was small, only once in thirty-six hours; another, after repeatedly stating that his milk was thoroughly inspected by his own inspectors, confessed that he bad only two half men and one whole one to inspect the enormous number of farms supplying his trade.

## Fighting Illegal Combinations

THE producers had organized and struck for higher pay for their product-7 cents extra for an 81/2quart can. The contractors, although not confessing to any organization, had given sufficient indication of something of the kind to warrant the Federal Government in instituting before the Grand Jury an investigation into their methods to learn whether a trust The railroads had manifestly favored the contractors by their leased-car system, and admitted to a representative of the consumers that while the whole milk business was to them an unsatisfactory one, they had lost more on the contractors' leased cars than on the old rate per can. (The Grand Jury has since indieted both contractors and railroads.) The fourth body, the distributors (including the small shopkeepers), are altogether too many to be properly regulated without a much more comprehensive system than has yet existed under our laws. The consumers were therefore confronted with three bodies, which were, if not organized, at least something very close to it, and a fourth body, composed in large measure of quite unsatisfactory and irresponsible little shops.

Under these circumstances the consumers decided that, although they would conciliate all the other in-

terests whenever possible, where this principle proved to be unavailing they would fight them with their own weapons, so they organized themselves to meet the other organizations under the name of the Massachusetts Milk Consumers' Association. Their honorary president was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Among their honorary vice-presidents they number such men as President Eliot, President Harris of Amberst College, and President Garfield of Williams. Mr. Henry L. Higginson of Boston, and other well-known business men from the smaller cities of Massachusetts — Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Fitchburg, and Law-

held, Worcester, New Bedford, Fitchburg, and Lawrence being included—Rabbi Fleischer of Boston and the Catholic Archbishop and a well-known doctor from Berkshire County. Thus the whole State is fairly represented. They have also a consulting medical committee, on which are Dr. Theobald Smith and Dr. Milton J. Rosennu.

The primary object of the association has been to procure State inspection under the State health authorities. Even with as efficient a milk inspector as we have in Buston, and with the chairman of our health board as able as is Dr. Durgin, we feel that it is manifestly impossible even Language to protect of

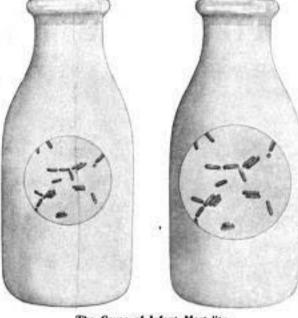
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#### elp

our assistant counsel tate, securing members ve Committees. These entative men in every varying from fifty or the smallest places. We o get large numbers of o or three thousand men ed were what was most everything at once. Bemmittees, the Federated usetts have helped us with he Civic League and many also seconded our efforts of the labor unions have newspapers have shown a ss to further our cause.

rguments of our opponents ould only benefit Boston and vould be taxed for the sole ity. This was answered by in the small towns and rural on of deaths of children under ston to the total deaths in that Answers to our inquiries from ht out the fact that in two of er County this proportion was at, and a third soared up to 54 56 per cent the following year. at of Boston. These figures are reater benefit to be derived from on in the rural parts of the State df, for we have found that wherigated conditions the clean dairies send their milk supply to Boston places, leaving the dirty ones to of the town itself.

the sales of milk have fallen off avincing the producers of the truth that people not only are afraid of alk, but are also not unnaturally by the price proper for clean milk



The Cause of Infant Mortality

The bacilli mesenterici (magnified 2,000 diameters). They are the result of filth in dairies and careless methods of production. In Boston the proportion of deaths of children under five years of age to the total deaths in that city is 27.38%. In rural towns it reaches 44%

when they have no assurance that what they are buying is clean. The legislators from the rural districts have been more impressed by the statement that 65 per cent of the Massachusetts farms are clean than that 35 per cent are not clean, and that protection of the 65 per cent of clean from the competition of the 35 per cent of dirty dairies in Massachusetts, as well as from those outside the State (and the majority of our milk comes in from other States), is a very necessary measure.

An important part of our campaign, that of conciliation, has been to try and persuade the producers as well as the legislators that the interests of the clean farmer are identical with those of the consumer. If the consumer can be assured that when he buys milk he is not getting a supply of cow dung and tuberculosis thrown in, but is really buying the wholesome food for his children that he is anxious to get for them, he will be willing to pay a better price for it.

A part of our plan of education has been to issue from time to time bulletins, which we circulate and which the newspapers also very kindly print for us. There are many things we should like to see done, as, for instance, the equipment of refrigerator cars by the electric roads; the delivery of railroad milk at night, which is advocated by the Philadelphia Milk Commission appointed last summer by Mayor Reyburn; the establishment by some public-spirited citizens of a consumers' cooperative milk company, which would do away with the expensive profits of the middlemen; all of these things will come in time, but they have had to wait while we were trying to secure proper inspection for the public milk supply.

#### A Credulous Governor

N THE summer of 1910 a special commission was appointed to investigate the milk problem and to bring in a bill before the present Legislature to make things right. All were producers but one, and he was one of the leading milk experts of the United States, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau. He alone agreed entirely with the principles of our bill. We thought it wise to make minor changes in it to effect a union with the very best element among the producers, and the resulting compromise was the Ellis Bill, called after Mr. Ellis, the farmer on the special committee who most nearly agreed with Dr. Rosenau. The number voting for it was 79 as against 42 in opposition. The following week, early in July, it came before the Senate, which passed it also with an even larger majority, 16 to 6, and then it went to the Governor for his signature. He believed a forlorn contractor whose dirty methods were seriously threatened; he believed the few farmers who, having always justly lamented that dirty milk from other States competed in Massachusetts with our native product on unequal terms, now cried out that the bill was wicked in that it would raise the standard of dairies in other States to that of Massachusetts farms, thus making the competition equal—q. c. d., unjust! He vetoed the bill, and the Democratic machine thought it more important to support the Governor than to save the children of its constituents; and many Republicans likewise considered the pockets of the less clean farmers of supreme importance, so this year once more many hundreds of children will die who might have been saved, and meanwhile the dairy industry in Massachusetts is dwindling yearly.

Over fifty thousand unnecessary deaths of infants occur annually in the United States. The change must come. The Massachusetts Milk Consumers' Association has been at work for less than a year, and but for the Governor's veto it would this year have obtained the enactment of a bill which would have given the consumer his needed safety.

# Detectives Who Detect



Both were out of work, both were Germans, and both liked beer

the betrayal of confidences and friendships naturally excites our aversion—yet in many cases the end undoubtedly justifies the means employed, and often there is no other way to avert disaster and prevent fiendish crimes. Sometimes, on the other hand, the information sought is purely for mercenary or even less worthy reasons, and those engaged in these undertakings range from rascals of the lowest type to men who are ready to risk death for the cause which they represent and who are really herces of a high order. One of the latter with whom I happened to be thrown professionally was a young fellow of about twenty named Guthrie.

It was during a great strike, and outrages were being committed all over the city of New York by dynamiters supposed to be in the employ of the unions. Young Guthrie, who was a reckless daredevil, offered his services to the employers, and agreed (for a trifling compensation) to join one of the local unions and try to find out who were the men blowing up office buildings in process of construction and otherwise terrorizing the inhabitants of the city. The story of his success deserves an article by itself, and it is enough here to state that he applied for membership in the organization, and by giving evidence of his courage and fiber managed to secure a place as a volunteer in the dynamiting squad. So cleverly did be bass himself off as a bitter enemy of capital that he was entrusted with secrets of the utmost value and took part in making the plans and procuring the dynamite to The Second of a Series of Four Articles on Secret Police Work

## By ARTHUR TRAIN

execute them. The quality of his nerve (as well as his foolhardiness) is shown by the fact that he once carried a dress suit-case full of the explosive around the city, jumping on and off street cars, and dodging vehicles. When the proper moment came and the dynamite had been placed in an uncompleted building on Twenty-second Street, Guthrie gave the signal and the police arrested the dynamiters—all of them, including Guthrie, who was placed with the rest in a cell in the Tombs and continued to report to the district attorney all the information which he thus secured from his unsuspecting associates. Indeed, it was hard to convince the authorities that Guthrie was a spy and not a mere accomplice who had turned State's evidence, a distinction of far-reaching legal significance so far as his evidence was concerned.

The final episode in the drama was the unearthing by the police of Hoboken of the secret cache of the dynamiters, containing a large quantity of the explosive. Guthrie's instructions as to how they should find it read like a page from Poe's "Gold Bug." You had to go at night to a place where a lonely road crossed the Erie Railroad tracks in the Hackensack meadows, and mark the spot where the shadow of a telegraph pole (cast by an arc light) fell on a stone wall. This you must climb and walk so many paces north, turn and go so many feet west, and then north again. You then came to a white stone, from which you laid your course through more latitude and longitude until you were right over the spot. The police of Hoboken did as directed, and after tacking round and round the field, found the dynamite. Of course, the union said the whole thing was a plant, and that Guthrie had put the dynamite in the field himself at the instigation of his employers, but before the case came to trial both dynamiters pleaded 0000 guilty and went to Sing Sing. One of them turned out to be an ex-convict, a burglar. I often wonder where Guthrie is now. He certainly cared little for his life. Perhaps he is down in Venezuela or Mexico. He could never be aught than a soldier of fortune. But for a long time the employers thought that Guthrie was a detective sent by the unions to compromise them in the very dynamiting they were trying to stop!

I once had a particularly dangerous and unfortunate case where a private client was being blackmailed by a half-crazy ruffian who had never seen him, but had selected him arbitrarily as a person likely to give up money. The blackmailer was a Ger-

man Socialist, who was out of employment and was a man of desperate character. He had made up his mind that the world owed him a living, and he had decided that the easiest way to get it was to make some more prosperous person give him a thousand dollars under threat of being exposed as an enemy of society.

The charge was so absurd as to be almost ludicrous, but had my client caused the blackmailer's arrest the matter would have been the subject of endless newspaper notoricty and comment. It was therefore thought wise to make use of other means, and I procured the assistance of a young German-American of my acquaintance, who, in the guise of a vaudeville artist seeking a job, went to the blackmailer's boarding-house and pretended to be looking for an actor friend with a name not unlike that of the criminal.

#### Confiding in the Detective

AFTER two or three visits he managed to scrape an acquaintance with the blackmailer and thereafter spent much time with him. Both were out of work, both were Germans, and both liked beer. My friend had just enough money to satisfy this latter craving. In a month or so they were intimate friends and used to go fishing together down the bay. At last, after many months, the criminal disclosed to the detective his plan of blackmailing my client, and suggested that as two heads were better than one they had better make it a joint venture. The detective pretended to balk at the idea at first, but was finally persuaded, and at the other's request undertook the

delivery of the blackmailing letters to my client! Inside of three weeks he had in his possession enough evidence in the criminal's own handwriting to send him to prison for the rest of his life. When at last the detective disclosed his identity the blackmailer at first refused to believe him, and then literally rolled on the floor in his agony and fear at discovering how he had been hoodwinked. The next day he disappeared and has not been heard of since, but his letters are in my vault, ready to be used if he again puts in an appearance.

The records of the police and of the private agencies contain many instances where murderers have confessed their guilt long after the time to supposed friends, who were in reality decoys placed there for that very purpose. It is a peculiarity of criminals that they can not keep their secrets locked in their own breasts. The impulse to confession is universal, particularly in women. Egotism has some part in this, but the chief element is the desire for companionship. Criminals have a horror of dying under an alias. The dignity of identity appeals even to the tramp. This impulse leads oftentimes to the most unnecessary and suicidal disclosures. The murderer who has planned and executed a diabolical homicide and who has retired to obscurity and safety will very likely in course of time make a clean breast of it to some one whom he believes to be his friend. He wants to "get it off his chest," to talk it over, to discuss its fine points, to boast of how clever he was, to ask for unnecessary advice about his conduct in the future, to have at least one other person in the world who has seen his soul's nakedness.

The interesting feature of such confessions from a legal point of view is that no matter how circumstantial they may be, they are not usually of themselves sufficient under our law to warrant a conviction. The admission or confession of a defendant needs legal corroboration. This corroboration is often very difficult to find, and frequently can not be secured at all. This provision of the statutes is doubtless a wise one to prevent hysterical, suicidal, egotistical, and semi-insane persons from meeting death in the electric chair or on the gallows, but it often results in the guilty going unpunished. Personally, I have never known of a criminal to confess a crime of which he was innocent. The nearest thing to it in my experience is when one criminal, jointly guilty with another and sure of conviction, has drawn lots with his pal, lost, confessed, and in the confession exculpated his companion.

In the police organization of almost every large city there are a few men who are genuinely gifted for the work of detection. Such an one was Petrosino, a great detective, and an honest, unselfish, and beroic man, who united indefatigable patience and industry with reasoning powers of a high order. The most thrilling evening of my life was when my wife and I listened before a crackling fire in my library to Joe's story of the Van Cortlandt Park murder, the night before I was going to prosecute the case. Sitting stiffly in an armchair, his



"The impulse to-confession is universal, particularly in women"

great, ugly moonface expressionless save for an occasional flash from his black eyes, he recounted slowly and accurately how, by means of a single slip of paper bearing the peneiled name "Sabbatto Gizzi, P. O. Box 239, Lambertville, N. J.," he had run down the unknown nurderer of an unknown Italian stabbed to death in the park's shrubbery. The paper contained neither the name of the criminal nor his victim, but by means of this slender clue he had gone to Lambertville and found an Italian who identified the deceased as a man who had left Lambertville for New York in the company of another Italian named Strollo. Petrosino interviewed Strollo, who admitted the trip but denied any knowledge of his companion's death. He had, he said, turned him over to his brother, for whom Strollo had been searching.

## Petrosino's Sagacity

I N STROLLO'S pocket Petrosino found a let-ter to the brother from Tony Torsielli, the murdered man. It was in Strollo's own handwriting and enclosed in an envelope addressed to Torsielli him-self at Lambertville. This envelope bore a red twocent stamp. On the basis of this letter, aided by Strollo's contradictory statements, Petrosino reconstructed the murder and demonstrated that there was no brother, that Strollo had invented him for the purpose of luring Torsielli to New York, and that he had acted as amanuensis for Torsielli and carried on the correspondence for both. The envelope addressed in Strollo's handwriting to Torsielli at Lambertville was the key to the whole mystery. There was no reason why Strollo should be writing to his own friend whom he saw daily and who lived beside him in the same town. Neither, argued Petrosino, would there be any reason for putting on a two-cent stamp in a place so small as to have no mail delivery. Ergo, the envelope must have been intended to create the impression that it had been mailed from some other place, by another person-from whom but the fictitions brother? Bit by bit Petrosino built up a case entirely out of circumstantial evidence that demonstrated Strollo's guilt to a mathematical certainty. So vivid was Petrosino's account of his labors that in opening the case next day to the jury I had but to repeat the story I had heard the night before. Strollowas convicted after a week's trial before Judge O'Gorman in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court and paid the penalty of his treachery in the

electric chair. For him I felt not one pang of pity or remorse.

But during the preparation for the case the function of the detective as a decoy was demonstrated in a most effective manner. Strollo was confined in the House of Detention and a detective from Headquarters was introduced there as an ostensible prisoner, under the name of Silvio. Strollo and he began great friends, and when the former was removed to the Tombs, the murderer wrote elaborately to the detective, requesting him to testify as a witness at the trial on his behalf and instructing him what to say in order to establish an alibi. Those letters were the last nail in Strollo's coffin. After his conviction they

were stolen by somebody and could not be included in the case on appeal, for which reason the court had some doubt as to whether the conviction should be affirmed. Before the Court of Appeals rendered its decision, however, I found, while cleaning out my safe, photographs of the letters which I had had taken as a precautionary measure, but the existence of which I had forgotten. I now have every important document that comes into my hands as evidence photographed as a matter of course.

#### A Marked Man

DETROSINO'S physical characteristies were so pronounced that he was probably as widely, if not more widely, known than any other Italian in New York. He was short and heavy, with enormous shoulders and a bull neck, on which was placed a great round head like a summer squash. His face was pockmarked, and he talked with a deliberation that was due to his desire for accuracy, but which at times might have been suspected to arise from some other cause. He rarely smiled and went methodically about his business, which was to drive the Italian criminals out of the city and country. Of course, being a marked man in more sense than one, it was practically impossible to disguise himself, and, accordingly, he had to rely upon his own investigations and detective powers, supplemented by the efforts of the trained men in the Italian branch, many of whom are detectives of a high order of ability. If the life of Petrosino were to be written, it would be a book unique in the history of criminology and crime, for this man was probably the only great detective

of the world to find his career in a foreign country amid criminals of his own race.

I have instanced Petrosino as an example of a remarkable police detective of a very unusual type, but I have known several other men on the New York Police Force of real genius in their own particular lines of work. One of these is an Irishman who makes a specialty of get-rich-quick men, oil and mining stock operators, wire-tappers and their kin, and who knows the antecedents and history of most of them better than any other man in the country. He is ready to take the part of either a "sucker" or a fellow crook, as the exigencies of the case may demand.

And then there was old Tom Byrnes, of whom everybody knows. There are detectives—real ones—on the police force of all the great cities of the world to-day, most of them specialists, a few of them geniuses capable of undertaking the ferreting out of any sort of mystery, but the last are rare. The police detective usually lacks the training, education, and social experience to make him effective in dealing with the class of élite criminals who make high society their field. Yet, of course, it is this class of crooks who must excite our interest and which fill the pages of popular detective fiction.

The headquarters man has no time or inclination to follow the sporting duchess and the fictitious earl who accompanies her in their picturesque wanderings around the world. He is busy inside the confines of his own country. Parents or children may disappear, but the mere seeking of oblivion on their part is no crime and does not concern him except by special dispensation on the part of his superiors. Divorced couples may steal their own children back and forward, royalties may inadvertently involve themselves with undesirables, governmental information exude from State portals in a peculiar manner. business secrets pass into the hands of rivals, racehorses develop strange and untimely diseases, husbands take long and mysterious trips from home—a thousand exciting and worrying things may happen to the astonishment, distress, or intense interest of nations, governments, political parties or private individuals, which from their very nature are outside the purview of the regular police. Here, then, is the field of the secret agent or private detective, and here for sooth is where the detective of genuine deductive powers and the polished address of the so-called "man of the world" are needed Digitized by Google

## The Great Bartram

The Story of a Famous Actor's Début in Vaudeville

N THE afternoon of a public holiday in spring, Dominick Bartram, the great Bartram of the legitimate stage, left his celebrated Russian wolfhound on guard in the automobile, which was the other thing he loved best in the world, and took with him into the vaudeville theater, where he was just then figuring as a headliner at a thousand dollars a week, the new bull-terrier which he wished to present to a young lady. Before such a presentation he wanted another expert's opinion on his gift, and for this he relied upon a rival headliner, the young Champion Pugilist, who would be certain to drop into the dressing-room presently, partly to discuss the terrier and partly to complain to Bartram about the decay of dramatic art.

Now this was a day upon which Bartram wished especially to believe that dramatic art might still flourish. A couple of years before he had made a place for himself in vaudeville with a humane and charming sketch of sentiment; he had followed this with a brilliant farce and with a brief tragedy. taken, with astonishingly small loss, straight from De Maupassant, and to-day he was to present for the first time a little satiric comedy of manners called "The Mask"; his career seemed to him so bound up with its success that if it failed, he did not see exactly what he was to do with his life. And yet for that life and that career a vaudeville theater seemed a strange solution.

For even the American public had not been the first to welcome Bartram as its darling and its dazzler. London had made much of that youth of his in which he had, nevertheless, startled everybody by his infatuation for a delicate, remote lady, years older than himself, who had quarreled with her resplendent family to marry another man. In her widowhood she provided for the child of her first marriage by marrying Bartram, and it was not until after her death that he came to America with her boy, whom he sent to school and to college, while he allowed himself to become the rage on Broadway.

He was extremely human, and he had enjoyed this rage as much as the next man, but he had never

understood it. It had always been part of his immense charm that no gaudiness of popularity had ever robbed him of a certain shyness, as if he still felt a faint little mocking wender and delight and incredulity at there being such a fuss about him. As a matter of fact, Bartram cut two very different figures-one in the world's eye and one in his own.

The world had first seen him as a plain, pale, slender boy, whose tall figure was very delicately made -a boy with dark eyes and hair, a musical and lazy voice, a reputation as the best swordsman the stage had ever been blessed with, and the general melancholy dis-tinction of a banished lord. Ladies conceived of him as inclining toward consumption unless understood by loving hearts; a kind of sad mist grew up about his name. assisted by the properties of the dead wife, the orphan child, the Russian princess who was said to have poisoned herself on his account, and a famous photograph that happened to get taken of him. in character, holding a violin.

HE very clever, who knew that I there was about as much of the invalid in Bartram's fineness of build as in the slightness of a foil or of the white Russian hounds which, perhaps out of compliment to the deceased princess, he had always affected, said he looked like some one by Velasquez. But to the gentler sex it is to be feared that he seemed considerably more like some one by Ouida. Therefore, in the general public's picture of his illustriousness everything that was embittered, that was luxurious, that was languid, aristocratic, disillusioned, pensive, and magnetic was gracefully draped.

To bimself, on the other hand, Bartram appeared as a lean, blackish, middle-aged man, whose bony By VIRGINIA TRACY

ILLUSTRATED BY C. E. CHAMBERS

northern cast of face had never forgotten that his mother had been Irish, and whose main pleasure in life was to tramp about the country with one pocket of his old greatcoat stuffed with cheese sandwiches and the other with paper volumes of foreign realists; a man with an immense capacity for work and play and love and living-if only he had not lost the key to them, somehow-but keenly aware of having failed to touch the woman he had devoutly wooed, and suffering, nowadays, from no passion but a too exclusive taste for a certain drastic quality in life (variously called the first-rate, the first-hand, the real thing), whether he found it in artistic triumphs, or in the automobile which alone made possible for him the roughness of his favorite water, the wildness on certain solitary coasts, on certain exposed roads cresting bare, unbroken fields of his favorite winds; or in the society of Russian princesses and champion pugilists and of Flavia Burke, the song-and-dance artist his stepson was engaged to

Both these portraits were absolutely correct.

THEIR composite reality was still sitting in his shirt-sleeves with his pipe in his mouth when the Champion arrived, attired in a new and very elegant light gray suit in which he had scrupulously decided against a boutonnière. All doubts about the terrier were set at rest; the terrier was as he should be, and the Champion sat down and looked thoughtfully a while at Bartram, whom he forgave for being a little preoccupied-he was preoccupied himself.

Bartram was nervous. His comedy lay upon his heart, like a beloved woman for whom he was about to fight; and yet it was itself the weapon for that combat, and he took it in the hands of his memory, his judgment, and tried and tested it and ran his eye along its edge and examined every spot that might be weak. And then he heard the Champion saying: "But this is the thing that gets me."

The thing that got the Champion Pugilist was as follows: "I don't know what things are coming to, Barty, when fellows like you are shoved over into this part of the business." He frowned, tilting in his "It's not that I've got anything against vawdaville—I like a good bright show as well as anybody. But what knocks me out in your being here is that you've got to be-that they don't make it worth your while to stay on Broadway."

Bartram, still bent over in peering down the dog's throat, lifted a glance that was swift with that skeptical shyness. But observing the young man to be in deadly earnest, he made him a confidence. "Oh, on Broadway-my day's done for, Dan," he said, as sadly as he chose.

His friend made a little impatient, expostulating gesture, and he went on: "There isn't in this business any place whatever for a man who's too big for a member of a company, and who's not big enough for

"Aw, big enough for a star, not big enough for a star-you!

Bartram gave a kind of wry laugh in swallowing the full dose of indignant flattery that was poured out for him in this ejaculation. He made a little gesture that indicated his surroundings. "The proof of the pudding-" he said.

"Well, I can't understand it," said the Champion Pugilist. "I can't understand it." He instanced one star and then another. "Are either of 'em in it with you? Not by a long-are managers blind babies or are they all blame fools? Filling up their shows with fellows that either look like natural born uncles or else don't know anything but whether they're wearing open-work socks this year! Is this a dagger that I see before me? Is there one of them that can really cough that up? No, you bet there isn't, Barty, and you know it- But say, it's a great speech, isn't it? I used to have a go at that myself, when I was a kid."

He paused, reflecting, and then he followed Barty's example by striking the match for his eigar on the sign which said that smoking was not allowed be-

hind the scenes.
"Look here! I wanted to take
my brother's fiancee to a theater the other evening, and when I asked her to name her choice, by golly, Barty, there wasn't a thing she was keen about! That shows you! And then her mother piped up and said: 'Why don't they have actors like Dominick Bartram any more? When I was a young woman—'"

AH, exactly!" Bartram inter-rupted, "Her mother." "You're off. 'Yes, why don't they?' said the girl. 'P've got a picture of him in a-a-Launcelot, and another in Polo-and-What's-Her-Name, and you can lay your money he's the man with the punch for mine,' or words to that effect.
'Why don't they have him?' And 'Why don't they have him?' And I said: 'You can search me.' " "My compliments to that lady!"

said Bartram. "And tell her those likenesses were taken many years ago. I can't afford Broadway, Dan. that's all. I can't afford to play the best paper gentleman for three hundred a week. I want more money, I want more fun, I want my own way. No, now you've started me, I've got to talk. If I were a star. well, then, perhaps I might chloroform my managers and get hold of a part with which to set the fashions, but the time is past when I can follow them. Fashionable parts for a matinée hero! Poor, cheap, empty little dodges—one does any of them with no more than a turn of the wrist in the first place, and it's always the same turn; that's what does for one. If I'm nothing but a highly trained juggler, even a juggler permits himself new tricks.

B ARTRAM paused. He watched the smoke that seemed to carry his words away. "Even with a real part, the devil is in long runs The last I had beginned in the Google



"Why isn't the kind of girl I am a pretty good kind, when you come right down to it?"

years; by the time I got through with it there was nothing left but the grain of the carpet. It nearly killed me." He put his arm in the dog's mouth, shaking him a little to and fro, and the dog munched on him, happily.

"Of course, I, as well as the next man, console myself with the notion that I'm too good for the game. In those bright hours I find that I might easily enough have been a star, if I hadn't preferred to be a crank-just unable to swallow the ideas of stupid people and the words of stupid plays when they'd turned cold in my mouth."
"That's what I think," said the Champion.

"Then I find I have decided that the man there's

no room for on Broadway is the man that won't play trash. As for me, I played it too long. I should have registered my kick when I was a youngster with a long lead. man looks a fool waving a forlorn hope after he's come to forty year. He added in little jerks: "He'd best, then, play about in vaudeville. And thank God for vaudeville. It's made me a good democrat. It's a court of popular appeal, Dan. Where there's room for everything. Even for me and my theories. Which can't be, it tells me, so damned unpopular after all! You're a very patient person," be said to the gravely listening Cham-

pion.

"Well, it knocks me out," said the
Champion. He sighed, "Where's
the child actor?"

BARTRAM knew that this was the Champion's invidious way of referring to Lennie Reid, that stepson of Bartram whose appearance in vandeville with him, while awaiting a partnership in a certain broker's office, the Champion for some reason found offensive. tram himself had suspected from the first that it was less the idea of acting than the opportunities for meeting Flavia Burke, the frequent bookings at the same theater, which interested the lad. Even when Lennie came and told him, at Flavia's insistence, that they were engaged, he was not surprised, but he knew it was not what Lennie had expected for himself-and it was still less what Lennie's grand-father, meeting him at the house of a man he had known at college, had recently undertaken to expect for him. Times were changing with Lennie, and Bartram answered the Champion's question with his eye on the great white dog which he had bought for Lennie, but which he now intended for Flavia Burke, because the dog preferred

"Lennie is offended with me" (he unwontedly indulged the Champion's prejudice), "because I run the car too fast for him. He has thrown me down in reference to

Wales next summer, and, as far as the present temple of art is concerned, he now arrives and

departs entirely on his own."

"Well, I hate to say it, Barty, but I've slid in that machine with you when if it hadn't been midnight in the country our ride would ha' been all bumpy with murdered pedestrians. And me too scared to care! I can't wonder the angel-child wants to save

"Every man to his taste," said the great Bartram, beginning to make up, "Here's our man now.

He proved to be a tall and comely young person; almost as tall, indeed, as either of the men before him, and beside Bartram's extreme slenderness he began, at twenty-three, to show a certain settled and well-fed prosperity. But he was in a tearing temper and the Champion took his feet off Bartram's trunk and departed.

AS HE turned the corner of the stairs, having something be wanted to talk over with Miss Burke, he heard the rage of the boy's voice rising thickly. "Take it either way, then. You can say she threw me down or you can say I threw her down. Either way, it's off."

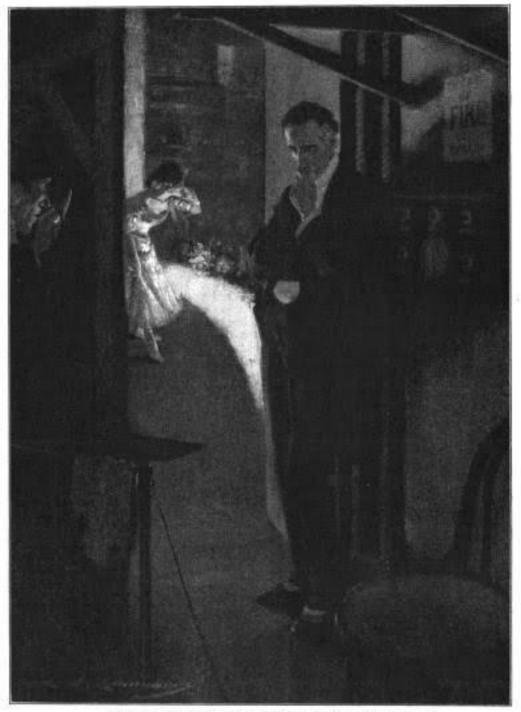
The Champion paused, frowning, and then turned round to close the door, whose crack was letting out

what it ought not.

And as he neared the door there came out to him: "I didn't say anything against dancing. I only said that even if Imogene and Hal were in front this afternoon they'd keep their mouths shut, so after we got to England-people'll have to think she was some kind of an actress, of course, but no need to let them know she'd been an actual dancer-

The Champion, with his hand on the knob, paused, stricken with amazement. There rose before him the vision of Flavia Burke in all the young flush of her first success, in her long, slim strength and cleanness, her grace and gleam, all white and rose and gold.

"It was for her own sake as well as mine! If they're prepared to be decent to her I don't want them to know I'm marrying a girl out of what they'd think was the gutter! What's the use of pretending things are what they were a month ago?



He looked around, away from Flavia, away from the stage

Or as if I were going to stay on the stage? Ever since mother's family have decided to-to-"Take you up?"

"Well, yes, then, take me up. I've tried-and besides, any one can see how she's begun to whisper and go on with that prize-fighter! I guess he's the kind that's really congenial to her! I told her that and she didn't deny it—"

"You pup!" said Bartram. And at that the Champion Pugilist, a person of the most delicate sensibilities, realized that he was listening to something he ought not, flushed horridly, and loudly banged the door. At the head of the stairs Flavia leaned down toward him and their understanding eyes met in a swift mutual current.

He ran up the steps. Thus it came about that for all their confidence in each other neither he nor Bartram ever confided the main thing that had been in each man's mind The Champion did not tell Bartram how dissatisfied was the management with the "high-brow" quality of Bartram's new sketch; how they, the managers, had confided to him that they did not believe that it would go, and wished that Bartram better understood how necessary it was for success-even in vaudeville!—that art's warrior should bow his erested head and tame his heart of fire. And Bartram did not tell the Champion that he had burned his ships; that the first spirited legitimate offer of some years had been refused by him the night before, because life had left him with nothing to show except what he had learned about acting and because he believed that he had found, at last, the way to show it.

Bartram was made up and already dazzlingly immured in the evening clothes essential to the delight of the proletariat, when there sounded upon his door the meekest of knocks. He knew it came from a hand more prone to a rowdy and a casual friendliness; it was Flavia with Flavia left outsmoothed down, as usual of late, to suit the elegance of Lennie's elderly relations. And Bartram smiled: "Come in."

She stood on the threshold, sending in advance of her shy, scouting glances. She was fair and tall; she had a sensitive, tameless face, and the fine nostrils of the thoroughbred, the thickness of her springy bair was of a yellow almost frosted; her

gray eyes had something, too, of that infinite coolness. But otherwise she was one flush of life; the feathery foam of her white gown shimmered over rosy skirts, she had blush roses in that frost-fair hair, the scarf about her shoulders glimmered like Aurora's, her silken feet and ankles gleamed out from the folds that clung down to them in shining rose.

SHE was tingling from head to foot with youth; and if everything about her was long and strong and slim and boyish, all this colt-like legginess of awkward freedom seemed only to accentuate the something in her, as yet immature, of which the grace was deeply, primitively feminine. This grace was present even in the abruptness with which she stuck out her hand at Bartram; saying, in a great hurry and yet with the drawl of a kind of royal softness: "Just came to wish you luck."

"Wish it to me sitting down," said Bartram. "Mayn't I talk to you? Here's your album, inscribed profusely."

She had scated herself with a stupendous propriety that found its climax in the demure, the decorous crossing of her ribboned ankles, The bull-terrier came suddenly and laid his head upon her lap and she crushed him in against her with a quick comradeship before she took her album into a dubious hand and regarded its tinted leaves, its surfaces of crimson plush, with a cold eye. "The O'Rourke Brothers handed me this," she said, "for clog-dancing—must be seven years ago. I wanted a better one for you to write in, but I couldn't find any different-except with flowers on that looked like they'd been made out o' colored soap. Mission furniture was the kind of look I wanted, but there seemed to be something lonely in my idea."

HER tremulous, sidelong smile quested along the verses he had quoted: "'Across the years you seem to come.' Are they all jayautograph albums? Well, I'm a

jay!" And for the first time she lifted to his her deep and shining glance.

This was always luminous, but it seemed to him, now, to have been lately bright with tears, and he did not know what to say before she had dropped it again and read:

"'Across the years with nymph-like tread, And wind-blown brows unfilleted."

How does it mean-unfilleted?" And she shot a glance into the mirror.

"No insult is intended." Bartram laughed. And. he could see her skimming down the lines:

"'Where'er you go, where'er you pass, There comes a gladness on the grass.

Ah, now that's nice!" she thrilled in her deep. throaty note of youth.

> " 'You bring blythe airs where'er you tread, Blythe airs that blow from down and sea. You wake in me a Pan not dead, Not wholly dead, An-to-no-c.'

She stumbled over that, and he said: "It's only a girl's name-a very nice girl, as you say."

"And the other one—is that the one that looks like a goat?"

"Who, Pan? Yes, but I believe he had other qualities.

"And do you like to have him waked in you! There was a picture of him once on a patent medicine bottle we had-came with one of those circulars that let on to you how if you don't cat anything but grass your hair'll keep curled till you're a hun-

—and it made me shudder every time I looked t. Not the diet, you understand, but the bad ace of him—it had a look to it I just ran from."
ou mustn't run now. In those verses he's at for something fine, something happy; I copied i for you-they're rather personal, I know-when ought we were going to be great friends-alrelations-" he said gravely, questioningly, and ia sprang to her feet. dust we talk about it?"

MEDIATELY she sat down again. "I'll tell ou anything you want."

only want to know if it's inevitable. If it will gate poor Lennie's mind and see what there is t. I might find something better than you k." e you happier to have it all off, or to let me in-

guess I've found all there is," she said. "I'd to think there was any more like the sample!" breast heaved and he knew that he was right; had been crying.

Aren't men-men?" she suddenly demanded. n't they care, ever, about-us! Are they always ied about something on the side-like what the er's going to think, or what the boys are saying ie club? Is what they like about a girl her hat's being too big, and her skirt's being the swell th, and her never having seen the inside of a b-cart nor won a game of poker nor done up her -waists in the basin? Mind you, Mr. Bartram, n't mind his telling me, his wanting me to get gs straight. What I mind's his minding. I'd as soon wear a thimble on my head with one te little grape stuck on to it, if Lennie likes 'em. ust as soon wear clothes I could slide into resants in, and out again, and not 'excite attention' if I was ashamed of something. But what I've . I've seen, and the kind of girl I am, that's I am. I can't change it. And why should I? r all, what's wrong with me? Why isn't the of girl I am a pretty good kind, when you down to it, and what is there about me he

itn't to be mighty glad I am?"
There's nothing, Flavia," he answered humbly, and—dancing! Why, I'm proudest of that! He it well be ashamed if I danced badly—but to

dance right-why, that-oh!-doesn't he know anything?" she demanded.

"Did you ask him?" Bartram said.
"Never! I just said: 'Let me get out of this!' Until to-day I've been a good girl—haven't 1?—like a mouse, and scarcely breathed, for fear I'd say something to mortify the man I was engaged to. But I've been pretty sick, just the same, often enough, wonder-ing were men all like that. 'But no!' I said, 'can anybody imagine Dan Reagan not backing a girl up?"

Bartram saw a light, a light from which he winced a little. Had Lennie in a sense seen truly? Dan Reagan was the Champion Pugilist, Bartram wondered if he knew now why Dan had always disliked Lennie.

And Flavia, perhaps in kindness, added: "Or—or you! Not in a thousand years!—Oh, please try and understand me, Mr. Bartram. What I mean is, I can't stand for a woman marrying any man that isn't just dead crazy to marry her. And by that I mean dead crazy. For me, he'd have to be so proud of me be wouldn't know what the next stand was. There mustn't be an inch of me, from my soul right out, he didn't-there's a word they use themselves when they get married-that he didn't-cherish. Ah, not for mine! That's all."

AND Bartram had nothing to say to this. Indeed, it was singular how little, during the whole interview, he had found speech. He, the calm, the wise, the experienced, had been left to follow the girl's mood, the rebellion of which she was offering him in gentleness, so decilely, so piously, as if begging him to find in it something worthy of a profound moment. It was becoming plainer and plainer to him how he had relied of late upon those children's Utopian engagement. The notion of that girl as a household figure in his days had seemed to savor the whole of them with salt; it was as if a living step were advancing down the airless corridors, a stir and freshness were moving in the rich, the dusty rooms of his closed life. His fancy had caught glimpses of her in some future homestead, pausing in a doorway, crossing a floor, kneeling on some open hearth, and the walls of that house had turned real to him; real as the drama he had promised himself, the vividness and variety of her sensations in learning that new

world of Lennie's. He would have liked to see her matched against the greatest of worlds, but not, he now admitted to himself, bound with the cutting ideals of being Lennie's wife. If she must suffer, she was one whose heart he would prefer to see broken rather than her spirit. Thus he was glad that she was using her strong wings for flight. It was best. But it was hard. For Lennie was going to England shortly, on some errand for his grandfather which promised to pay, eventually, better than any brokerage; now more than ever there was a sense in which he would never come back. And even Lennie had been something. If, for human interest, the great Bartram had been reduced to watching his stepson's love affairs, it was at least well to have the love affairs to watch.

THUS he had neither consolation nor advice to offer Flavia, not even when she said, after some little struggle to find voice again: "No, that's not true. It isn't all. It's enough. But there's some-thing besides that."

"That Lennie's done?"

"No, no-poor Lennie! That's why I'm telling you-to let him out. It's only that if it hadn't been this way it would have been just some other. couldn't marry Lennie-ah, no, I can not! I've been seeing that. I've changed. I'm not the same girl that was so sick and scared after my big hit with my 'River' dance, to see what pigs—ah, beasts! -they were all making of themselves about me, and thought how sweet and respectable and taken care of I'd feel, married to a nice young fellow—he did seem a nice young fellow. No, I've found something out about myself. And there are things that after you've found them you don't go back on them. They suit you. They're it, for you-that so ?

There rose again before Bartram the good and gay face of the young Champion, who seemed to ask him, in his offhanded strength, in his soft voice, if this were not better after all. He wondered if that were what Flavia had found out. And when she rose and put out her hand again, he could only say as he took and held it: "Farewell, Flavia!"

She looked into his face for a considerable length of time, clutching the crimson plush autograph album against her breast as though she gathered

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY Containing the first of a series of fourteen Articles on The American Newspaper By Will Irwin

THE READER'S OPINION OF HIS HOME PAPER

In connection with our year's work on the newspaper situation, Collier's offered sixty prizes of \$50 each in cities and regions of the United States and Canada, for the best letters from readers concerning their newspapers. We can not, unfortunately, publish all the prize letters; we have not the space. What we wanted, after all, was a free expression of general public opinion; and we surely got that. To those among the prize-winners who find themselves left out, we give for their consolation the old editorial formula: "Rejection does not necessarily imply lack of merit." We are printing only such letters as describe not special conditions but general ones—that have a meaning not only for the one community but for every community. Later we may tabulate into statistics various opinions expressed by the authors of these letters. It is safe, however, to state certain general conclusions in advance of that process. Few of the writers profess to be influenced by the editorial page. The news columns, on the other hand, most of them believe---" with a grain of salt." Hundreds of writers used that very phrase. Here, however, is a surprise. The most common criticism, and the one most violently expressed, was "bad advertising." The obscene and misleading display of quacks and patent-medicine fakers was the point of special attack with the greater part of our correspondents. The next instalment of these letters will be published in the issue of September 30, and will include letters from St. Louis, Mo., Jacksonville, Fla., Tacoma, Wash., Albuquerque. N. M.



Continue l' en page 20

## PORTLAND, OREGON

o avoid the reproach of printing key paragraph er, we state that "the paper" referred to by the or of this prize-winning letter is doubtless the land "Oregonian."

E HAVE four daily newspapers in our town. Three of them we call by their Christian names. The other we call "the "Haven't you seen 'the paper' to-day?" is it all vague, because if a person meant any of others he would say so. This should give you lea of the standing of "the paper" among ours; and our town is not a village. From the JER's standpoint it is "one of the fifty-six." On sutside we are necustomed to hearing our paper en of as one of the great-not big-papers of nation; and it is certainly the leading paper in section of the country. Does that sound provin-

Well, you must just take it on trust that our er, who made our paper, was a man of national

ie sorry part of all this is that we who have been oud of our paper now find ourselves somewhat ne position of the friends of the late lamented Jeffries. Of course the blow has not come so enly nor so publicly, but we know that our chamhas begun to go down the hill. Our editorials s able as ever on questions of art, literature, or frama; on national and international events the r still speaks with the voice of one having auty, and its opinions are received with general at. Well, then, what is the matter in our town? t has gone wrong! I believe the answer is-"the "The paper" itself has gone wrong, locally at . It has of late years allied itself with the

elements in our city that stand for corruption. The result has been that serious-minded people are turning to the other papers with an interest that formerly we would have deemed impossible, especially now that two of the smaller papers have come out squarely for honest city government and are supporting good men in our coming election. We have been making a fight here for a clean city, and the papers that have come into the fight on the right side have had a surprising growth and the support and respect of our better citizens. We who are the old readers of "the paper" feel sad to see it pushed aside by the newcomers, but we recognize the justice of the new order of things. Samson with his hair cut is not a pleasant sight, especially when he is your Samson, and to know that it was coming to him does not comfort you any. If some day he would arise in his old-time strength and vigor and take a fresh grip on things how happy and hopeful we would be. A WOMAN.

■ This little parable—which almost walks on four feet—comes from a rural free delivery route near Hood River:

PORTLAND—and Oregon—boasts three newspapers: the "Oregonian," oldest and only morning paper; the "Telegram," sister evening edition of the above; and the "Journal," also an evening paper, youngest and most progressive. None pretends to that Utopian ideal, a mere mirror of events, nor would we tolerate such a paper. They must, and do, take sides vigorously.

Picture that distressing scene—an astonished old mother hen sangwkingly remonstrating with her webfoot brood, as it gaily disports in the farmyard pool. while the successfully seductive duckling stranger utters joyful quacks. Such is the situation in Port-

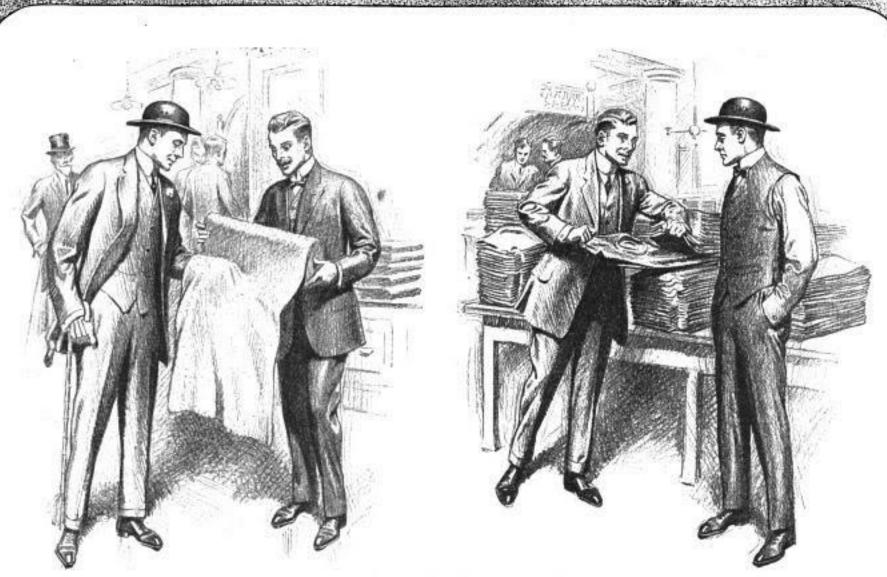
land—and Oregon—newspaperdom. The "Oregonian," born with the town, and grown fat, comfortable, set, as grew the town, is the hen, and the "Journal' is the stranger duckling. The "Oregonian" has fought a good fight and has kept the faith in the past. But, become staid with age, it has settled back on its roost and said: "Let us rest." However, while it rested, some rascals changed the eggs it was hatching, and behold the brood stampeding to the pool of ultraprogressivism, and the company of the saucy, seductive, red-head-lined "Journal," while the "Oregonian" squawks its discomfiture.

It stormed and inveighed; it scorned openly and with silent contempt; it argued and it cajoled. But the formerly obedient brood will play in the wet, and what may the old hen do?

The "Oregonian's" strength lies, first, in its morning monopoly, thus reaching the city at breakfast and the State by supper-time, most desirable time in each case; second, in its being the pioneer paper, an established institution and household necessity; and, last, in its well-earned and established rank beside such papers as the Springfield "Republican" and the Boston "Transcript." These factors still keep it in the front rank, despite its antipathy to the general spirit of the State.

The "Journal" is young, a little blatant, but, on the whole, true, though you sometimes need to take it with your proverbial pinch of salt. It has come to stay, in answer to the need of the most democratic State in the Union.

And as more newcomers enter the State, who "knew not Moses," the factors of the "Oregonian's" strength will gradually lose force. This the paper itself perceives. With many squawkings of "Wells," "Buts" nd "Perhapses," it is gradually wetting its



## Do You Buy <u>Your</u> Clothes From The <u>Piece</u> Or From The <u>Pile</u>?

If you buy them from the *piece*, they are "taped" to your inches and tailored to your individuality. If you buy them from the *pile*,——? You'll notice a mighty difference when you wear

# Kahn-Tailored-Clothes

Being tailored to your measure, they will bring out all there is in your taste and your type. They will give you the spell of power that a strong personality always casts. Five hundred patterns—thirty fashion models—your choice of 15,000 English and American styles and every one in your size, because it will be tailored to your measure and yours only.

Ask the Authorized Representative of Kahn-Tailored-Clothes in your town to show you our hundreds of "chic" merchant-tailoring patterns for Autumn and Winter. Among them is your preferred pattern. All are all-wool and out-of-the-ordinary, such as our color-dotted Chanticleer Cloths, our rare patterns in Plain and Broken Diagonals, our Wide and Narrow Pin Stripes in tints of brown, blue, lavender and pure white, our British Tweeds and our shaggy Shetland Overcoatings.

Go to our Representative to-day. Our seal, pictured below, is in his window and on our label. It guarantees our tailoring, as though bond-backed. If you don't know our Representative in your town, write to us for his name and for the Autumn Edition of "The Drift of Fashion," No. 9, the famous tailor-shop-in-print. Simply address

## Kahn Tailoring Company

of Indianapolis, Ind.







l must be what you pay for. Your dealer guarantees it to bu—we guarantee it to him. Do you wonder at the strong end of public favor that has given to

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BALL

YOU know how you feel in a poorly fitting suit, when a really well-dressed man appears. Makes you wish you had gone to a merchant tailor, doesn't it?

Why not do so next time? Then you can get one of the exclusive

## Shackamaxon Guaranteed Fabrics

We make these fabrics in our own mills, of the finest grades of pure livefleece wool and sell them only to good merchant tailors.

Their soft, beautiful finish and distinctive patterns are world-famed among merchant-tailored men.

Always look for the name "Shackamaxon" stamped on the back of every yard. If you on't find it, the fabric isn't

Write us for the new Shackamaxon fall style book and correct dress chart; also the name of a tailor near you handling Sharkamaxon tabrics,

J R Keim & Co.



feet in the progressive pool. It is evident that she must go to her ducklings, though she likes not the water. One thing is sure, she must go to them, for they will not come to her. Perhaps it is more than we can hope that she will ever learn to swim. We in Oregon, however, will be content if she but splash a little.

#### BALTIMORE

CThis prize-winning letter brings the favor of old days:

FOR many years I have been a constant reader of the daily papers of Balti-more, and, after careful consideration. have come to the conclusion that the Baltimore "Sun" meets best with my ideas of what a representative newspaper should be. It is a well-arranged, interesting pa-per, filled with the glow of living news, but not streaked with the spreading mal-ady of yellowness. Its news columns are generally reliable, and in my experience as its reader I have never found that it will knowingly conceal the truth because it may harm, or place upon vice and error the mask of virtue and perfection.

I believe its greatest potentiality and popularity it owes to its very efficient edi-torials. They relate to live issues and touch in every sense the pulse of the modern age. They are written in a very convincing style, and if they do not influence opinion they at least stimulate thought. While I differ at times with its policies pertaining either to local or national questions, nevertheless I have found the "Sun" an able and bonest guide, the persistent foe of sham and iniquity wherever found, and with aims always directed toward the noblest heights,

The "Sun" deserves special commenda-tion for championing at all times the cause of the maligned South; for the de-votion to its people and traditions, to its interests and ideals. Although politically independent, it has been the zealous devotee of every unadulterated tenet of true democratic faith, and still is anchored to the policy of the sovereignty of the States and for liberalism in our Government and institutions.

I venture to say as the result of some observation that there is one page in the newspaper which appeals to all readers alike, and that is the miscellaneous page. I call it by that name for want of a more definite term. On that per are found the editorials, generally one or two wellrelected poems, some clippin s of humor, quotations from worthy editorials of other papers, something of distinguished personages, and events and other items that occupy a minimum of space, but are always interesting. After glancing through the daily press, recounting the toll of the tragic and dramatic happenings, this page is a relief to the mind, and appeals to the wandering reader as a recuperating retreat from the turbulence of humanity.

This country is now confronted with some grave and vexing political and social problems that are pressing for solution, and if these problems are to be adjusted in the spirit of fairness and justice we need enlightenment from the press. If we are to keep inviolate the free government and institutions of this Republic from the demoralizing hand of privilege and wealth, we must look toward an independent and righteons journalism as our aid and ally, and under the clouded skies of an intense and perplexed civilization we hope it will illuminate our path so we may know the truth and abide by it. OPINION. truth and abide by it.

## CINCINNATI

WHERE more than one newspaper is published each has, born of competition, some carefully nurtured superiority over the others. Preferences for a certain newspaper arise from its typographical blackness or openness, its sensational or conservative tone, its leaning toward extravagance or placidity, its prejudice or fairness in battle, its fidelity to time worn practises or ceaseless pursuit of freshness and novelty, its local and national political bias, or some well-developed department that peculiarly grips the interest. In Cincinnati a singular condition ex-

ists. It is generally known that the "Enquirer," famous over the land as a reliable hearer of the world's news; the "Com-meterial Tribune." the other Cincinnati morning paper that caters to a smaller and narrower circle; and the "Times-Star," distinguished for its extraordinary circulation claims, an evening paper owned by the President's brother, all are hand in glove with Cincinnati's notorious bossridden government. Though these three papers can be relied upon for the news then it affects none of their supporters or adherents, when some constituent of the municipal bosses suffers accident or mismay be depended upon to crush the facts into brief mention, even obliterate them atterly. Under investigation I found the "Post" to be the one Cincinnati daily paper

that neither money nor power can sway, Now I want my paper to give me the news—all of it that is printable—at a handy price. The "Enquirer" costs five cents daily, the only newspaper in America, I

daily, the only newspaper in America, I believe, imposing that aristocratic price.\(^1\) The "Commercial-Tribune" costs three cents, and the "Times-Star" and the "Post" each one cent. The "Post" headlines circumstances of

local importance usually subordinating foreign news. Sentences are short, clear, directly to the point. Other papers pad into columns what the "Post" confines to paragraphs.

But "Post" editorials, in their desperately frantic efforts to convince, seem to me to assume an undignified, narrow-minded attitude toward the opposition contrary to the spirit of fairness. A newspaper's business is to present facts, point out analogies, draw forceful conclusions, but not, as does the "Post," strive with tempestuous fury to burn its notions, theories, judgments into the reader's mind in spite of all, truth itself. The advoit may quite easily twist truth to serve selfish ends.

Because of this rabid editorial tendency numbers of business men I meet regard "Post" statements as apocryphal, instancing that iconoclasts who incessantly blast, break, and destroy, whether for bad or good, never are held in universal high esteem. However, the "Post" no doubt wins many subscribers by its inflamma-tory editorials, which one may ignore if he choose. For myself, "Post" news state ments are literal facts. DULANEY BAKER.

#### A FREE LANCE

¶ J. G. Mitchell scrites from a R. F. D. route near Lafontaine, Kansus, "Bourbon red turkeys," reads his letter-head, "Rhode Island red chickens, Duroc Jersey hogs, Pedigrees furnished with every hog sold," Mr. Mitchell is a farmer; but the R. F. D. brings him his Kansas City "Star" every day just the same; and to Colonel Xelson and COLLIER'S in particular, and all the tribe of journalists in general, he addresses these words of admonition:

CAN find you lots of farmers here in Kansas that would get at more facts in this search of yours than your noted writers, and not only more truthful but better stuff. You people who edit the big papers are the most egotistical as well as tle most provincial set in the world-you have no influence whatever. As for form-ing another man's views, I believe no man has ever lived who could change another man's views by words of his own. We do not take a paper to get some idea of what we like and believe, but to see what you fellows think. Sometimes a man will, apparently, have another man securely tied to his band wagon till something comes along which interferes with his own wel-fare, then the first man finds in a burry that be did not have the other fellow hypnotized after all. I know a man here in Kansas who has been a consistent Insurgent for months; he has been raising wheat for several years, but crops have been light, and this winter the wheat, ap-parently, all died; he made up his mind to never try to raise wheat again in this part of the country. Now this man has been arguing all the time that reciprocity with Canada could not hurt the wheatraisers of the United States in the leastin fact, it would help them out. He was converted by editorials; be quoted them at length, as well as President Taft and every large man be could think of, to prove that it was what the wheat-raiser needed. And he thought, too, incidentally, that he might get lumber cheaper; but last week the rain came, and with it the beautiful snowyou know snow in Kansas in February makes biscuits cheaper in every home on the globe. This man's wheat, that he thought was dead, looks now like it was good for thirty bushels to the acre-and, oh, what a change in the man! He blasphemed Taft for trying to force such a bill through Congress; said it would ruin every farmer in the State; wants to get up a monster demonstration to scare Campbell and keep him in line; and all because be thinks be is going to have some wheat to sell.

No. we do not any of us believe any of your editorials, unless they happen to coincide with our own original views. me give you a tip on one thing that news paper folk consider a priceless asset: that is, the interviews with prominent men. Cut it! No one ever rends them, except perhaps the reporter and the prominent man. I know editors think this one of the best ever-just like Uncle Jerry Phillips used to always spit on his bait when fishing, no matter if he never got a bite and the rest of the boys were hauling them out by the load, he always stuck to it that you could not catch fish unless you did spit on the book; so is an editor.

The author has evidently never visited New Orleans or the Pacific Coast.



Gloves is sewn throughout with Belding's Prize Medal Silk and is guaranteed not to rip. Should they give out in the seams, return to The Dempster & Place Co., Gloversville, N. Y., with this ticket and a new pair of gloves will be furnished free of charge." No time-limit—no "if," "but," "yet," or "otherwise,"—no ruse or "catch." The "D. & P." Guarantee says as plainly as homely, hard-hitting English can say it:

## "A New Pair For Every Rip In Any Seam From Any Cause"

WE could not afford thus to guarantee "D. & P." Gloves with
the strongest Guarantee ever given—we would not dare thus
to pledge ourselves publicly to replace every ripped "D.&P."
Glove, were we not sure of the quality of the material and the integrity
of the making from tip to wrist. Ask yourself, could we—would we?

"FIRST-PICK" leather tanned to mellow softness; searching inspection of every part of every skin for strength, suppleness and uniformity; accurate sizing and the indescribable "smartness" peculiar to them make "D. & P." Gloves the proudest product of American skill.

\*P." Gloves are made for nearly every purpose and occasion and retail for \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and up, and as low as \$1. Being the better sort of gloves, they are for sale at the better sort of men's dress shops and departments throughout the United States. If your dealer hasn't "D. & P." Gloves in stock, he can get them for you. If he doesn't, we'll send you our Glove Book A, that pictures and describes the leading styles and from which you can order safely and conveniently by mail.

Look for "D. & P. Make" inside the WRIST of every glove you buy,

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SAGINAW, MICH.

## Making Orchards Grow in Desert Lands

top. This is done by cultivating after rains as soon as it is advisable to go onto the ground.

Every year that this is maintained the moisture sinks deeper into the soil. Mr. Parsons now estimates that he has ten feet of moisture under his cherrytrees. With a common auger be makes borings and brings up from beneath the mulch a core of soil that is fifteen to twenty per cent saturated with water. Then he will walk twenty feet away and bore into the roadway that has not been mulched, and the auger brings up only the dry dust of a desert.

### Work and-More Work

H ERE is Mr. Parsons's recipe for planting a desert-land orchard, and it will be observed that the principal ingredient is work and-more work: "Cultivate the land one or two years before planting, so as to have about three feet of damp soil. Set the trees in this, and they are drought-proof. Young trees use up so little water that the orehard soil gains in moisture every year. Cultivate about twelve times a year, once quite late, to turn in the fallen leaves for fertilizer. After five or six years there will be ten feet of moisture. Dry years make no difference, as the trees will thrive on water that fell two or three years before. When this orehard was young (it stands on a gently sloping hill facing southeast) it was plowed in furrows every twenty feet during the winter, so as to catch and hold the snow. The trees are big enough now to eatch their own snow.

"The tree roots have reached a surprising distance in my little time. In ten years an apple-tree's roots will reach 20 feet every way, covering at least 40 feet in diameter. On a square 40 by 40 feet, 60 tons of water falls annually with our normal precipitation. Plant trees 40 feet, cherries and plums 20 feet, and small fruits 10 feet apart. Space means moisture. To catch the quick summer rains we run a disk across the slope in the rows, which bollows them out, leaving a place to hold the water. In the fall I reverse the disk and fill up the hollows, cultivating the land to prevent evaporation. We prune the tops and keep all the trees 'lowheaded,' to prevent sun-scald and breakage from snows settling on the branches. Dry-farm trees do not winter-kill like irrigated trees, are less sappy in winter, and frost can not burst the cells of the bark so easily."

Mr. Parsons's orchard contains 2,000 cherry-trees, a large part of which are a sour pie cherry, the slips for which were brought from the dry steppes of Russia, and are natural-born drought resisters; the rest are Montmorency and Morellos and the May Duke sweet variety. His apple-trees are Russian Yellow Transparent Duchess. Tetofsky and Alexander, Wealthy, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Mc-Mahon's White, Delicious, and the Florence crab apple. The currants are 1,400 bushes of the London Market variety. The rest of the fruit grown is the Lombard and Mission Greengage plums, fifty grapevines of the Niagara, Wonder Diamond, and Concord varieties, and a hardy peach that has withstood three winters and should bear fruit next year,

#### Profitable Crops

ALL of this fruit is grown at an alti-tude of 6,000 feet, where the normal precipitation is 14.5 inches; in the year 1911 only 31/4 inches fell from January 1 to August 1.

Fruits will grow in a semidesert without artificial watering, but does it pay? Mr. Parsons says it is easier to grow an orchard than it is to grow a crop. His trees began to bear in 1900, and from that time to 1910 the owner sold \$5,000 worth of fruit. Against this is figured \$600 paid out for trees bought in thousand lots; cost of cultivation, \$60 a year; cost of pruning and replanting, about \$20 a year. An ordinary crop of cherries brings in from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The price of raw land in this region is about \$10 an acre.

[EDITOR'S NOTE-At Colorado Springs, Colorado, on October 16-20 inclusive, the sixth International Dry-Farming Congress will be held. In a letter to COLLIER'S. Secretary Burns says:

"If the plans of the Dry-Farming Congress are successful, it will not be long before the farmer will have adopted business methods in the operation of his farm and home. The farmers have been too prone to look for profits to be received today rather than the establishment of a permanent business.

"The time has come when the American farmer-by all means the most independent citizen-must be made to think for kimself. The Dry-Farming Congress holds that each farmer must be a 'scientist-layman,' knowing his soils and how to treat them; knowing his crops and how to grow them. He must know the value of each crop and its effect upon the soil; he must study the feeding of the soil, the conservation of the moisture through proper tillage; he must be a seed breeder and understand the reasons for up-breeding all crops. He must learn to handle the farm much as a successful manager would handle a great mercantile establishment.

"We claim nothing for the Congress ex cept that it seems to be the psychological hour for the development of a general uplift in agriculture, and that this Congress. through its perfect and representative machinery in this and other nations, has sucecceled in taking hold in a vigorous and practical way on what seems to be the most vital problem now facing humanity,"1

## A Letter to the Editor

DEAR EDITOR:

 ${
m M}^{
m E}$  being one Of your profession, I have done A lot of writing in my time, In common prose and fancy rime, Pve edited the "Bugle" here For almost twenty-series year, And served my time, before I rose To editing and verse and prose, At setting type, and long before I got advanced I swept the floor And did odd chores about the shop. I never would have gained the top, Advanced to this exalted level But for work that raised the decil.

RECKON your experience In climbing to the eminence Of editing a magazine Has been the same as mine has been, And so I know that you will be Right glad to correspond with me, I ain't the kind to criticize A brother editor that tries To fill his space with ads and jokes. I ain't the kind of cuss that pokes And criticizes other men That makes their leages by the pen-Not me! I like your method fine. You've got a better scheme than mine.

T<sup>0</sup> me it's wonderful surprising How you peddle advertising To the folks in your home town. I couldn't make so much go down With my subscribers-they want news. Not ads for shaving soap and shoes, My customers all want to know Just when their friends and neighbors go A-visiting, and who is sick Or dead, and cures for Texas tick, And recipes for jam and pic, And who is born, and when you die-My obituary column Is dignified and sad and solemn.

WRITE a poem now and then When indigestion gets my pen Too tangled up to fill the space I've got to fill to hold my place. I hope you'll answer me this question; How do you treat indigestion? You must suffer like tarnation From the stack of inspiration For the jokes and verse you write-Must be busy day and night. But I must close, hoping you Reply with just a line or two-We editors should get together. Truly yours.

ZEKE MERRIWETHER.



## The Most Intimate Thing We Own

The Greeks have a saying, "Nothing is impossible to industry." American manufacturers are proving that this is so.

The word "Underwear" a few years ago did not suggest anything especially pleasing, but Cooper has evolved a de luxe Underwear which is perfection itself.

The Cooper people have put more value into Underwear than any one ever before

imagined possible.

A lighter yarn than Cooper uses would involve quite a saving; yarn mercerized but not gassed, would not have the silky feel, but would cost less than the Cooper way. Other Spring-Needle Underwear may appear like Cooper's, but the close observer will notice that only in Cooper's are the silky feel, the elastic stretch, the perfection of fit, the beautiful finish and the long wear that indicate the Cooper original and exclusive method. People who cannot wear woolen underwear of other makes can wear with perfect satisfaction Cooper's Fine Worsteds.

None other can be "like" nor "just as good" as Cooper's because Cooper makes the machines that make the Cooper Fabric; Cooper machines are always gauged right and the right size and quality varn is used which insure the Cooper quality and the Cooper peculiar exclusiveness.

Underwear offered at lower prices are cheaper goods, made from inferior stock and built after incorrect principles that do not give underwear perfection. Besides

Spring-Needle Underwear

is made under ideal conditions at Bennington, Vermont. We all like to know how and where our food is secured. We like to know the laundry that cleans our linen and how they clean it; but heretofore, when purchasing Underwear, the most intimate thing that a man or woman can own, we seemingly grew careless and accepted the first thing a salesman handed over the counter,

Some Underwear is made any way and anywhere-often under conditions that do not invite confidence nor a hope of cleanliness.

The average underwear-maker sends out any old thing, because he supposes the public does not care—but an awakening has come. People now ask, "Where is this Underwear made and who are the makers?" Unnamed, unknown underwear is not worth the buying, much less

Cooper's Spring-Needle Underwear is made from the genuine Spring-Needle Fabric. To make sure of this, the Cooper people make the machines that make the goods and the machines are patented in nine countries.

ou a booklet giving prices, sizes, weights and colors in Union and 2 piece Suits, and a liberal sample of the wonderful genuine Cooper's Spring-Needle Fabric. You will never know what fine underwear is until you investigate Cooper's, which has the soft, non-irritating silky feel and that elastic spring that insure solid human underwear comfort, and all guaranteed with longest wear.

Bennington, Vermont

The originators of both machines and fabric

## Red Anglo-Saxons

Born Frontiersmen Who Are Like Us Under the Skin

By EMERSON HOUGH

HE Angle-Saxon is a born finder, maker and destroyer of frontiers. Of course, there is no such thing as a real Anglo-Saxon race today, and for that matter there is no real frontier. So far as we have a frontier left on this continent to-day, you will find white Anglo-Saxon savages thereabouts. and also, what is perhaps not so gener-ally known, red ones.

Of all our native tribes, the Crees come in for about as much easy contempt as any. The whites of the West declare them the most thievish and most immoral of created human beings. But softly. The white population of the Saxon cities is more abandoned than that of any frontier. Moreover, if the Saxon race is the most dominant of the world, the Cree strain is the most dominant native strain on this continent. Its history is strangely similar to that of the white adventurers.

#### Saxon and Cree

THE Crees are Algonquins, and allied to their strain are all the tribes of the upper wilderness, including, of course, the Ojibways, or Chippewas. This Indian strain has shown a singular power of withstanding attacks and of increasing territory. The Iroquois formerly harried them, but where are the Iroquois to-day? Delimited and denationalized; whereas the Algonquin is marching on, born discoverer, born finder and holder of new lands. The Saxon is, above all, a robber and a rover So is the Cree. The Saxon is a colonizer. So is the Cree. The Saxon is of all savages naturally the most drunken and the most destructive—unless we shall except the Cree. The Saxon savage dominates any new land and makes it his own because he can conquer a new environment. That also is the history of the Cree.

also is the history of the Cree.

For the most part, our native tribes have clung to their own hunting-grounds, but the Crees are natural migrators, and their course west from the Atlantic slope is easily traceable. We are given to despising the humble Chippewa of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and to admire the fighting Sioux of the plains. Yet these same Chippewas licked the Sioux out of the northern pine forests and drove them to northern pine forests and drove them to the cheerless plains. The Crees were no braver than the Blackfeet, but they have always had some fashion of hanging on to a country. To-day the Cree, pure blood and half-blood, is living the life he likes best in the far forests of the north. The Blackfeet are reservation Indians, have almost forgotten how to hunt. Cree is the most destructive hunter in the world, unless it be the white Saxon, there were only one head of big game left alive in the world, a Cree would kill it if be could. They are the best still hunters in the world.

They are leaders, too. The Cree blood is strong, and here and there among all the tribes north of them you will find today Cree chiefs, leaders who have edged in, and have taken control of affairs in their own fashion. It is only within the last ten years that the Crees have gone north of the Peace, but they are edging out. They are at the base of the Rockies now, where they do not belong, and soon go north across the Hay, the Liard, will the Stewart. They are going to con-nect the Peace and the Athabasca ulti-mately with the Yukon and Tanana. Their racial history is one not of extinction but of conquest.

## The Wilderness Women

THE early Saxon women who crossed the Appalachians on the Wilderness Road were typically big, sturdy, upstand-ing female creatures; faithful, strong, rear-ers of large families, good providers, good

The early white adventurers in the far north found in the wilderness women of much these same qualities, and though the idea of color may seem repugnant to the mind of the civilized Saxon, at least it seemed not permanently incapable of being forgotten. The Anglo-Saxon has blended with native races all over the world. Compare the Eurasian with the Athabasca breed. Compare the latter with the mulatto, the Mestizo. Even the old Cherokee tribal law forbade a Cherokee to marry a negro. The penalty was death. For most half-breeds the penalty is one of racial death. Not so with the Cree breeds. They survive, grow, achieve. At eighteen the sutures of the negro's skull harden. He ceases to grow. The Cree's intellect is never done. He learns, he survives.

Not along ago, out on the Peace River,

we had as camp manager in our party a quiet, reserved, middle-aged, upstanding man called Alex Kennedy. He always had the wagons in on time, and in some way breakfast was always ready before we were ready to roll out of our blankets. Later it transpired, not through word of Ken-nedy himself, that this man was Wolse-ley's Chief of Guides in the Nile cam-paign. You shall go far before you find a more soldierly or efficient man than this combination Saxon; and Wolseley and Kitchener were quick to see that for getting goods over hard country, no men in all the world could touch the northern breeds. The best of the dog runners, the packers and trackers of the up country, are half-breeds. Kennedy told us one day, quietly and with no vein of boasting whatever, that once he ran from Peace River Landing to the Heart River in one day. That is about seventy-five miles. There were men present to vouch for his statement. Trips of seventy miles, even of ninety-five miles, in one day, are not unknown records even among white men, but they are very infrequent, and the records in all these matters are loose, inaccurate, for a day is indefinite, and running may be part riding. The point is, however, that the breed is the man who can best do this sort of thing regularly and as a business. Only such men as be could get the big York boats or the sturgeon-nosed scows upstream under the tracking line-four men against a weight of more than as many tons, and trotting at that wherever their feet can find a level, going for the most part along shores which try the temper of the average white hunter. The breed deck hands on the river boats in their stevedore work habitually carry loads of two or three hundred pounds. A side of pork, mostly of salt, will weigh about seventy-five pounds. The leader of the stevedore brigade will very usually demand a second side, or even a third, thrown up on top of his load. Physical prowess is the one thing esteemed among these people. They will point out to you such or such a man who used to carry five hundred pounds as a regular thing. Indeed, that weight may be called hardly unusual when a fierce physical rivalry springs up among these sturdy fellows.

## Physical Prowess

O N the portage, one hundred and twentyfive pounds is called a load for a man. Not many white men can negotiate that for very long at a time, but it is etiquette on the northern portages to carry this trotting, and to sing the while. On the Grand Island portage of the Athabasca there was one man who weighed only a hundred and thirty-five pounds, and who packed six hundred pounds a distance of nine hundred vards without setting it of nine hundred yards without setting it down. I have known several men who of-fered to bet they could pack six hundred pounds. Johnnie Batteese—how many Jean Baptistes, one wonders, have these north woods produced!—once carried four hundred and fifty pounds a measured half mile without setting down his load; and Billy Loutit once carried a beavy stove, which weighed six hundred and forty pounds, seventy-five feet up a hill, before he set it down at the place where it

In other ways besides those of sheer physical prowess these red men show rephysical provess these red men show re-semblances to us other heathen. Tem-peramentally, they are very much like us. They are shrewd men, with much of the pride and dignity and gameness of the Saxon at his best. Not long ago Mr. James K. Cornwall, now a member of the Alberta Parliament, but since Klondike days a well-known trader in the Little days a well-known trader in the Little Slave Lake and Peace River countries, brought in a horse which he was willing to sell for ninety dollars. The clerk in charge marked up the price to one hundred and eighty dollars, and succeeded in sell-ing it to a Cree. When Cornwall heard of this trade he did not dare explain to the Indian how he had been victimized. As for the Indian himself, he said nothing all that winter. In the following spring he came out with several gaunt and haggard-looking ponies, one of which he was riding. He was leading alongside a very fat and saucy-looking horse, which bore no saddle marks nor other signs of toil, and which this trader at once recognized as

the horse which he had sold.
"Well, my friend," asked the trader,
"how are you and how have you passed the

"Very well," said the Cree, "I have considerable fur."

"I see you have several horses, too."



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"Yes"; without even batting an eye. "And one very good one."

"But, my friend," said Cornwall, "this horse is fat and strong. I see you have not been using him at all. Why do you keep this horse fat all winter—I don't see how you managed it."

"My woman went out in the prairies and cut hay for him with her butcher knife."
the red man answered. "Yes, he is a very
fat horse. I could not do that for all my

other horses,'

"But why should you do it for this one?" demanded Cornwall. "Don't you buy a horse to use?

### An Ornamental Horse

THE old man did not commit himself even to the glimmer of a smile. "This was a very high-priced horse," said he.
"I really couldn't afford to work that kind of a horse-he cost too much. I see you white men have watches, rings, shiny things which you value but do not use very much, only to look at. They tell me that in your houses back in the cities you have a great many things that cost much money, and that you only look at them. That is to show how rich you are. well. This horse cost me a great deal of money. He is no common horse, because you charged me twice as much for him as other people pay for horses. He is, therefore, a thing to be looked at and not used. I am rich enough to keep him for that purpose.

"Wasn't he smooth in getting back at me?" asked Cornwall. "And wasn't he game?"

There is something in the heart of the red Saxon which admires the quality of gameness. He can take his medicine and not squeal. We give this quality to the real Saxon gentleman of our own race. Above all things we pride ourselves upon being sportsmen. In his own crude way, the Cree sometimes comes close to being

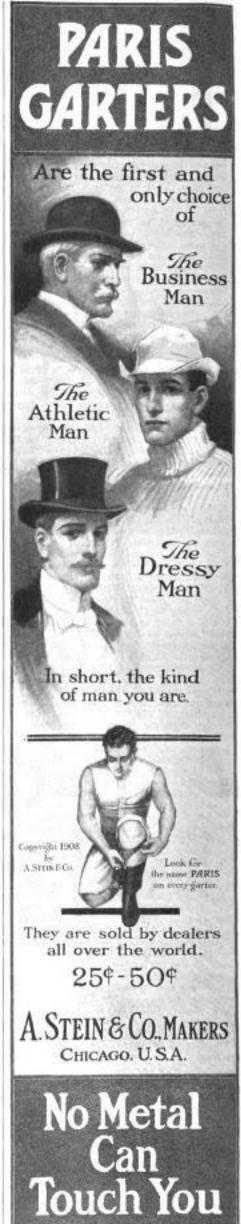
that same sort of man.
Of course, to-day the Dominion Government still has on its hands something of a color problem. The breeds have alienated most of their land scrip, and they remain in some part improvident and in large part idle. They do not like to work steadily. They love the wilderness, just as we Saxons love it by every instinct. The plow is advancing farther and farther north into the wilderness. In part the Cree flees before it, and in part be is beginning to become adjusted to it. He now raises a little wheat, a few vegetables. His main life, however, is in the open. He kills wild meat, he loves the chase for the sport of it, just as we did, and do still. If his religion is one of fear, so is our own. His life is one of happiness. Ours is not. If prosperous, he shares with those less fortunate. We do not. We are scholars, students, philosophers, philanthropists— but still beathen, still inconsistent, still brutal and heartless. Just for a short comparison, soon to be forgotten, why not abate a little of our own heathen egotism. and mark up a merit or so in the name of these chaps, in so many singular ways so much our brothers?

## Kindred Savages

AS to the future of the Cree, he simply will do the best he can. He will go on moving and conquering until he runs against some stronger people and gets-licked. So will we. Until that time these two savages will be kindred, and in some particular allies.

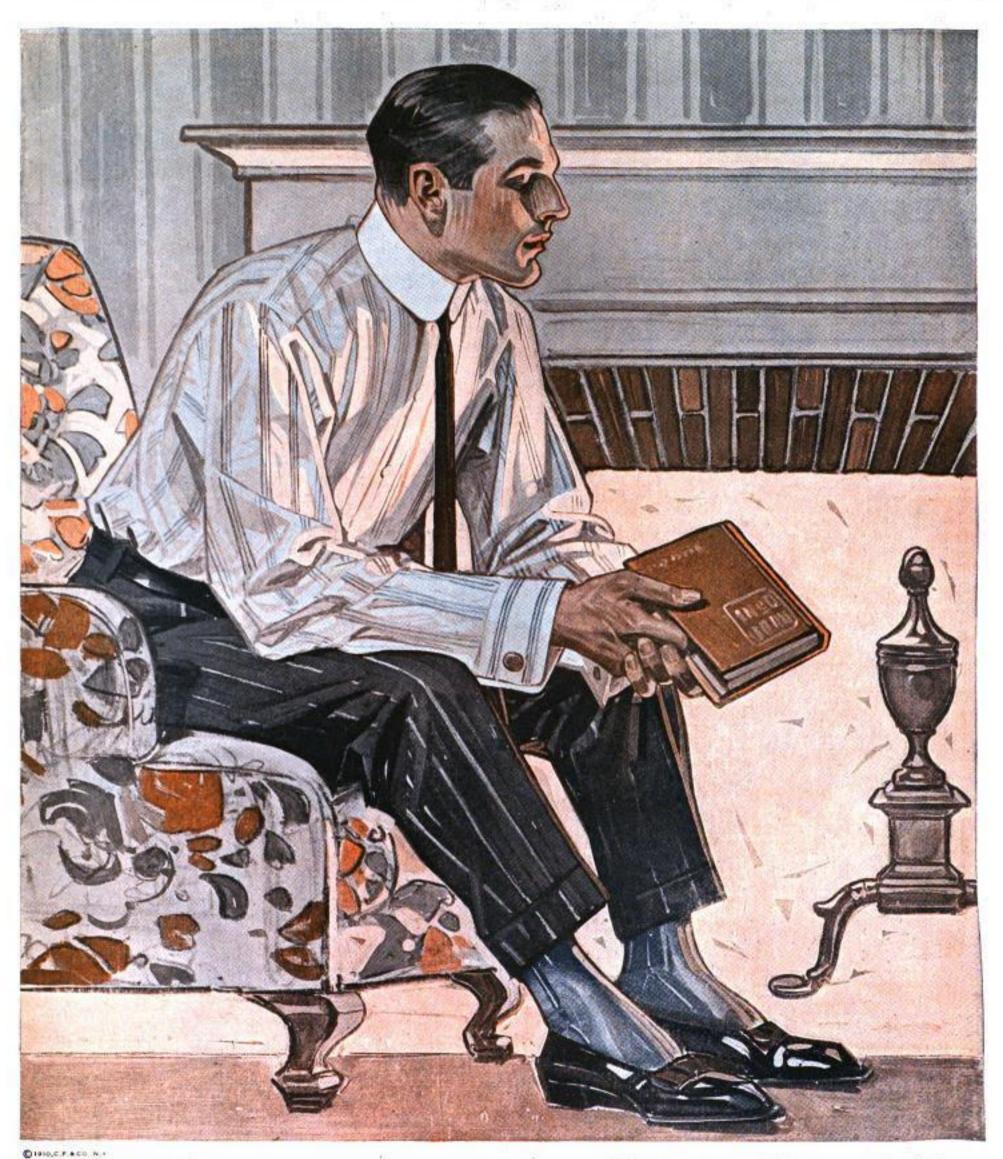
Cree blood mixed with Saxon is all over the world to-day, and high places are not unknown to it. Lady Strathcona is part Cree. The wife of Sir George Simpson. the greatest governor the Hudson's Bay Company ever had, was Indian, and the daughters of this alliance shone in British society years agone. Sir Edward Clouston, president of the Bank of Mon-treal, is half Cree. The wife of Sena-tor Lougheed of Calgary is half Cree The late Premier John Norquay of Manitoba was half Cree. In Winnipeg, Cree blood is known and accepted in the best business and social circles. Collector of Customs Strang is part Cree, his wife half Cree. Sheriff Inkster, another much respected man, is also of mixed blood. Indeed it is almost fair to say that this blood is known in most of the really old families of that city and that province and there are few native-born and over forty years of age who have not a trace of Cree or Ojibway blood. It carries no sort of ignominy. In the far Northwest there is no such term known as squaw man.

Why should these things be true? Look in your mirror, if you be entitled to call yourself Saxon. Drunken, thieving, unscrupulous, bloodthirsty, immoral, polygamons, generous, game, bold, honorable, ad venturous, land-covetous, conquest-seeking, loving the open, devastating the wilder-nesses of the world—how much different are you from your brother?



## CASH'S NAMES

## IMPORTED NECKWEAR



LL the care, study and experience, and all that they cost, does not show, but when you have found out that the colors do not fade, the stitches hold, the buttons stay on, the buttonholes do not rip, or the garment lose its original comfortable fitting proportions, then you'll appreciate those hidden qualities that were given to you when you bought

# wett COLOR FAST SHIRTS \$1.50



URRENCY reform is coming; at the next session of Congress, which meets in December, the subject will occupy a conspicuous place on the program-Former Senator Aldrich's plan has been before the country for months (Pierre Jay explained it in Collier's for February 18), bankers have pressed upon the business people the necessity for action, and the leaders in business are active. There is practical agreement as to the necessity for legislation; and some plan similar to that proposed by Mr. Aldrich suits the great

In another place on this page a small-town banker gives his opinion of what the reform must do. Next week, on this page, John V. Farwell of Chicago, a strong leader of business in the Middle West, and president of the recently formed National Citizens' League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System, will discuss the constructive legislation needed.

### Investing for the Son By W. S. WEBBER

TET us suppose that the father is an average business man—one who can watch his investments and exercise ordinary business sense in dealing with them.

The problem before him is educating and starting his son in business. His boy's col-

lege education will cost \$3,000; his start in business the same. Therefore, it is necessary for the father to raise \$6,000 in twenty-three years-when his son starts in business. This should be raised a little at a time.

My plan is this: On his son's first birthday and on every birthday thereafter, for ten years, let the father purchase outright two shares of standard stock. An example follows. The

figures are those of August 29:

	Price.	Income
2 Atchison pref	. \$204	\$10
2 Chi, & N. Western	989	14
2 Del. & Hudson		18
2 Gt. Northern pref		14
2 Northern Pacific		14
4 Penn. R. R		12
2 Union Pacific		20
2 Am. Car and F'dy pref		14
2 Pullman		16
2 U. S. Steel pref	. 920	14
2 Va. Car. Chem. pref		16
	82.881	\$162

We will suppose that he has held each share from the time bought until the eleven years expire. At that time my plan is for the father to sell out these stocks and invest the money in bonds which mature in ten years. An example: Cent. of New Jersey Amer, Dock & Imp.

Guar. 5s. due July, 1921.
C. & N. W. debent. 5s, due April, 1921. These bonds should mature in time to set the boy up in business.

After the first \$3,000 has been invested, the father must start again to save about \$275 per year for five years. He may use the same plan as before or not, as he pleases. When the boy is ready for col-lege, his father should have about \$1,575. This, with the \$275 which he saves each year, should be enough.

Gloueester, Mass.

## Ask for These Reports

WILLIAM II, HOTCHKISS, Superintendent of Insurance of New York State, has prepared two reports covering a recent investigation of industrial, health, and accident insurance companies. The first summarizes the findings of the following committee representing the National Convention of State Insurance Commissioners

C. A. Palmer of Michigan: F. W. Potter of Illinois: F. H. Hardison of Massa-clusetts: W. H. Hotchkiss of New York: W. H. O'Brien of Indiana; Joseph Button of Virginia.

It reveals a widespread tendency among

the companies to practise petty fraud and intimidation in the settlement of claims, and it proposes certain reforms in management and certain changes in control by the States.

Industrial, health, and accident insurance consists largely in sick and accident benefits in small weekly amounts, and natural death benefits, usually from \$100 to \$500, the premiums paid averaging a dollar a month and payments being made to collectors, the amount of indemnity in each case depending upon the occupation of the insured, and the insurance being written almost exclusively among the la-boring classes. This field of insurance is relatively young, and these companies have never been investigated before.

More than fifteen companies doing busi-ness in the United States were considered by the investigators. A special report by Mr. Hotchkiss on the United States branch of the General Accident, Fire, and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland, is worth getting from the Super-intendent's office at Albany. It is a vol-ume of rare interest, as showing the re-sourcefulness of this kind of insurance

#### A Specific Opportunity

FROM a section of South Dakota where T the settlers are enduring a second year of drought and short crops comes a letter pointing out the opportunities to buy land-now at bargain prices. "What

A Small-Town Banker on Currency Reform By PREDERIC L. BARROWS, Cashler Central State Bank, Connersville, Indiana

Our American system of finances is a bridge across which we are all trying to travel to prosperity. It is a long bridge, and a strong bridge, but its piers are all in boats — boats that move every minute.

PHERE is a country banker with a memory over four years long who has a list of banks in various reserve cities that he views with anger because of the that he views with anger because of the fight they made in a time of stress for real money. In 1907 the customers of the hig banks were asking for cash—many times for cash they did not need, but feared that they might need. Whenever, for instance, the New-Fangled National Bank of Colonville, Ohio, got a big check which it had paid for by drafts and clearing house cartificates it.

clearing bouse certificates, it looked to see where it was payable. If the bank was in some country town, or payable by some banker who carried no account with the New-Fangled National, it turned that check over to the express company to col-lect in legal-tender money; it fought bankers for the supply of real money without giving real money in return, even when the very names of the bankers were

to it unknown.

Now, such a fight for money is expected, and is, in fact, forced upon all bank-

ers. It is a part of the present system. It reaches every banker, everywhere. It reaches every man, everywhere. It menaces the business prosperity of every man. whether as a proprietor or as a laborer be depends upon the product of industry. No man is so far from the money cen-

ters that his own bank may not be drawn into a fight for money-the express companies, in their capacity as the collectors and transmitters of actual money, put every village in the thick of the fight; and in the hour of trouble all must know that there is no more real money than there is in the hour of prosperity, when the real money must all be invested to

keep up the prosperity!

Legislation is the first thing to which an American turns for any relief. Shall it not be enacted that in the hour of trouble banks shall go right on loaning money as usual, and offering to their customers a little more help than in pros-perous times? Yes, indeed—if they can get the reserves of money and credit to pay when the customers use their loans: otherwise the bank must close its doors, panie or no panie!

But the banks must not be allowed to fight for money when money is scarce! That fighting for money means called loans, and that means closed factories. and that means no pay-rolls, and that means the crippling of merchant and farmer by removing his customers! Do all nations act as we?

In the one thing of forcing trouble on our banks, and thereby on ourselves, we have neglected the experience of all the

world. If we could but get all the reserves in one common and well-protected reservoir of safety, we would be protected. If John Smith, in the National Bank of Finn's Corners, was compelled to pay ten thousand dollars to the New-Fangled National Bank of Colonville, there would be nothing for the New-Fangled National to do but to place the money from John's bank back in the main reservoir. The change would mean nothing for safety and everything as to profit. John would sim-

ply have to sell notes where there was money to buy-now such a thing is impossible.

The central banks of other countries keep the reserve money of all the banks. This prevents the banks lighting ficrcely to build up reserves unreasonably large in the face of a panic, as we compel our bankers to do in order to live through the panic. Against this united cash reserve the central bank issues money in a limited amount, and with it buys the good notes of the bank which suddenly needs

cash. Hence the banker sees the folly of calling his loans to get money-be carries the loans till be needs the money, and then sells the notes to the place where all the money goes!

We have thousands of banks issuing money in this country, yet here such a system will not work. None of these banks has any definite hope of receiving cash again if it is withdrawn-if it buys notes of another bank it does it on exactly the same chance as the original bank, and not like a bank whose sole business was to receive the cash coming into the banks!

But that is not all. Bank-notes are issued only on the deposit of Government bonds. When such notes are issued, they do not take the place of bank reserves with the banks, though they serve as money with the people. The bank with all its money loaned can not get relief through this, for it can make no money in buying Government bonds at 2 per cent with money for which it pays the depositor 2 per cent to use! When it needs money it must be able to sell ordinary, safe, profitable commercial notes which bear interest at 5 or 6 per cent, and which furnish the profits of its business.

When the American people awake to the fact that nothing else but a way for every bank to turn its good notes into money will ever make business as safe from panic as is the rest of the world, the problem will be solved, for the American nation has business judgment enough to see the danger to the weakest and the poorest which grows out of these bankers' fights for money and life!

we need," writes E. L. Keith, a business man of Philip who has faith in the future of the State and means to stick, "is a million dollars—either in the hands of a bigminded man who will use half of it to buy land and the other half to develop it, or in the hands of a cooperative improvement association which will do the same thing. . . . In my judgment, right here and right now is the place and time for the best and safest investment in land in the United States. Some good quarter-sections can be bought for from \$10 to \$15 per acre that will in a very few years be worth \$50 to \$100 per acre. There are hundreds of people on claims who are going to try to winter here, but who have no work to do on account of the drought this year. These people would be glad to work cheap for cash at getting the investor's land prepared for next season's crop. Quarter-sections can be bought with twenty, forty, and some even with one hun-dred acres broken out. It should be subsoiled to a depth of twelve to twenty inches the deeper the better-this fall. Then as soon as we get rain or snow enough to thoroughly soak the subsoil it could be sown to alfalfa. In a year or two it would, I am sure, yield enough annually to pay back every dollar of the original investment, with good interest besides. And the

"Provided that two hundred or three bundred quarter-sections could be sold to people who would improve their land. Thousands of claims out here are mort-gaged for from \$300 to 8800, and the money has been used to live on and to buy reapers and binders and machinery to harvest the crops that did not come and will not come until the land is broken deeply and advanced methods of moisture conservation are used.

"I am sure this land west of the Missouri River will be worth as much as the land on the east side, which now sells for \$30 to \$100 per acre."

## The "Broker" Game

■ The operations of two more or less rare species of financial sharks are described in the letter printed below. They are the men who undertake to market the stocks or bonds of a company on commission. At the end occurs a pertinent question: Why should the Post-Office Department allow them to use the mails freely?

EDITOR "AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY";

SIR-Your paper has waged war on many financial crooks, but there is one I have never seen exposed—the so-called broker who sells stock for reliable companies on commission.

He asks no advance fee, but he wants the company to advance from \$200 to \$1,000 for the engraving, etc., of the bonds, and he will recommend a company to do the work. If you suggest that, as the bonds are not issued till sold, be may take the cost of engraving out of the first sale, he becomes indignant that such a proposition should be made to an old reliable firm like his.

When you do advance the money, a few

letters of the hopeful sort-vague promises of immediate sale—and perhaps a photograph of his fine office and large force are all you get-unless you care to spend more money to get him into the penitentiary.

Another sort of broker writes that they send out so many thousand circular letters, and these are followed by personal interviews from their expert salesmenthe advertising part will cost about \$500. Whatever the sum named, they ask you to advance half of it. If you suggest that thirty years in that business should have secured them a few clients who would buy without the circular letter, and that out of these sales the broker might take the total amount of expenses, instead of half, they reply that they have only one way of doing business and will not vary



Frederic I. Barrows

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The Great Bartram (Continued from page 28)

courage from it. Then: "Mr. Bartram," she shot forth, "if ever vawdaville goes kind of sour, and you get the least bit leary of doing these sketches here, couldn't you save up enough to do them somewhere else!"

He was so astonished that he felt actu-ally foolish. But hadn't he always said that she brought the unexpected with her? "Explain, explain, my child?" he laughed. "Save up enough?"

"Yes, out of your salary, in a regular engagement, or doing things here that were dead certain to go down. If you lived

kind of close and cheap-would you do that?-couldn't you have enough, at the end of the season, to blow yourself and do things right? Couldn't you?" she en-treated.

OUTHED, amused, extremely puzzled, and yet vaguely stirred, he looked at her bright, breathless carnestness of parted A dispassionate observer, who remembered the charm of Lennie Reid's mother as like that of a shadowy pool in moonlight, might have likened that of the girl be had disparaged to a fountain in the sun. Bartram asked her: "Do you mean-make a production?"

Yes-hire some little theater for a week or two, and do these things or a whole play or any old thing you liked—just what you liked, that's it—till your money

was gone. And the same every year."
"Well, you're a cool hand!" be cried. "To my last dollar, do you mean? And not expect, even, to succeed? Just buy myself a fortnight's gratification?" "That's it! Wouldn't it be worth the To my last dollar, do you mean?

He looked at her again, daunted and yet extremely challenged, and began to walk up and down the room.

"I could always make more, I suppose you think. Well, and so I could, of course. In fact, draw a bigger and bigger salary, perhaps, as I got more and more credit from those ventures. After all, it's only what we expect man-agers to do. People do it, often enough, but always hoping to catch onthere's my martyred difference. I'm to hope for nothing but excellence, I see. Would there be any objection, Flavia, to my catching on, if it so chanced?"

"Not if you didn't count on it. And if you put on something new again, next

"Ab, you are thorough! that way I might get a repertoire, people might begin to take me seriously; indeed, I might come to be Manafield; I might in no way differ from Edwin Booth, except that I couldn't act so well! And be that lost his wealth might find his wealth! And might not!—if I understand you." "You couldn't count on it," she repeated.

H E stopped in his leisurely pacing to confront her. "If I saved two hun-dred a week, which wouldn't be easy on a season of, say, thirty-live weeks, I should have only seven thousand. After I had blown that, as you suggest, on a week of my own way-what, in the dear old summer time, do you expect me to live on?"

"You could go into vaudeville again. And you could save nearly eight hundred

"By Jove!" he eried, "you have thought

it out."

"I didn't mean to be fresh-only, you ean't run a thing unless you're doing the paying. I never saw anybody that could. But, Mr. Bartram, listen. I'm going to make, you see, myself, barrels of money.

"And do you intend to give it to me? "Well-but now, listen. I'm not going to let papa, nor even my brother's kiddies, nor Angie, who's not out of school yet, spend the whole of it. Nor I don't want it just coolin; its beels banging I want to invest it, don't I? And couldn't I invest some of it in one

Are you out of your dear head? be asked her gently.

"Ah," she cried, "but haven't I got a right to any fun? Just because I was never brought up for a high-brow, do you think I don't like things to-to go off? I'm something of a public bet I do! kicker myself, if you come down to it, and where there's a mamager to make a face at. I guess I'm quick enough to get away

at, I guess I'm quick enough to get away with making it. Oh, where there's a good light, I should like to be in on it!" "I'pon my soul," be said, "I believe you would!" He laid his two hands on her shoulders, "Believe me, I'm very well off where I am, but—Flava, my understanding, contageous, splendid girl, you're the lest thing that has happened to me these many long years; and that fool of a boy has lost you! But when we've gone into



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of your pieces—just for a flyer? Couldn't we be partners for a minute?"

"In blowing myself? In dropping BER. He can not memorize a date or a line of And the reason is that he CAN NOT REMEMpoetry. His mind is a sieve.

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fairy-land, when I've my high-brow theater—and yet we've found that man can not live by his high brow alone—will you come and dance for me. Flavia, between my little, cultivated plays?

She answered him on a deep thrill of her voice: "Ah-ask me!"

It was when she was almost past the threshold that he said to her: "How came you to think of this to-day, when the

vandeville roses are not yet dead?"
"Oh, Dan's been talking to me a lot," she said.

He didn't answer that, and when she had closed the door, there was Dan to say: "Have you told him what they said to

me?"
"Why, no-not just before he's going

on! What do you take me on. But, Flavia, if the sketch don't make sand of bricks before he can so much as get his make-up off, and he ought to be prepared for 'em. The whole management'll be foaming at the mouth, and telling him how the past two pieces, even, weren't up to the first, and yapping for an act of 'Uncle Tom' or '1492'! And be an act of 'Uncle Tom' or '1492'! And be ought to be thinking about what he's going to say to them."

While he's acting! "He ought not. Time enough, if it doesn't make good." had been looking a little abstracted, and now she sighed. The young Champion caught and squeezed her hand; her eyes slowly filled and she looked away from him with a long blush. He tucked her hand under his arm, and then she turned her eyes to his, smiling again, and let him lead her to a seat aton of the apparatus of the Fire-Swallowers, where the two then sat, whispering busily and swinging their long legs.

WHEN Bartram opened his door, he could see by the knots of people in the wings that it was nearing Flavia's dance. After the dance followed the intermission, then came the sparring exhibition of the young Champion, and then Bartram's comedy. The middle of the program had swept all the lesser turns, like the Lady Balladist and the Irish Comedians, whose high hats and tight, trained, spangled gown he could nevertheless discern, waiting about to see Flavia as The River. The Fire-Swallowers, Earl and Carrie, hovered there too, in scarlet tights, and two ancient solemn individuals with blackened faces and pink satin dress-suits, who did negro minstrelsy to a flapping, funeral walk, rested their vacant eyes upon the gleaming girl. Bartram tied up his terrier with a strong hand, for he could tell by the music that Clemenoff's Educated Cats, with "the Celebrated Gee-Gee, the only mankey now before the public as a first-class clown."
were now on; the Female Impersonator, who came after Bartram, was nervously turning some tobacco round and round in his mouth and conversing with the Champion Pugilist, and Bartram went up and joined them.

"She going to do The River!" asked the Female Impersonator.

Bartram answered: "A holiday house—

I suppose she'll have to."

Every one who heard him heaved a sigh of satisfaction: he himself was looking forward to a joy. But he understood so well how Flavia felt about The River, which had first brought her into prominence, and which she had danced without a change for six months; in this her next engagement she had stipulated to do it only at an irresistible encore, after her regular turn of three numbers: she so dreaded to become hardened in it, to be-come also identified with it so that it would clog her steps for life. He heard all round him the usual little buzz of hostile and idolatrous comment which always followed her light feet; the people who said that she had a charming personality, but of course what she did wasn't really dancing; the people who said that nothing else was dancing, and that if you did not recognize what she was after you need never, in a Terpsichorean judgment, hope to be saved. Of these latter extremists none were more extreme than Bartram.

E could hear from the resonance of the orchestra how crowded the house was. and this gave him a little lifting and hurrying of the pulse on his comedy's account, which was no more satisfaction than it was fear. He felt his nerves longing to scatter and run riot, and yet he felt the exultation which was so much fiercer and more light and sharp with bazard than that in which be raced his automobile. And all the time Flavia's proposal, funny as it was, her absurd plan, not of this world, kept whispering, distractingly, about his brain. It scemed to accuse him of weak faith, of half-measures, of hedging on a great stake—be heard the opening bars of Flavia's first song and saw her standing quietly to one side of the stage.

She leaned a little forward, in her

casual, preoccupied attitude, and began to whistle: then, angularly enough, she stretched her arms straight in front of her, palms outward; between these extended palms her gleaming, mischievous. mysterious face came furtively forward. and in the dialect of some Bowery den. in a voice that was scarcely more than a thrilling whisper, the voice of the lower New York Streets as it begins to lift itself to the night, she began to sing:

"At dark, at dark on Cherry Hill, Wid de gas-jets flarin' bright, Wid de singin' sailors never still, And de dancin' all de night-

she went on through the love of some gutter waif and his Mame, and when the words which were no more than her motif had ceased and she had begun to dance them, Bartram forgot his nerves—he was lost in all those crowded nerves on Cherry Hill, he felt the throb of the dance-hall. the bush and the fever of the outside dark. and in the rich insinuations of every note and every simple and half-boyish movement he met the voice and the hopes of the singing sailors, and the hot glare of the gas-jets flaring bright. She excited one like a warm, crowded dusk, throbbing with veiled life and surging impulse; a dusk with wine in it perhaps, with dust in it certainly, and tired, undaunted movement and inarticulate, vibrating hearts; it be-came, that little song of a tough youth, the folk-song of a people, and she made you one with it and with its life, at once fresh and turgid and how unsatisfied. She did this with the charm, with the alleviating glamour of the artist, and then she stood still and was no more than a fair. tall girl in a pink and white frock, mod-est and a little gawky, a trifle breathed. with bright, ranging lowered eyes.

From this she swung into her coon-song:

"Miss Katie at de cake-walk More jes so. Carn-tassell on a stalk Sicing jes so-

It was a lesser but a more delightful effort; there was more deliberate witchery in it: Flavia dancing rag-time, lending herself to prettiness and captivation—but how wild, how young, how quivering with a triumph sensuous and provocative and innocent as spring, and yet touched with some vague melancholy, some pathos that smiled and swayed in the exaltation of those skimming. flying movements.

> "Ak got a maghty notion. Tu-re-lu-re-le, Who gwine take de cake?"

It was the pathos of a simple, a disoriented race.

In those innocent days of Flavia's first dances we knew little enough of interpre-tations; no ladies had been eloquent about recreating moods, peoples, civilizations, and the fascinated audiences had even less idea than Flavia that she was getting at anything-least of all anything supremely cultivated and advanced. Perhaps scarcely even knew that these were its own dreams and fugitive fancies, its own aspirations after delight that were being given back to it by a divinity of wis-dom, like a glad child's. This little girl. who was so utterly sensitive to the stirrings of music, who was so impressionable to a tune, a laugh, an idea, a bewilder ment, to all the unspoken and unspeakable experiences of the heart, was merely letting herself go upon that movement to melody which was her natural expression. If her mind had had little schooling but the sympathies of her imagination, these had made her the heir, not of the ages only, but of every wandering human impulse; her perfectly trained body became their medium and gave them speech.

THERE was, he knew well, nothing which so freed Bartram's own beart as Flavia when she danced. A vast tenderness, a vast gratitude came upon him for all that she had shown him of goodness and beauty in their brief intercon a ross of the folly which had insulted her and lost her, a swift upspringing of the heart to think what it should have been to win and keep her. Oh, wonderful-to lay one's hand upon that kind and radiant spirit! If he had loved her-he who in so many ways had lost so much—yet if he had loved her, would be have lost her?

Flavia was standing demurely in the center of the stage; she was maidenliness itself as she passed into the slur of her soft, barely indicated brogue:

"When she stud up for dancin' Het steps were so complete. The music nearly killed itself To listen to her feet-

"And well it might," he thought, "and die bappy!"

"She danced a jiy, she sung a song That took my heart away-



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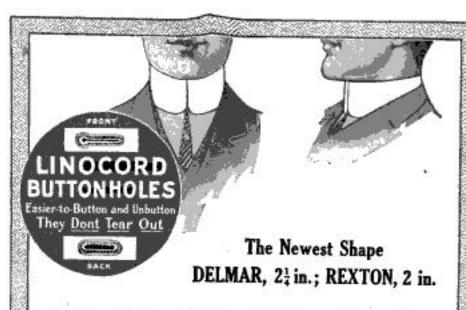
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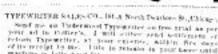
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"And all our hearts, my dear, and welcome to them!"

Oh, lovely Mary Donnelly, your beauty's my distress-

"No, my blessing and the blessing of all of us, except the poor lout who dared to be in love with you, and not divine you!" "Oh, might we live together in a lofty palace hall,

Where joyful munic rives an' where searlet curtains fall;

Oh, might we live together in a cottage mean an' small-"

"Oh, anywhere!" something cried with oreat lean in his breast. "Anywhere!" a great leap in his breast. and his spirit crashed from its dream and stood confounded. In love with her! was be himself who was in love with her: he had been in love with her all along! He looked around, away from Flavia, away from the stage, and saw about him the folded canvas, the painted brick of the theater; and near at hand were the Fernale Impersonator, the Fire-Swallowers, and the long faces of the Negro Minatrels turned breakings. turned lugubriously upon the Educated For Flavia had finished her turn and the spell was broken; she was re-sponding with affectionate, frank smiles, with awkward little bobs and bows, to the stamping and the plaudits of the house, to the public clamor that had begun to girdle all her life. No getting out of dancing The River to-day: And Bartram. with his absurd, new, glorious secret pounding in his veins, closed his eyes on

his astonished spirit.

They had darkened the quiet stage for that last dance. She had been off and thrown a cleak over her white dress; a long cloak, loose and dark and thin; her bright head was free from it, and as yet it was only sunset on the river and the steamer was just getting under way. And Flavia danced for you-with a hoarse cry, with a laugh, with spacious movements singularly indicated by some slope of a virginal, slim shoulder-the movements of the roustabouts; the creak of the cranks and the ropes and all the swelling life of loading a boat; the calls of the boat's officers and the answering voice of the men, and even the cry of the steam and the belis; and the first delicious shudder of movement, and then its full, soft freedom between gliding banks.

As she swept down stage it became dark, and there was the sharp note of a heron and voices out of the marsh; in the long, free movements of that mystical figure, whose darkness parted over glimmering light, you felt the mists arise and the prairies stretch far away in silence and the forests dream in their sleep; till about Flavia's swift limbs a wind began to blow, and the pilot, whose heart was back there in the warm town with his bride, made a little song for her which was the refrain of Flavia's dance:

"Shine out; oh, shine out Evening star! Night is long and rest is far, Waters flow and shadows furl, Between us, my wonder-girl, My evening star, I know you are Above me, where clouds fly and nightwinds whirt, Then shine out, my wonder girl, Shine out, my ecening star. Oh, shine out!"

Thus, half-hid in breaks of moon and hurrying cloud, she palely shone, the evening star, what might have been the lost,

first love of every man. But with the second verse and the quickened glide of Flavia's step came the morning's pilot, whose heart was ahead of him, in the port they were making for; and light began to break over the silence of a waiting continent, and in that light you saw that if Flavia's step had seemed to drift, it had merely drifted, floated, flowed toward an immense to morrow. In the voice of that ancient river, pouring ever toward its sea, there began to sound the promise of all the things it ran betweenwheat and cotton and corn and cane and ye, man's labor and strength-and it was to this voice that Flavia seemed to move; she was no longer a girl, she was promise, she was opportu-nity, fulfilment; if, in the moonlight, with her cloak about her, she had been merely virginity dreaming on the tide, now, when she lifted her face to the coming sun, when she dropped her cloak and opened her slim arms, it was as if she opened them above the need of all things, as if in her deep breast there awaited an infinite harvest, and the rise and fall of its true breathing cradled the weariness and hope of the whole world. So the pilot of the growing day called to his sweetheart to shine out for him, his Morning Star, and then you, too, were brave in her clear radiance that was bright in the wonder of all men's hope and fair with the light of the world's desire.

And Bartram, standing there in the wings of a vaudeville theater, with his life behind him and the trial of its work before, longed to cry out to Flavia like the pilot: "Oh, shine out! Don't pause! Dance! Dance, my dear and my love; dance and show me what life is, what youth is, that I have never had: But let me see that you are not a woman and not for me that you are not as and not for me, that you are freedom, that you are imagination, that you are light and meaning and happiness and consolation and fire, but that your grace is the grace of joy when it is young, and of the hope that we pursue, but never catch! Oh, dance, my darling! Fool, to think you could be stopped from dancing! Fool, to think we could ever, any of us, lay a hand upon you! Stoop. bend, beckon, fly, curve in your pluming foam of skirts that cling and ripple and break into spray about your slimness and your strength! Shine out, my wonder-gir! Shine out, my morning star! A wonder that I shall never solve, a star that shines upon no morning that will ever break for me?" And the last note of the music spoke in Bartram's beart-"Amen!"

Thus for a second she did shine there, bright and still, above the public's wild acclaim, before she was all earth again, and landed the boat, and shouted for the bells and the steam and the boys on the whatf, before the cool voice of the young Champion said low in Bartram's ear: "Do you wonder the whole blame audience's gone dotty?" . . .

E wondered then why he hadn't always known. There had been only the moment of amazement; alone, now, in his room, he felt, almost at once, that he had always known. All that still amared him was his incredible folly, his incurable inclination to desire things too late. He, with his craving for the First Hand and the First-Rate, his passion for the Real Thing, how was it be had never been man enough to arrest, only to see and love them? The young Champion, reaching and passing Bartram's door, stretched in an eager hand. "Well, good luck, Barty!
Şoak 'em!" Ah, soak 'em, indeed! In
this room he had said already: "Fare
well, Flavin!" But war, at any rate, was left him. And out in the orchestra they were playing the call to arms.

He went out to oversee the setting of the stage. The delicate interior be had designed seemed to turn upon him a pale and chaste little smile of welcome. might well have shuddered away from the caustic eye of Roberts, the vaudeville man-ager, who stood down by the footlights chewing an unlighted cigar. "You didn't throw yourself much on this, Barty, did you?" be good-humoredly demanded. He admired economy as much as the next man, but be did feel that a paneled cupid or two, a palm, a pair of blue plush curtains, or a fancy group in terra-cotta was no more than the audience's due. The Olympia had set a magnificent standard and people expected these things. Bar-tram's beroine was in a white lingerie gown without a spangle; his juvenile had not even a flower in his buttonhole; only Lennie, looking very sulky as a butler, displayed a few bright buttons. The manager, falling back helplessly on Bar-tram's popularity, could only leave it to the audience.

BUT in leaving things to a popular per-sonality, one should not introduce that personality in the dark. Bartram's stage was discovered by firelight and moonlight; because his denouement depended upon a sudden blaze of electricity, he played the greater part of the sketch by a single lamp. The friendly audience was thus disaffected in the beginning by that baffling veil of semidarkness, and when the person it had paid to see declined, as "The Mask," to show more than half of his face, it was nothing less than outraged. To the sophistication of the satire which followed it listened less and less patiently; it fidgeted, it coughed, it hitched about, chewing its caramels, with a perturbed and puzzled ce; it did not and did understand it did not believe; the triumphant insincerity of Bartram's acting. the light, fine glaze catching a thousand glints of high comedy, in failing to convince it of turgid sincerities, affected it like an insult; it began to feel the rising heat of being trifled with. Bartram had foolishly supposed that because he had been able to cap pathos with farce and tragedy (things equally definite and sim-ple) the proletarian spirit was ready for a flight upon the fairy wings of ironic comedy. The burden was too heavy; the wings fluttered, but they could not rise. The coldness of the audience clung to them like leaded weights. The actors were first aware of an absence of accompaniment, the audience was not moving with them. Then they themselves could scarcely move for the weight of the audience, and soon the DIGITIZED BY GOOGLE





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realization that they were speaking to deaf ears crept like a paralysis on their chilled blood; it turned the delicate French room into canvas and properties, their parts into speeches that they had learned; it threw them back upon themselves, and who they and each other really were, and where, and at what time of day; and every movement had to be made as out of a quicksand, and the words dried and fainted in their mouths. That is the part which an audience may always play, in failure, if it will. Nothing more spectacular than a bad per formance would have occurred if there had

been no gallery.
But it was a packed, a holiday gallery. rampant. And from its midst somebody began to appland. For a moment be seemed only an ill-timed enthusiast, then on his fellow galleryites his intention dawned. One is forbidden, by the law with a long stick, to hiss, but one is not forbidden to applaud! Yet if one applauds in the middle of a speech, if twenty, if fifty, if a whole gallery applaud?—and will not stop applauding! What could be more crushing, more ironic (since irony was in the air), more over-whelming? The actors were confounded by it, as they might not have been by actual brickbats. The people in the or-chestra seats were either amused and laughed, or incensed and bissed. Cries arose. The law, rather reluctantly, asserted itself, preferring to deal out more noise than order. Things would sink toward a lull: things would rise again. The galleryites conceived of themselves as the voice of the people, as the preservers of an ancient right—the right of driving out what did not please them. They felt like the tea-spillers in Boston Harbor, their free spirits, upon which some one was trying to impose an alien thing, like civiliza-tion, protested for itself and all the gal-leries to come: "Don't tread on me!" The house was as noisy as a boiler factory; except for that faint, spluttering protest from the expensive seats, it was as direct and convincing as an advancing steam-engine. All it wanted was for Dominick Bartram and Company to get off the stage. Bartram and Company, dumb creatures with set faces, continued to perform to a deaf mob. Not a sound of their voices could be heard.

ONLY in Bartram the blood ran warmer and warmer, and brighter and brighter grew the spark in his eye. He neither de-layed nor hurried, his voice kept its roundness, his movements their flexible security. He was not gay; it was the fire of mur-der he had in his heart, yet at least it was fire, and all round him was but quaking cold. The eyes of the heroine were full of tears; they looked at him piteously, seeming to burble: "What shall I do:" The lips of the juvenile were blue with funk, they seemed about to chatter: "I didn't engage for this, you know! You can't expect me to stay here much longer now, can you?" Lennie stood with his chin quivering and his eyes on the ground. into which he obviously longed to sink: Bartram knew he was thinking of his relatives in front.

But none of them broke, none of them failed to speak. Bartram, like a magnet for what force they had, held them, stead-ied them, spoke to them jokingly, in swift praise, and, pouring the gallantry of his spirit into theirs, kept them, at least, in

They passed on to that part of the play where he had speeches half a page long, spoken at a light, rattling pace, with in-imitable delicacies of facial play, with infinite glancing variations of mock wisdom and mock tenderness. He played it all out in that howling wilderness. In the prompt entrance he could see the stage-manager, with his hand on the bell, watching lest Bartram should signal to ring down, in the opposite entrance. Flavia—ah, Flavia—craned past the young Champion with his hand clasped tight in hers; behind the set, in every wing, all round him, he could fancy the distended, staring, curious eyes of the Fire-Swallowers, the Female Impersonator, the Negro Minstrels, the genuine Monkey Clown, and the furred tails of the Educated Cats. They had all become alien to his consciousness where he had been so at home: that court of appeal, that great heart of the ultimate People, shutting its doors on his too credulous face, had locked him from his own shop as well. Ab. fare-well, my last illusion and all I had to show! Oh. Actium, and sinking Armada, and Culloden Moor, oh. Waterloo! were you, perhaps, like this? The insurgents know how it was that he tired them out: that they couldn't keep it up any longer; that they heard people next them saying: "Oh, dry up!" that, with the first full light and the raising of the mask, the hail rattled thinner and thinner, and, by

and by, the storm was past. Bartram spoke his last lines to silence, the Mask's restoration of a necklace which made the play's point was displayed to a hewildered audience, and now the play was done, the curtain fell.

More applause rose then, but of a different sort—the gorgeous, lavish folly of an audience which tries to make delayed amends by a curtain call.

"Don't take it, Barty!" his fellows urged. "Don't take it! You can't tell what they're up to!"

Ring up that curtain!" Bartram said.

H E stepped on to the stage again, and came slowly toward the center, giving all men their chance. For a moment he stood facing the house with a friendly, caustic smile; his glance wandered up and down, amused and at its ease, and then he made a little saluting gesture toward his foes and bowed, and the curtain fell again. "Well," somebody said, "it didn't ruffle him much." But he was showing off, of course, because there was something that was so much like death black in his soul.

He made straight for his dressing room, at the end of self-control. The pride and the hope that were bleeding to death in him required nothing so much as a quiet place in which to die, and not be watched His life wore one tingling skin of irritahility. Pity, he knew, was thick about him, also amusement, and critical judgment and superior philosophy and a faint sense of triumph. But the worst of these was pity. He was glad to have seen Flavia running from the entrance: he pushed past the Champion Pugilist's gloomy, forward surge: he tingled to the thought of how swiftly the managers would be down upon him, with what horrified, outraged cries as of the innocent. robbed; with what warnings and expostulations and commandments. They need not trouble themselves. Fine did he know that the game was up. All that he asked of managers or friends, audiences or monkey clowns, was to be let alone, not to be flapped about by their outcries-now that he knew that they didn't know why, knew now, at last, they would never know why, and never would understand. Only, what game should be play, bereafter?

And on the threshold of his room he paused. Flavia was there, half holding down the great dog that leaped joyously upon her, but looking toward the stage: and as she saw Bartram she threw forward both her arms in her old gesture of palms out, with her face gleaming above them. What she gleamed with was exul-tation, triumph. Her bright hair, her bright eyes seemed shining with it, her outstretched arms seemed filled with it: from head to foot she was one laughing fury of joy and fire: a flying Victory, a young Splendor, in the cloud of her rosy gown she was less a girl than an alighting goddess, and she and the struggling white bull terrier might well have been an allegory of divine invasion, standing ready there, with the changing of a word, to cry "Rapture" and let slip the dogs of war! Thus she cried out to Bartram in a

wild, soft note that lighted, singing, in his heart: "Oh, bully for you! Oh, Barty, oh!"

He stood there, breathing the incenseno, the salt wind-of her cry when: "I never thought I'd see a row like that— and one mon—I can't but be glad I've known you!" she said, and she rested her candid eyes on his. They were full of light, and in that light be saw the truth at last: why she couldn't marry Lennie. what it was she had found and wouldn't go back on, how little she and the Champion Pugilist had ever been to each other except his anxious friends. "Flavia." he called to her across the seas of his amazement, and then she was on his breast.

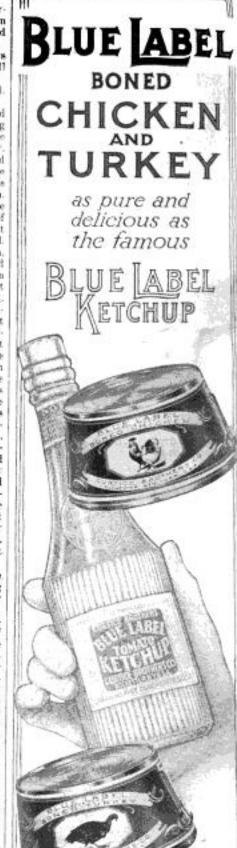
For an instant, or a lifetime, they stood together there with her life beating on his heart, and then she stirred and drew back and lifted to his a face all streaked with tears, and bright and wild with love. Her hands clung to him as if she were drowning, but her lips were quivering to a smile, to a whisper, in which the deep humility of that proud heart put forth a justification of its yielding. "I won't be justification of its yielding. "I we afraid in the automobile:" she said

FTER the matince and the managers. A the champion pugilist, sitting kicking on Bartram's trunk, said: You think the sketch'll go through to-night?"

"Oh, yes, we'll have a strong light from the beginning and plenty of upholstery, and Miss Archer's going to wear a very tight princess sewn with rhinestones, and I shall at least enter without my mask. and let them see me steal the necklace. and we'll cut a lot of the dialogue-

The champion frowned horribly, though he knew well that between rounds a man must get his breath. "Well, but Barty, to-day isn't going to discourage you about doing things artistically, is it? Vaudaville hasn't knocked you out?"

The terrier sprang up to show that be beard Flavia's step and the men rose. The great Bartram, smiling to his friend, replied: "Well, what do you think?"



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—Manila (P. I.) Bulletin.

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—Greenville (Ohio) Courier.

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-Manchester (Iowa) Press.

COLLIER'S has also sold out to the liquor interests.—Biddeford (Me.) Record.

Collier's is probably not a free agent in this medical matter. Under the desk, or behind the door, lurks an old school bogie, who, at proper intervals, scares the editor by fearful sounds and borrid threats.

Still, we have hope for Collier's. Some day it will begin to think for itself.—Life.

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-Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Mr. Taft talks of "those who have money enough to employ the firebrands and slanderers in a community and the stirrers-up of social bate." The words that were used against Pinchot, Garfield, Glavis, and Collier's Weekly were very

much of this order, We can imagine J. P. Morgan & Company buying COLLIER'S but for one reason-to silence it.

Indianapolis (Ind.) Sun.

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WAYNE PAULIN.

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-Fort Worth (Texas) Star-Telegram.

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-Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

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RICHARS During the course of his opening in his campaign for the Unite Senate, Mr. Martin refused to an quent questions by members d ence who desired him to explain Collier's has been saying de Later, however, he made the statement:

"A dirty, muckraking paper North—Collies's Weighty—aid with Aldrich eighteen times." Now, sir, I do not think that dis' a spiteful paper at all: a trary, my opinion of your paper. it is nearer judicial in its editoria this country. That is the many your paper is able to do so much right cause. LEON MAURICE H

Evidently Collier's has forgoth Willie has filed a \$500,000 lib against them.

-Portersville (Cal.) Mone

HEALDSBUR,

My indignation has been arous combativeness excited by learning attack on Dr. C. S. Carr's character is all undeserved and absurdly out

Dr. Carr a fraud? ha! ha!! ha!! is even more absurd than charact COLLIER'S WEEKLY an honest, phila

publication. . . .
Dr. Carr a fraud? then so were Lincoln, and Jesus the Christ.
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Hoping that some time you will that dollars do not spell happine that in tearing down a rival you a buried in the ruins, or your missile into boomerangs and strike back. Yours for Justice, Joe Tacca

I do not know how long it all COLLIER'S to find out that the pa doctors are not half as much and in enforcing sanitation laws as they the inefficiency of so-called wodering science that has grown up in the ball land of ours in the past to-the years; but when this great models land of ours in the past to-the years; but when this great models land to the past to-the years; but when this great models are the past to-the years; lock Holmes in the form of journis eures a thorough working knowled medical politics, it will be after done a sharper piece of detective than it has ever been called upon b in making its numerous exposure

-Denver (Colo.) Stuffelfit

The country is in debt to Misse for John Sharp Williams.—— WEEKLY.

And to Alabama for Oscar Union Democratic leader of the House (while we are about it) to Louisian Chief Justice White. Pretty good in Gulf States .- Life.

One of the most rapidly increasing of American foreign commerce is tirk in patent and proprietary medicus has grown very fast in recent years the last fifteen years it has incresself haps tenfold at home and well with It would hardy rapidly abroad. . . It would have expected, perhaps, that the cause Europe would be among the large. chasers of the products of America ratories, yet England alone for the three years has taken from us an par of \$2,000,000 worth per annum, and many. France. Austria. Russia, no di other nation in Europe are noise among our customers. Indeed the set field is much more inviting than the territory for this peculiar industrial at the present time, for ther had Collier's Weekly and no Dr. Wiel youd the seas .- Tampa (Fla.) Tone

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